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INTRODUCTION*.

IN publishing the description of one of the most considerable Collections of Manuscripts which have been exposed to public sale for many years, we have thought it our duty to enter more into detail than is usual in Sale Catalogues. Our motives for so doing will be easily comprehended. In spite of the assistance of every kind offered to collectors,—in spite of so many minute descriptions, so many considerable catalogues, and so many excellent bibliographical works which continually make their appearance,—in fine, notwithstanding the celebrated *Manuel* of M. Brunet—the necessity of placing in Sale Catalogues explanatory notes to all printed books, remarkable either for their rarity or their condition, is more and more felt. How much more then must similar notes be necessary in the case of volumes which are not, like different copies belonging to the same edition, individuals of one species; but which, on the contrary, have all, as manuscripts, an importance, a value, a rarity, and, in a word, a distinct individuality?

From the first the description, if we may so define it, of a printed book has been reduced to the simplest form of expression. Apart from certain exceptions too well known to render it necessary for us to dwell on them, the name of the author, the title of the work, its size and date, the name of the printer, and that of the town where the book appeared, are sufficient to enable any one to recognize, even at a distance, that the book of which he reads the description in a catalogue is identical with that which is described in the bibliographical work before him; besides, the tolerably frequent appearance at sales of books, even of those considered rare, while showing the general increase of their value, serves also, at least within certain limits, to fix their price. The case is different with manuscripts, which are not only too seldom met with at sales to enable us to form a correct idea of their value by these means, but which might even

* For the sake of persons unacquainted with the English language, we subjoin in French this *Introduction*, which is intended to afford a general idea of the collection described in the present Catalogue.

INTRODUCTION*.

EN publant la description d'une des Collections les plus considérables de Manuscrits qui aient été livrées depuis longtemps aux enchères, nous avons cru devoir entrer dans plus de détails qu'on ne le fait généralement dans les catalogues de vente. On comprendra facilement les motifs qui nous y ont porté. Malgré les secours de toute nature offerts aux collecteurs, malgré tant de descriptions minutieuses, tant de catalogues considérables, tant d'excellents ouvrages de bibliographie, qui paraissent tous les jours, enfin malgré le célèbre *Manuel* de M. Brunet, on sent de plus en plus le besoin d'introduire dans les catalogues de vente des notes explicatives pour tous les livres imprimés que leur rareté ou leur condition rend particulièrement remarquables ; combien plus de telles notes ne deviennent elles pas nécessaires quand il est question de volumes qui ne sont pas, comme les divers exemplaires d'une même édition, des individus appartenant à la même espèce, mais qui au contraire ont tous, comme les manuscrits, une importance, une valeur, une rareté, en un mot une individualité distincte ?

Dès l'origine, le signalement, pour ainsi dire, d'un livre imprimé a été réduit à sa plus simple expression. À part certaines exceptions trop connues pour qu'on ait besoin de s'y arrêter, le nom de l'auteur, le titre de l'ouvrage, le format, la date, le nom de l'imprimeur et celui de la ville où le livre a paru, suffisent pour faire reconnaître, même de loin, que le livre dont on lit la description dans un catalogue est pareil à celui qui est décrit dans tel ouvrage de bibliographie qu'on a sous les yeux. De plus l'apparition assez fréquente dans les ventes des livres même qu'on considère comme rares, tout en montrant la progression généralement ascendante de leur valeur, sert, dans certaines limites du moins, à en déterminer le prix. Il en est autrement des manuscrits, qui non seulement paraissent trop rarement dans les ventes pour qu'on puisse par ce

* Pour les personnes auxquelles la langue Anglaise ne serait pas familière, nous mettons ici en Français cette *Introduction* destinée à donner une idée générale de la collection décrite dans ce Catalogue.

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appear there in great numbers every day without their repeated occurrence assisting us, in the smallest degree, to appreciate the worth of those which might be announced, imperfectly described, in later catalogues. We are far from having found a formula for the exact description of manuscripts as simple as that which we employ for printed books. In fact, without speaking of the name of the author and the title of the work, which are too often wanting in manuscripts, or of the date, which is scarcely ever indicated, and which even after a careful examination can only be determined approximately and by conjecture, the importance of a manuscript, and the value which should be set on it, depend on reasons which differ for the most part from those which guide amateurs in their choice of printed books. Except in the case of manuscripts with miniatures, or richly ornamented, which are real objects of art and generally considered as such, a true connoisseur of manuscripts will be governed in his choice by motives which not only escape the vulgar, but which often remain unknown even to those best acquainted with printed books. Thus, supposing it to contain a good various reading which might throw light on the doubtful sense of an obscure passage, some imperfect, torn and soiled manuscript of Cæsar or Livy, would be more eagerly sought after by a connoisseur than one of those beautiful volumes so exquisitely written in France or Italy during the fifteenth century. Here a marginal annotation may clear up a difficulty which has puzzled the most skilful philologists; there, an abbreviation, seemingly illegible, may place us on the track of the real author of a work which has been considered anonymous. Those who know how to seek, encounter not only new facts, curious various readings, and unpublished fragments, but even discover whole works, perfectly unknown, in obscure collections, in which they thought at first sight to find only mystic reveries. At a period when parchment was scarce and dear, all vacant spaces were turned to account, and as soon as a blank page was observed in a volume, it was eagerly devoted to register facts which are sometimes to us of great interest. Frequently the original text was even washed off, or scratched out, and admirable pages replaced by writings no doubt less beautiful, but more suited to the wants of the moment, and it is well known what un hoped-for discoveries these erased books, these *palimpsests*, have yielded in our time to penetrating and skilful eyes. At a later date, when the discovery of printing caused manuscripts to be neglected, they were mutilated for the purpose of employing the fragments in all sorts of uses, and we still find occasionally in those parchment linings or fly-leaves, which the binders placed in their books, precious relics which do not escape the practised eye of an amateur.

Many persons imagine that, because so many books have been printed, the science of history is complete, and that nothing remains but to add some details, and above all to daub the picture with a profusion of colours which too often only obliterate the primitive form. When, however, we wish to

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moyen se faire une juste idée de leur valeur, mais qui même pourraient y paraître en grand nombre chaque jour sans que leur apparition répétée aidât en aucune façon à apprécier ceux qui, imparfaitement décrits, seraient annoncés dans de nouveaux catalogues. Pour la description exacte des manuscrits, on est loin d'avoir trouvé une formule simple comme pour les livres imprimés. En effet, sans parler du nom de l'auteur et du titre de l'ouvrage, qui trop souvent manquent dans les manuscrits, ni de la date qui n'est presque jamais indiquée et que, même après un examen attentif, on ne saurait déterminer que d'une manière approximative et assez conjecturale, l'importance d'un manuscrit, le prix qu'on doit y attacher, dépendent de causes qui, pour la plupart, sont différentes de celles qui dirigent les amateurs dans le choix des livres imprimés. Sauf pour les manuscrits à miniatures ou richement ornés, qui, sont de véritables objets-d'art et que généralement on considère comme tels, un bon connaisseur de manuscrits sera dirigé dans son choix par des motifs qui non seulement échappent au vulgaire, mais qui, souvent même, demeurent inconnus aux hommes connaissant le mieux les livres imprimés. Aussi, s'il contient une bonne variante qui puisse éclaircir le sens douteux d'un passage difficile, tel manuscrit incomplet, sale et déchiré de César ou de Tite Live, sera-t-il plus avidement recherché par un connaisseur qu'un de ces beaux volumes si admirablement écrits en France ou en Italie au XV^e siècle. Ici une annotation marginale éclaircira une difficulté qui avait arrêté les plus habiles philologues, là une abréviation qui avait semblé illisible mettra sur la voie du véritable auteur d'un ouvrage qu'on avait relégué dans la classe des anonymes. Ceux qui savent chercher, non seulement rencontrent des faits nouveaux, des variantes curieuses, des fragments inédits, mais ils发现 même des ouvrages entiers, parfaitement inconnus, dans des recueils obscurs où, à première vue, l'on croirait ne rencontrer que des rêveries mystiques. À une époque où le parchemin était rare et cher, on mettait à profit tous les vides, et dès qu'on voyait une page blanche dans un volume, on s'empressait d'y enrégistrer des faits qui parfois ont pour nous un grand intérêt. Souvent même on lavait, on grattait l'ancienne écriture pour remplacer des pages admirables par des écrits moins beaux, sans doute, mais plus appropriés aux besoins du moment, et l'on sait quelles découvertes inespérées ces livres grattés, ces *palimpsestes* ont procurées de nos jours à des yeux habiles et perçants. Plus tard, lorsque la découverte de l'imprimerie fit négliger les manuscrits, on les mutilla pour en employer les fragments à toutes sortes d'usages, et parfois nous trouvons encore dans les gardes en parchemin que les relieurs mettaient alors à leurs livres de précieux feuillets qui n'échappent pas au regard exercé de l'amateur.

Bien des gens s'imaginent que parcequ'on a imprimé tant de livres, la science historique est complète, et qu'il n'y a plus qu'à ajouter quelques détails, et surtout qu'à verser sur le tableau une profusion de couleurs qui, trop souvent, font disparaître la forme primitive. Pourtant quand

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study, thoroughly, the history not only of literature and science, but also that of manners, religions, laws, and the organization of modern societies, and endeavour to discover the truth in the midst of that chaos which, on the fall of the Roman Empire, the invasion of the barbarians produced in Europe ; when we desire to follow, step by step, the labour of reconstruction and continual renovation which has been in operation ever since, we quickly perceive that printed books do not suffice ; that in many instances we have been too easily led to believe what we were taught by history which may be termed *official* ; that bad texts, reproduced without discrimination and without criticism, have set in circulation a number of errors which have been often accepted as truths ; and that even in the present day, after so many useful and important efforts, in every country, to root out these errors, it is still necessary to have recourse to manuscripts, if we wish to clear up the most difficult questions. Therefore we find men who in all ages have made for themselves an illustrious name by their historical researches, men whose labours fill us with most admiration, bestowing unceasingly their attention on manuscripts, and taking not only the liveliest interest in their preservation, but also in the publication, comparison, and purification of the texts ; for therein are the most faithful and authentic monuments of the intellectual life of those generations which have laboured so much to give to the world its moral features and actual constitution.

To have recourse to original writers and ancient chronicles is to take a prodigious step. We thus get rid of those heroes in powdered wigs, who have been so long exhibited under ancient names, in books as well as on the stage. We are far from pretending that the past cannot be correctly studied in printed books, but we fearlessly assert that as the man who has recourse to original works possesses a great advantage over one who reads only compilations, so the *savant* who makes himself familiar with manuscripts will learn more from them respecting the language, the arts and sciences, the habits, the domestic manners, the religious belief, and the method of study of the people whose history he wishes to understand, than those who read only printed books. On all these subjects there is in manuscripts a mass of details which cannot be transferred to the book, as the physiognomy of the manuscript necessarily disappears under the labours of the editor. As the sight of Rome and Pompeii insures an incontestable superiority to the artist and the archæologist who have inspected the original monuments instead of engravings of them, so the knowledge of manuscripts reveals to the student a multitude of facts which he would vainly seek for in printed editions.

Unfortunately these manuscripts are not easily preserved. An immense number of them have already disappeared ; and both by old age and a thousand different accidents, many have been destroyed, and will day after day continue to perish. A time will inevitably come when all

on veut étudier à fond non seulement l'histoire littéraire et scientifique, mais aussi celle des mœurs, des religions, des lois, de l'organisation des sociétés modernes, et tâcher de découvrir la vérité au milieu de ce chaos qu'à la chute de l'Empire Romain l'invasion des barbares avait produit en Europe ; quand on veut suivre pas à pas le travail de reconstruction et de renouvellement continual qui depuis lors s'est opéré, on s'aperçoit bien vite, que les livres imprimés ne suffisent pas ; que dans beaucoup de cas on a été entraîné trop facilement à croire ce que nous enseignait l'histoire qu'on pourrait appeler officielle ; que de mauvais textes, reproduits sans discernement et sans critique, ont mis en circulation une multitude d'erreurs, acceptées souvent sans contrôle ; et que, même aujourd'hui, après tant de travaux utiles et importants faits dans tous les pays pour déraciner ces erreurs, il faut encore, si l'on veut bien s'éclairer sur les questions les plus difficiles, avoir recours aux manuscrits. Aussi voyons nous les hommes qui de tout temps se sont fait un nom illustre par leurs recherches historiques, ces hommes dont les travaux nous remplissent le plus d'admiration, porter sans cesse leurs regards vers les manuscrits et prendre un intérêt très vif à leur conservation ainsi qu'à la publication, à la comparaison, et à l'épuration des textes ; car ce sont là les monuments les plus certains, les plus authentiques, de la vie intellectuelle de ces générations qui ont tant travaillé à donner au monde sa forme morale et sa constitution actuelle.

Recourir aux écrivains originaux et aux anciennes chroniques, c'est déjà faire un pas immense. On se débarrasse ainsi de ces héros à perruque poudrée que, sur les théâtres comme dans les livres, l'on a si longtemps montré sous d'anciens noms. Nous sommes loin de prétendre qu'on ne puisse pas bien étudier les temps passés dans les livres imprimés, mais nous ne craindrons pas d'affirmer que comme celui qui a recours aux ouvrages originaux a un grand avantage sur l'homme qui ne lit que des compilations, le savant qui se familiarise avec les manuscrits en apprendra plus sur la langue, sur les sciences, sur les arts, sur les habitudes, sur les mœurs intimes, sur les croyances, sur la manière de travailler des hommes dont il veut connaître l'histoire, que ceux qui ne lisent que des imprimés. Sur toutes ces choses il y a dans les manuscrits une foule de détails qu'on ne saurait faire passer dans un ouvrage où la physionomie du manuscrit disparaît nécessairement par le travail de l'éditeur. De même que la vue de Rome et de Pompei assure une supériorité incontestable à l'artiste et à l'archéologue qui ont examiné les monuments originaux, la connaissance des manuscrits révèle à l'homme d'étude une foule de faits qu'il chercherait vainement dans les impressions.

Malheureusement ces manuscrits ne sont pas faciles à conserver. Il en a disparu un nombre incalculable ; et par la vétusté, comme par mille accidents divers, il s'en détruit et s'en détruira beaucoup tous les jours. Un moment viendra infailliblement où tous ceux qui existent encore aujourd'hui seront

those which now exist will be annihilated. This is an additional motive for publishing, as often as possible, detailed descriptions of those which time has spared, especially of those which either on account of their antiquity, or the subjects of which they treat, seem to call for a particular examination. If the descriptions contained in this Catalogue should appear sometimes too diffuse, we would take the liberty to remind the reader that in the largest and most celebrated catalogues, the analytical catalogues for instance published by Bandini or Montfaucon, the descriptions of volumes, of even comparatively slight interest, are much more considerable than those which we have given. As, in their works, those learned men had no other aim but to render the manuscripts they described thoroughly well known, we could not have been more laconic without failing in our object, which is exactly similar to theirs. Such descriptions, which alone can lead to a correct appreciation of the value of each manuscript, appear still more necessary in a sale catalogue than in a descriptive catalogue intended solely for the learned.

The Collection which is now offered to the public is remarkable on more accounts than one. Independently of the large number of volumes, the materials of which it is composed will perhaps attract the attention of connoisseurs. All countries, all ages, and every branch of human learning are represented in it. Ancient manuscripts which may be termed *paleographic*, Latin classics, Greek and Oriental manuscripts, History, Science, Autographs, and the old French and Italian poets, constitute its principal classes.

In any library a collection of more than *seventy* Latin manuscripts older than the twelfth century would be remarkable. The printed catalogues of many celebrated libraries, such as for instance that of Saint Mark at Venice, of the Malatestiana at Ravenna, and the Royal Library of Turin, are far from containing so large a number.* Manuscripts like these, which constitute the base of all paleographic science, and of which the *savants* who occupy themselves with these studies have always sought to give us as many *fac-similes* as possible, are becoming every day more rare and more difficult to find. They represent the first authentic monuments of modern knowledge. They are the links of the chain which connects us with antiquity, and amateurs will find in our collection some of those primitive monuments of the seventh and eighth centuries† in which may still be perceived traces of the efforts which at every step of the social ladder,

* According to the list which we have drawn up from the Catalogues of these different libraries, compiled by Pasini and Rivautella, Zanetti and Bongiovanni, and Muccioli, the Turin library contained only ten manuscripts older than the twelfth century; the Malatesta only seven, and in the great library of Saint Mark there was but a single Latin manuscript (of the eleventh century) of an earlier date than the twelfth century. The number of manuscripts of the twelfth century, contained in these libraries, was also very limited. We speak of course of the time when these large and celebrated catalogues appeared.

† See Nos. 139, 298, 495, 1111, and 1112 in the present Catalogue.

anéantis. C'est un motif de plus pour publier, toutes les fois que cela est possible, la description détaillée de ceux que le temps a épargnés; surtout de ceux qui, par leur antiquité ou par les matières dont ils traitent, semblent appeler un examen particulier. Si parfois les descriptions contenues dans ce catalogue pouvaient sembler trop étendues, nous prendrions la liberté de rappeler que dans les plus grands et les plus célèbres catalogues, dans les catalogues analytiques, publiés par exemple par Bandini, ou par Montfaucon, les descriptions, même de volumes comparativement peu intéressants, sont beaucoup plus considérables encore que celles que nous donnons. Comme dans leurs ouvrages ces grands érudits, n'ont eu d'autre objet que de faire bien connaître les manuscrits qu'ils décrivaient, nous n'aurions pu être plus laconiques sans manquer notre but qui était parfaitement semblable au leur. De telles descriptions, qui seules peuvent conduire à une juste appréciation de la valeur de chaque manuscrit, semblent encore plus nécessaires dans un catalogue de vente que dans un catalogue descriptif, destiné purement aux érudits.

La Collection qui est offerte aujourd'hui au public se fait remarquer à plusieurs titres. Indépendamment du nombre des volumes, par sa composition elle appellera peut être l'attention des connaisseurs. Tous les pays, toutes les époques, toutes les branches des connaissances humaines y sont représentés. Les manuscrits anciens et qu'on pourrait appeler paléographiques, les classiques Latins, les manuscrits Grecs et Orientaux, l'Histoire, les Sciences, les autographes, les anciens poètes Italiens et Français en forment les classes principales.

Dans toute bibliothèque une réunion de plus de 70 manuscrits latins antérieurs au XII^e siècle serait remarquée. Les catalogues imprimés de plusieurs bibliothèques célèbres, par exemple celle de Saint Marc de Venise, la Malatestiana de Ravenne, et la Bibliothèque Royale de Turin, sont loin d'en contenir un aussi grand nombre.* De tels manuscrits qui forment la base de toute science paléographique, et dont les savants qui s'occupent de ces études se sont toujours appliqués à nous donner le plus de *fac-similés* possible, deviennent tous les jours plus rares et plus difficiles à rencontrer. Ils représentent pour nous les premiers monuments authentiques du savoir moderne. Ce sont les anneaux de la chaîne qui nous rattache à l'antiquité, et les amateurs trouveront dans notre collection quelques uns de ces monuments primitifs du VII^e et du VIII^e siècle † dans lesquels on aperçoit encore les traces des efforts qu'à tous les degrés de l'échelle sociale

* D'après le relevé que nous avons fait sur les catalogues de ces diverses bibliothèques rédigés par Pasini et Rivautella, par Zanetti et Bongiovanni, et par Muccioli, la Bibliothèque de Turin ne contenait que dix manuscrits antérieurs au douzième siècle; la Bibliothèque Malatesta que sept et il n'y avait dans la grande Bibliothèque de Saint Marc qu'un seul manuscrit latin (du XI^e siècle) antérieur au douzième siècle. Le nombre des manuscrits du XII. siècle contenus dans ces Bibliothèques était aussi très restreint. Nous parlons toujours du moment où ces grands et célèbres catalogues ont paru.

† Voyez les Nos. 139, 298, 495, 1111, 1112, du Catalogue.

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men of elevated minds never ceased making to unite the barbarian with the Roman and Christian worlds, and to open the road on which Charlemagne was soon to enter, forcing all Europe to follow him.

To write in those barbarous ages was not only a difficulty, but sometimes even a crime. The towns in which several centuries later Petrarch could find no ink to copy a precious fragment of Roman antiquity which he had discovered, were, in the time of the Merovingians, even more denuded of everything necessary to the writer. Parchment, stylus, or pen, and ink,—all was at once wanting to him who devoted himself to study, and there was no lack of danger at an epoch in which those who allowed themselves to trace geometrical or astronomical figures were accused of magic. To copy manuscripts, and thus endeavour to preserve the greatest possible number of ancient monuments, was to preserve and multiply the germs which in their later development were to contribute most powerfully to rear again the social edifice. Thus we find Charlemagne, who occupied himself with so many grand undertakings at once, bestowing particular attention on manuscripts, causing copies to be made, interesting himself in the form of the writing, declaring war with the barbarous characters (which were an additional obstacle to the amalgamation of the ancient and modern civilization), and restoring, with only slight differences, the old Roman handwriting, as if to establish another link between his people and the Romans, to whom in so many other respects he strove to assimilate them. What Charlemagne had effected in France, Alfred the Great soon accomplished in England, with a similar success and by the same methods. This is what rendered the work durable ; for the fifty-three expeditions of Charlemagne to the North as well as to the South of Europe, and the long struggles of Alfred against the Danes, would have been only the conflict of barbarians with other barbarians, if in giving to their people the ephemeral *prestige* of victory, these great men had not known how to secure to them also the less transitory superiority of a more advanced civilization.

Let who will follow the sanguinary conquests of those scourges of the human race, who, if they had completely succeeded in their work of destruction, would have annihilated civilization, broken off all bonds between the different nations of the West, in order, at the utmost, to raise in deserts capitals destined, like Karakorum at a later date, to dazzle the world for an instant, and then all at once to disappear without leaving a trace behind. For ourselves, all our sympathies are with those more modest and useful heroes, who have marched to the moral conquest of the barbarians ; with those ancient missionaries of civilization who, indefatigable in their labours, have restored to Europe the unity and superiority which Rome had bestowed on it, and which the Latin church has so powerfully contributed to re-establish. Privations, sufferings, dangers, martyrdom, nothing was spared them, but

les hommes d'un esprit élevé ne cessaient de faire pour rattacher au monde Romain et Chrétien le monde barbare, et pour ouvrir la voie dans laquelle Charlemagne devait entrer bientôt en forçant l'Europe entière à le suivre.

Ecrire dans ces temps n'était pas seulement une difficulté, c'était parfois un crime. Les villes où plusieurs siècles plus tard le Pétrarque ne trouvait pas d'encre pour copier un fragment précieux de l'antiquité latine qu'il venait de découvrir étaient, du temps des Mérovingiens, encore plus dénuées de tout ce qu'il fallait à l'écrivain. Parchemin, stylet ou plume, encre, tout faisait défaut à la fois à celui qui se vouait à l'étude, et les dangers ne manquaient pas non plus pour ceux qu'on accusait de magie lorsqu'ils se permettaient de tracer des figures de géométrie ou d'astronomie. Copier des manuscrits, tâcher par ce moyen de conserver le plus grand nombre possible d'anciens monuments, c'était garder et multiplier les germes qui, en se développant plus tard, devaient contribuer le plus à relever l'édifice social. Aussi voyons nous Charlemagne, qui s'occupait de tant de grandes choses à la fois, porter une attention particulière vers les manuscrits, en faire faire des copies, s'intéresser à la forme de l'écriture et, rapprochant, en cela comme en d'autres choses, ses peuples des Romains, déclarer la guerre à l'écriture barbare (qui était un obstacle de plus à l'almagamation de l'ancienne civilisation avec la moderne) et ramener, avec de légères différences seulement, l'ancienne écriture romaine, comme pour établir un lien de plus. Ce que Charlemagne avait fait en France, Alfred le Grand le fit bientôt en Angleterre, avec le même succès et par les mêmes moyens. C'est là ce qui rendit leur œuvre durable ; car, les cinquante trois expéditions de Charlemagne au Nord comme au Sud de l'Europe, et les longues luttes du roi Alfred avec les Danois, n'auraient été que des chocs de barbares contre d'autres barbares si, en donnant à leurs peuples le prestige passager de la victoire, ces grands hommes n'avaient su leur assurer aussi l'ascendant moins éphémère d'une civilisation plus avancée.

Suive qui voudra les conquêtes sanglantes de ces fléaux de l'humanité qui, s'ils avaient complètement réussi dans leur œuvre de destruction, auraient anéanti la civilisation, rompu tout lien entre les diverses nations de l'Occident pour éléver, tout au plus, dans des déserts des capitales destinées, comme plus tard Karakoroum, à éblouir un instant le monde, puis à disparaître tout à coup sans laisser de traces. Quant à nous, toutes nos sympathies sont pour ces plus modestes et plus utiles héros, qui ont marché à la conquête morale des barbares ; pour ces anciens missionnaires de la civilisation qui, infatigables dans leurs travaux, ont rendu à l'Europe l'unité et la suprématie que Rome lui avait données, et que l'Eglise latine a tant contribué à relever. Privations, souffrances, dangers, martyre rien ne leur fut épargné, mais rien ne les décourageait, soutenus qu'ils étaient par le zèle religieux et par l'amour des lumières, travaillant à la fois pour la cause du Christianisme et pour celle de l'ancienne civilisation. Les traces de cette double action, faible, inégale, inter-

nothing could discourage them, sustained as they were by religious zeal and by the love of enlightenment, from striving at the same time for the cause of Christianity and that of ancient civilization. The living traces of this two-fold action, feeble, unequal, and intermittent no doubt, but never entirely extinguished, are to be found in the manuscripts which these indefatigable men copied with their own hands.

Unless consecrated by an illustrious martyrdom, the names of these pious scribes have almost all disappeared, but there remain some which all true friends of literature endeavour to preserve, and of which it would be interesting to form a complete list. We are struck with observing how along with their humility, their self-denial, their submission to the church and to their superiors, the love of letters, the love of their book, and the sentiment of the true *bibliophile* peeps out in the notices which they inscribed on their manuscripts. Who would not feel emotion at the perusal of what that poor Regimbertus*, whose name was completely forgotten till now, wrote at the commencement of a volume which he had copied in the time of Charlemagne? This manuscript would be of inestimable value had it come down to us in an entire state, for besides primitive monuments of the Teutonic languages, Latin poems, and chronicles which appear to have been lost, it contained a work of Pliny, the very title of which was unknown to us! Regimbertus loves his book, he can scarcely bring himself to part with it, he requests his brethren to preserve it carefully, and not lend it until a pledge has been given for its restitution, and in a long inscription at the commencement, he describes minutely the precautions which are to be taken that the volume may not be injured. Along with the Regimbertus, with the Otloh, one of whose autograph and unknown works will be found in this collection†, with the Hermannus of Cluny, who in the tenth century shewed himself an admirable calligrapher and a skilful draughtsman‡, and other modest friends of literature whom this Catalogue will introduce, we wish we were able to register the names of those superior minds who, in the ninth century in Germany, used to read Homer and Virgil, and of whom Ermenricus of Elwangen complains in a work, a manuscript of which, almost cotemporary with the author, will be found in the present Catalogue§. This fact alone shows us what attractions ancient literature possessed for these primitive people who, when scarcely issued from their forests, shewed themselves capable of admiring the finest *chef-d'œuvre* of antiquity.

It is to this taste for ancient letters, often compelled to hide itself in the shade, but perhaps less rare than is now imagined, that we owe the preservation of so many fine monuments of antiquity, that is to say of all that which has elevated taste, letters and intelligence in Europe. These precious monuments would have infallibly perished, if in the barbarous ages no

* See No. 1112 † See No. 491. ‡ See No. 851. § See No. 1103.

mittente sans doute, mais qui ne s'éteint jamais entièrement, se retrouvent encore pour ainsi dire toutes vivantes dans les livres que ces hommes infatigables copiaient de leur mains. Quand ils n'ont pas été sanctifiés par un martyre éclatant, les noms de ces pieux copistes ont presque tous disparu. Il en reste quelques uns, que les véritables amis des lettres s'efforcent de conserver, et dont il serait intéressant de former une liste complète. On est frappé de voir combien à côté de leur humilité, de leur abnégation, de leur soumission à l'église et à leurs supérieurs, l'amour des lettres, l'amour du livre, le sentiment du véritable bibliophile, perce dans les notes qu'ils inscrivaient sur leurs manuscrits. Qui ne serait touché en lisant ce que ce pauvre Regimbertus,* dont le nom était resté complètement oublié jusqu'ici, écrivait en tête d'un volume qu'il avait copié au temps de Charlemagne ? Ce manuscrit serait pour nous d'un prix inestimable s'il nous était arrivé tout entier, car outre des monuments primitifs des langues germaniques, des poésies latines et des chroniques qui paraissent avoir été perdues, il contenait un ouvrage de Pline dont le titre même nous était inconnu ! Regimbertus aime son livre, il a de la peine à s'en séparer ; il supplie ses frères de le garder précieusement, de ne le prêter qu'après avoir reçu un gage pour la restitution et, dans une longue inscription placée sur le titre, il décrit minutieusement les précautions à prendre pour que ce volume ne soit pas endommagé.

A côté de ce Regimbertus, de cet Otloh dont on trouvera dans notre collection un ouvrage autographe et inconnu†, de ce Hermann de Cluny qui, au dixième siècle, se montrait calligraphe admirable et habile dessinateur‡, à côté d'autres modestes amis des lettres que ce Catalogue fera connaître, on voudrait pouvoir enrégistrer les noms de ces esprits supérieurs qui, au neuvième siècle, lisaienr en Allemagne Homère et Virgile, et dont Ermenric d'Elwangen se plaint dans un ouvrage, dont nous avons décrit un manuscrit presque contemporain de l'auteur§. Ce seul fait montre quel attrait les lettres anciennes pouvaient offrir à des peuples primitifs, qui, à peine sortis de leurs forêts, se montraient capables d'admirer les plus beaux chefs-d'œuvre de l'antiquité.

C'est à ce goût pour les lettres anciennes, forcé souvent de se tenir dans l'ombre mais moins rare, peut-être, qu'on ne l'imagine aujourd'hui, qu'est due la conservation de tant de beaux monuments de l'antiquité ; c'est à dire de tout ce qui a relevé le goût, les lettres, et l'intelligence en Europe. Ces précieux monuments auraient infailliblement péri si, dans les siècles barbares, il ne se fut rencontré personne pour les comprendre et pour s'y intéresser. Que le sort de l'Eglise Occidentale, dont le centre était à Rome, se fût indissolublement attaché à celui de la langue Latine le jour où St. Jérôme avait traduit les livres saints en Latin ; que cette Eglise se soit vue forcée, parfois même sans s'en rendre compte, de travailler sans cesse à rapprocher les peuples nouveaux de la civilisation Latine, c'est un fait trop connu pour

* Voyez le No. 1112.

† Voyez le No. 491

‡ Voyez le No. 851

§ Voyez le No. 1103.

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one had been found to understand and take an interest in them. That the fate of the Western Church, whose centre was Rome, was indissolubly bound up with that of the Latin language from the day that St. Jerome translated the sacred writings into Latin; and that that church saw itself compelled, sometimes even unconsciously, to labour unceasingly to assimilate the new people to the Latin civilization, are facts too well remembered to require dwelling on. What was effected for civilization by Italian influence and the memory of ancient Rome, which seemed to offer a perfect model of organization to the most illustrious barbarian chiefs, need not be mentioned. The obstinate and efficacious resistance which the Gauls, preparing the way for the triumphs of Charlemagne, unceasingly offered to the barbarians, and the efforts of the Visigoths to raise civilization in Spain by giving it a form which may be termed ecclesiastic, have been too frequently recorded to require further comment. It is, however, perhaps somewhat less known, especially in certain countries, that in the seventh and eighth centuries the Latin Church, too much menaced at home by all kinds of enemies, particularly the Langobards and Arabs, to be able to occupy itself freely with what was passing on the borders of the Rhine, saw all at once auxiliaries as efficient as un hoped for, rise up in an island till then almost unheard of,—Ireland, whose distance, as well as scanty riches, rendered it less exposed than the rest of Europe to the attacks of the Barbarians.

We venture to hope that no one will attribute to us the ridiculous design of sketching the history of modern Europe from a *manuscript* point of view; but without entering on general questions, and confining ourselves to this Catalogue, we may be permitted to observe that it is especially in manuscripts that existing traces are to be found of the labours and influence of those ancient missionaries, of those pious Irishmen, of those learned Anglo-Saxons, who, like Saint Columban, Saint Kilian, Saint Sola, Saint Burkard, Alcuin, and so many others, carried to the continent their knowledge and their zeal, and who, wherever they established themselves, may even where they only passed, have left in caligraphy, in the arts of design, and even in literature itself the imprint of their influence.

At an epoch in which books were so rare, those *vagrant* bishops, (*vagantes*) as they were then called, who unceasingly directed their course towards the Rhine to convert the Germans, did not fail to carry pious books with them, especially Breviaries, and Evangelia, which the disciples whom they formed in these new countries naturally applied themselves afterwards to copy and imitate. Thus one of the most ancient Irish manuscripts was discovered in Franconia in the tomb of Saint Kilian, and this precious relic, stained with the blood of the martyr, is still cited as one of the earliest monuments of Irish art. No doubt certain pious but narrow minds hoped to open the door to ecclesiastical literature only, but the exclusion sometimes pronounced against the classics was never general amongst writers who, even in

qu'il soit besoin de s'y arrêter. Ce qu'ont fait pour la civilisation l'influence Italienne et le souvenir de l'ancienne Rome, qui semblait présenter aux plus illustres parmi les chefs barbares un modèle parfait d'organisation, n'a pas besoin d'être rappelé. La résistance opiniâtre et efficace que, préparant les triomphes de Charlemagne, les Gaules ne cessèrent jamais d'offrir à la barbarie ; les efforts des Visigoths pour relever la civilisation en Espagne en lui donnant une forme qu'on pourrait appeler ecclésiastique, tout cela est bien connu. Ce qui l'est peut être un peu moins, dans certains pays surtout, c'est qu'au septième et au huitième siècle l'Eglise Latine, trop menacée chez elle par toutes sortes d'ennemis, et particulièrement par les Lombards et les Arabes, pour pouvoir s'occuper librement de ce qui se passait sur les bords du Rhin, vit tout-à-coup surgir des auxiliaires aussi efficaces qu'inespérés dans une île jusqu'alors presqu'ignorée l'Irlande, que son éloignement comme son peu de richesse avait moins exposée que le reste de l'Europe aux incursions des Barbares.

Nous osons espérer qu'on voudra bien ne pas nous prêter le projet ridicule d'esquisser l'histoire de l'Europe moderne au point de vue des manuscrits. Mais sans aborder les questions générales et en nous renfermant dans ce catalogue, on nous permettra de faire remarquer que c'est particulièrement dans les manuscrits que se rencontrent les traces encore vivantes des travaux et de l'influence de ces anciens missionnaires, de ces pieux Irlandais, de ces savants Anglo-Saxons qui, comme Saint Columban, Saint Kilian, Saint Sole, Saint Burkard, Alcuin, et tant d'autres, allaient porter sur le continent leurs connaissances et leur zèle, et qui, partout où ils se sont établis, là même où ils n'ont fait que passer, ont laissé dans la calligraphie, dans les arts du dessin, dans la littérature l'empreinte de leur influence. A une époque où les livres étaient si rares, ces évêques *vagantes*, comme on les appelait alors, qui sans cesse se dirigeaient vers le Rhin pour convertir les Germains, ne manquaient pas d'apporter avec eux des livres pieux; surtout des bréviaires, des évangéliaires, que les disciples formés dans ces nouvelles contrées s'appliquaient naturellement à reproduire et à imiter. Aussi est-ce un des plus anciens manuscrits Irlandais qui fut découvert en Franconie dans le tombeau de Saint Kilian, et cette précieuse relique, tachée du sang du martyr, est citée encore comme un des premiers monuments de l'art Irlandais. A la vérité certains esprits, pieux, mais étroits, espérèrent n'ouvrir la porte qu'à la littérature ecclésiastique; pourtant l'exclusion prononcée parfois contre les anciens classiques ne fut jamais générale chez des écrivains qui, même dans leur rudesse, se montraient toujours imitateurs de l'antiquité. Aussi voyons nous que le célèbre manuscrit de Tite Live de la Bibliothèque Impériale de Vienne avait appartenu à un moine Irlandais, Sutbert, un de ces évêques voyageurs qui, vers la fin du septième siècle, étaient allés prêcher le Christianisme et (à ce qu'il paraît) enseigner l'histoire Romaine en Belgique. On ne saurait s'empêcher de faire remarquer que le plus célèbre de ces pieux missionnaires, Saint Columban, avait jeté les fondements, en France à

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their rudeness, always showed themselves imitators of antiquity. Thus we find that the celebrated manuscript of Livy in the Imperial Library at Vienna, belonged to Sutbert, an Irish monk, one of those wandering bishops who, towards the close of the seventh century, had gone to preach Christianity, and, as it would seem also, to teach Roman history in Belgium. One cannot help remarking that the most celebrated of these pious missionaries, Saint Columban, laid the foundations at Luxeuil in France, at St. Gall in Switzerland, and at Bobio in Italy, of three monasteries which afterwards became famous for their admirable manuscripts, in many of which the influence of the Irish and Anglo-Saxon schools can be recognised at a glance. The library of St. Gall is too celebrated to require mention. The Bobio manuscripts are known everywhere by the discoveries which have been made in the *palimpsests* which once belonged to that collection. As for the manuscripts of Luxeuil, they have been dispersed, but the specimens of them which are to be found in this Catalogue*, joined to what has been published on the subject by Mabillon, O'Connor and others, prove unanswerably that in this Abbey as well as in that of Stavelot in Belgium†, and other ancient monasteries on the continent, a school of writing and *miniature* had sprung up as remarkable for the beauty of its caligraphy, as for the care applied to reproduce the forms of the Anglo-Irish schools.

The descriptions which will be found in the Catalogue are only intended to call attention to facts which merit further development. The beauty of the characters of certain manuscripts is so remarkable that we do not believe that either in the "Nouveau traité de Diplomatique," by the *Bénédictins*, in the work of Mabillon, or in other works still more sumptuous, which have been recently published, there are to be found finer examples of Uncial, Rustic, or Carlovingian characters than those which are to be seen in the two *Evangelia* of the ninth century, and the *Saint Cyprian* of the same epoch, which are described under Nos. 299, 356 and 357 in the present Catalogue. The ancient ornaments and the large initial letters also deserve particular attention. Of these, the figures of the Canons in a style which may be called *Pompeian*, as well as the large *Saint Mark* of the Italian school, which are to be seen in the two *Evangelia*, cited above, are to be placed in the first rank. The *Josephus* of the tenth or eleventh century, with its initial letters, twelve or fifteen inches long ‡, the *Bible* of Juste-mont§, as well as other biblical manuscripts, several Fathers of the Church of the seventh and eighth centuries||, and the *Passionalia*, filled with beautiful figures and magnificent initials, particularly recommend themselves to attention. The *Evangeliarium* of Valbeck (No. 358) executed towards the eleventh century, is remarkable for its drawings in the style of the *Bible* of Charles the Bald, the more especially as in them the different processes

* See Nos. 139, 356, 495, 683, 891, &c.

† See Nos. 496, 1115, &c.

‡ See No. 554.

§ See No. 160.

|| See Nos. 139 and 298.

Luxeuil, à St. Gall en Suisse, et à Bobio en Italie, de trois monastères qui sont devenus célèbres par leurs admirables manuscrits, dans plusieurs desquels on peut reconnaître à première vue l'influence Irlandaise et l'école Anglo-Saxonne. La Bibliothèque de St. Gall est trop renommée pour qu'on doive en parler ici. Les manuscrits de Bobio sont connus partout, par les découvertes qui ont été faites dans les palimpsestes sortis de cette bibliothèque. Quant aux manuscrits de Luxeuil ils ont été dispersés, mais les spécimens que l'on en trouve dans notre catalogue*, venant se joindre à ce qui a été publié à ce sujet par Mabillon, par O'Connor, et par d'autres savans, prouvent, sans réplique, que dans cette Abbaye, comme dans l'Abbaye de Stavelot en Belgique†, et dans d'autres anciens monastères du continent, il s'était formé une école d'écriture et de miniature, aussi remarquable par la beauté calligraphique que par le soin avec lequel on s'y appliquait à reproduire les formes de l'école Anglo-Irlandaise.

Les descriptions que l'on trouvera dans le Catalogue ne sauraient qu'appeler l'attention sur des faits qui mériteraient de plus grands développements. La beauté des caractères de certains manuscrits est remarquable et nous ne croyons pas que dans le *Nouveau traité de Diplomatique* par les Bénédictins, dans l'ouvrage de Mabillon, ou dans d'autres livres plus somptueux publiés récemment, il existe des exemples de lettres onciales, rustiques, ou Carolines, plus belles que celles qu'on voit dans les deux Evangéliaires du neuvième siècle ou dans le Saint Cyprien de la même époque qui sont décrits sous les Nos. 299, 356 et 357 de ce Catalogue. Les anciens ornements et les grandes lettres initiales semblent mériter aussi un intérêt particulier. En ce genre les figures des Canons, en style qu'on pourrait appeler *Pompéien*, ainsi que le grand Saint Marc d'école Italienne, qui se voyent dans les deux Evangéliaires que l'on vient de citer, se placent en première ligne. Le Josèphe du dixième au onzième siècle avec ses initiales de douze à quinze pouces de haut‡, la Bible de Justemont §, ainsi que d'autres manuscrits bibliques, des pères de l'église du septième et du huitième siècle||, des Passionnaires remplis de belles figures et d'initiales magnifiques, se recommandent d'eux mêmes à l'attention. On remarquera surtout l'Evangéliaire de Valbeck (No. 358) exécuté vers le onzième siècle avec des figures dans le style de la Bible de Charles le Chauve, et dans lequel les divers procédés des artistes de cette époque se montrent à découvert. Un petit bijou du dixième au onzième siècle (No. 359) avec des miniatures Byzantines, aussi admirable par la beauté de l'écriture et la finesse des ornements en or et en argent, que par son étonnante conservation, n'a pas besoin d'une plus grande description. C'est en son genre un modèle parfait que son petit format et son ancienne reliure rendent encore plus élégant et plus précieux. Pour les amateurs de Miniatures la collection dont nous

* Voyez les Nos. 139, 356, 495, 683, 891, etc.

† Voyez les Nos. 496, 1115, etc. ‡ Voyez le No. 554. § Voyez le No. 160

|| Voyez les Nos. 139 et 298.

employed by the artists of that period are plainly shown. One charming *bijou*, of the tenth or eleventh century (No. 359), with its Byzantine miniatures, as admirable for the beauty of the writing and the fineness of the gold and silver ornaments, as for its wonderful state of preservation, needs not a longer description. It is a perfect model of its kind, and rendered still more elegant and valuable by its small size and ancient binding. To amateurs of miniatures, the collection of which we publish the description offers remarkable specimens of every style and age. It embraces Greek, Roman, Persian, Hindoo, and Chinese art, and even that of Armenia (No. 355) will be found in it; whilst the artists of Kashmîr*, a country not less wonderful for a school of calligraphy, almost unknown in Europe, than for its elegant fabrics, which all the world admires, encounter here the delineators of those Jewish miniatures† which are of such extreme rarity, and which show that there must have been a Jewish art as well as a Jewish science and literature. All this clusters around one of those inimitable *chefs-d'œuvre*‡ which Italian art produced in the time of Leo X.

But it is not only art which shines in this collection. History, science and literature, properly so called, play in it a part so considerable that the mere abridgment of the new and unexpected results presented by the study of these manuscripts would almost fill a volume of itself.

A single instance will suffice to prove this. Among the questions which the historians of modern literature have had to discuss, there is none more important than that of determining exactly in what measure and in what degree the knowledge of letters and of the Greek language, or at least of the Greek alphabet, had been preserved in the North and West of Europe, and of estimating correctly the part which was played by Greek literature, and the influence which it was able to exert not only before the Turkish invasion had driven the learned Greeks into Italy but even before the Arabs, by their translations, had bestowed the Greek sciences on the Neo-Latins. Manuscripts in Greek characters, written in the West before the revival of learning, are rare, and have at all times been the object of the researches of the most learned paleographers, who had remarked that in certain authors, the Grammarians for example, it was customary to write the Greek quotations in Roman characters§, so feeble did the knowledge of Greek literature appear to have become. Our Catalogue|| offers in this respect some striking examples, which must be added to the proofs already possessed of the fact that the Greek language, which was cultivated, by the *élite* only it is true, even in the midst of the thickest darkness, was less unknown in the West than has perhaps been imagined. But without entering into the general question, there is one point on which we deem it necessary to touch more

* See Nos. 157, 476 and 587.

† See Nos. 477 and 522.

‡ See No. 1135.

§ See No. 833.

|| See Nos. 174, 229, 486, 744, &c.

publions la description offre de remarquables spécimens de tous les styles et de tous les temps ; l'art Grec et Romain, l'art Persan, l'art Indou et Chinois, l'art Arménien (No. 355), s'y trouvent rassemblés et les artistes du Cachemire *, pays non moins étonnant par une école de Calligraphie presque inconnue en Europe, que par ces élégans tissus que tout le monde admire, s'y rencontrent avec les auteurs de ces miniatures Juives †, qui sont d'une rareté si excessive et qui montrent qu'il y a eu un art juif comme il y a eu une science et une littérature Juives. Tout cela vient se grouper autour d'un de ces inimitables chefs d'œuvre ‡ que l'art Italien savait enfanter du temps de Léon X.

Mais ce n'est pas l'art seul qui brille dans cette collection. L'histoire, les sciences, la littérature proprement dite y jouent un rôle considérable, et le résumé seul des résultats nouveaux et inattendus que l'étude de ces manuscrits pourrait offrir remplirait presque un volume.

Un seul exemple suffira pour le prouver. Parmi les questions que les historiens de la littérature moderne ont eu à traiter, il n'en est guère de plus importante que celle de déterminer au juste dans quelle mesure et à quel degré la connaissance des lettres et de la langue Grecque, ou du moins celle de l'alphabet Grec, avait pu se conserver dans le Nord et l'Occident de l'Europe ; d'apprécier le rôle que la littérature Grecque y a pu jouer, l'influence qu'elle y a pu exercer non seulement avant que l'invasion Turque eût resoulé les savants Grecs en Italie, mais avant même que, par les traductions qu'ils avaient faites, les Arabes eussent rendu les Sciences de la Grèce aux peuples Néo-Latins. Les manuscrits en caractères Grecs, écrits en Occident avant la renaissance des lettres, sont rares ; de tout temps ils ont été l'objet des recherches des plus savants paléographes qui avaient remarqué que pour certains auteurs, pour les grammairiens par exemple, on avait pris l'habitude d'écrire les citations Grecques en caractères Romains §, tant la connaissance des lettres Grecques semblait s'être affaiblie. Notre Catalogue || offre à ce sujet des exemples frappants qui devront s'ajouter aux preuves que l'on avait déjà de ce fait : que, même au milieu des plus épaisse ténèbres, la langue Grecque, cultivée seulement il est vrai par des hommes d'élite, a été moins ignorée en Occident qu'on ne l'a peut-être supposé ; mais sans entrer dans la question générale, il y a un point que nous devons toucher un peu plus particulièrement. Rien n'a été plus connu et plus répété que cette assertion de Matthieu Paris attribuant à Jean Basing l'honneur d'avoir rapporté, au milieu du treizième siècle, d'Athènes en Angleterre, les chiffres et l'arithmétique littérale des Grecs, qui offrait tant d'avantages sur l'écriture arithmétique des Romains. A cette assertion si positive, répétée par les plus illustres écrivains, plusieurs manuscrits de notre Catalogue opposent un démenti formel. Comment supposer en effet

* Voyez les Nos. 157, 476, 587.

† Voyez les Nos. 477 et 522.

‡ Voyez le No. 1135.

§ Voyez le No. 833.

|| Voyez les Nos. 174, 229, 486, 744, etc.

particularly. No story is better known or has been more frequently repeated, than the assertion of Matthew Paris, which attributes to John Basing the honour of having, in the middle of the thirteenth century, brought from Athens to England the figures and alphabetical arithmetic of the Greeks, which possessed so many advantages over the arithmetical system of the Romans. To this assertion, so positively repeated by the most illustrious writers, several manuscripts in our Catalogue oppose a formal denial. How, in fact, can it be supposed that there was any necessity to seek in Greece for Greek figures, when these same figures were used in the North and West of Europe in manuscripts written under Anglo-Saxon influence, and in what is generally called the Irish school? That they were not universally known is possible, and even probable, but that in the matter of Greek figures this ancient English traveller introduced anything unknown to the West, is an assertion which those who have seen certain manuscripts described in this Catalogue* will probably not care to repeat.

The origin of our numerical system, with which it has been sought to associate the travels of John Basing, is one of the questions which have been most eagerly disputed by the learned, who have devoted themselves to the history of science. We have been careful to indicate in our Catalogue the facts which may serve to clear up this point, so interesting in the history of the progress of the human mind. Among the documents of a similar character with which this Catalogue abounds, and some of which, entirely unknown, are connected with the ancient history of the University of Oxford†, there is one which will probably attract the attention of the learned, because it is, as far as is at present known, the oldest manuscript with a date which contains what are called Arabic numerals, and the system of *position*. A remarkable fact is, that everything proves this volume to have been written in England‡.

Astronomy, geometry, arithmetic, mechanics, naval construction, medicine, the occult sciences, cosmography, valuable *Portulani* which relate both to the ancient geography of America and that of Russia§, are all things which ought to be met with in a collection, when the owner has devoted his life to the study of the sciences. We will limit ourselves to pointing out three manuscripts of this kind, which appear worthy of some attention. One is a collection of eighty-four autograph letters of Leibnitz||. The second is a volume¶, also autograph, by which we find the illustrious Kepler giving lessons on every branch of mathematics, and, according to his custom, invoking the aid of philosophy and poetry to celebrate the marvels of creation. The third will appear, perhaps, still more precious. It is the *genuine* treatise on the sphere, written by the hand of Galileo, in its original form**. In this work, where Galileo speaks of his own discoveries, he does not seek to irritate the Court

* See Nos. 229, 298, 299, 760, 1208, &c.

† See No. 664.

‡ See No. 665.

§ See Nos. 825, 826, 827, 1164, etc.

|| See No. 1142.

¶ See No. 573.

** See No. 399.

qu'on fut réduit à aller chercher en Grèce les chiffres Grecs lorsque, au Nord et à l'Occident de l'Europe, ces chiffres étaient souvent employés dans des manuscrits tracés sous l'influence Anglo-Saxonne, et dans cette école que généralement on appelle Irlandaise ? Qu'ils ne fussent pas connus partout, c'est possible et même probable; mais qu'en fait de chiffres Grecs cet ancien voyageur Anglais eût rapporté quelque chose d'inconnu en Occident, c'est une assertion que probablement ceux qui auront vu certains manuscrits décrits dans ce Catalogue* ne voudront plus répéter.

L'origine de notre système de numération, auquel on a voulu rattacher le voyage de Jean Basing, est une des questions les plus vivement débattues par les savants qui se sont voués à l'histoire des sciences. On a eu soin de signaler dans ce Catalogue les faits qui peuvent servir à éclaircir ce point si intéressant dans l'histoire des progrès de l'esprit humain. Parmi les documents du même genre dont cette collection abonde, et dont quelques uns tout à fait inconnus, se rattachent à l'ancienne histoire de l'Université d'Oxford†, il y en a un qui, peut être, attirera l'attention des savans, car c'est le plus ancien manuscrit avec date, jusqu'à présent connu, qui contienne les chiffres qu'on a appelés arabes et le système de position. Chose remarquable tout annonce que ce volume a été écrit en Angleterre.‡

Astronomie, géométrie, arithmétique, mécanique, constructions navales, médecine, sciences occultes, cosmographie, portulans précieux qui intéressent à la fois la géographie ancienne de l'Amérique et celle de la Russie§, tout cela devait naturellement se rencontrer dans une collection dont l'auteur a voué sa vie à l'étude des sciences. Nous nous bornerons à signaler en ce genre trois manuscrits qui semblent dignes de quelque attention. L'un est une collection de quatrevingt quatre lettres autographes de Leibnitz ||; dans un autre volume¶, autographe aussi, nous voyons l'illustre Kepler donnant des leçons sur toutes les parties des mathématiques, et appelant, comme de coutume, à son aide la philosophie et la poésie pour célébrer les merveilles de la création. Le troisième ** semblera peut être, encore plus précieux. C'est le *véritable* traité de la sphère, écrit de la main de Galilée, et tel qu'il l'avait conçu lui-même. Dans cet ouvrage où Galilée parle de ses propres découvertes, il ne cherche pas à irriter la cour de Rome, mais il ne fait à la philosophie péripatéticienne aucune de ces concessions, que l'on trouve dans le traité apocryphe de la sphère, publié à Rome par le père Davisi, sous le nom de Galilée, peu de temps après la mort de cet homme célèbre. Ces deux ouvrages de Kepler et de Galilée, jusqu'à présent totalement inconnus, seraient dignes d'enrichir les nouvelles éditions que l'Italie et l'Allemagne ont entreprises récemment comme une sorte de monument expiatoire envers deux hommes qui ont tant fait pour la gloire de leurs pays.

* Voyez les Nos. 229, 298, 299, 760, 1028, etc. † Voyez le No. 664.

‡ Voyez le No. 665. § Voyez les Nos. 825, 826, 827, 1164, etc.

|| Voyez le No. 1142. ¶ Voyez le No. 573. ** Voyez le No. 399.

INTRODUCTION.

of Rome, but he makes none of those concessions to the peripatetic philosophy, which are found in the apocryphal treatise on the sphere, published at Rome by Father Davisi under the name of Galileo, a short time after the death of that illustrious man. These two works of Kepler and Galileo, hitherto totally unknown, are worthy to enrich the new editions which Italy and Germany have recently undertaken as a sort of expiatory monuments to two men who have done so much for the glory of their country.

Although Autographs are to form a distinct class and a separate Catalogue, a number of them deserving attention will be found herein. Along with some isolated letters, inserted either to afford points of comparison with autograph manuscripts without signatures, or because they contained interesting historical documents, there will be found also collections which, as a whole, may offer a literary or historical interest, and especially some volumes written or containing notes by celebrated men. To this last-named class belong the autograph manuscripts of Augurellus, Hermolaus Barbarus, Porta, Guarini, Baruffaldi, D'Alembert, Clairaut, Mlle. Germain, Abel, the collections of documents which belonged to Charles of Orleans, and other volumes with notes by Politian, Aldus Manutius, G. Manetti, the Great Condé, Apostolo Zeno, &c. The eye will be arrested also by the manuscripts of Tasso, of which some are unpublished, and others have been printed in a shape which renders them barely recognizable. These works must still await one of those critical editions too exclusively consecrated hitherto to the writers of antiquity.

It would, however, be an error to suppose that the ancient classics (the objects of so much labour, and which the greatest part of even educated men read without knowing what trouble it has cost to present them with a text, we will not say pure, but sufficiently intelligible) have been printed as they were left by the authors, and that everything concerning them has been already told. Independently of works like the Polyhistor of Solinus,* for example, which from the first, in consequence of an indiscretion, appeared in a form different to that which the author afterwards gave it; independently of those books which, like the history of Eutropius have been restored by modern hands, and of which several texts are in existence, which do not accord with one another†; independently, in short, of those works which have been disfigured for political reasons, and of those Chronicles which, like that of Castaldo, by editors have been mutilated for a bribe‡, the ancient writers are far from having reached us in their integrity, and far also from having been printed originally as they were found in manuscript.

In the early times of printing, the ardour with which intellectual minds applied themselves to ancient literature was so lively and so universal, that the printers besought learned men for the writings of antiquity, even those on scientific or abstruse subjects, with an eagerness equal to that with which in

* See Nos. 946-948.

† See No. 353.

‡ See Nos. 230 and 712.

Bien que les Autographes doivent former une classe particulière et un Catalogue à part, on trouvera déjà en ce genre, un grand nombre d'articles dignes de quelque intérêt. A côté de certaines lettres isolées, qu'on a mises ici soit pour offrir un point de comparaison avec des manuscrits autographes sans signature, soit parce qu'elles contenaient des documents historiques intéressants, on verra des recueils qui, par leur ensemble, présentent un intérêt littéraire ou historique, et surtout des volumes écrits ou annotés par des hommes célèbres. A cette dernière classe appartiennent les manuscrits autographes d'Augurellus, d'Hermolaus Barbarus, de Porta, de Guarini, de Baruffaldi, de d'Alembert, de Clairaut, de Melle. Germain, d'Abel, ainsi que les collections de documents ayant appartenu à Charles d'Orléans, et d'autres volumes annotés par le Politien, par Alde Manuce, par G. Manetti, par le Grand Condé, par Apostolo Zeno, etc. L'œil s'arrêtera sur les manuscrits du Tasse dont quelques uns sont inédits et dont les autres ont été publiés de façon à les rendre tout-à-fait méconnaissables. Ces ouvrages attendent encore une de ces éditions critiques jusqu' ici trop exclusivement consacrées aux écrivains de l'antiquité.

On serait pourtant dans l'erreur si l'on supposait que les anciens classiques, objet de tant de travaux, et que la plupart même des gens instruits lisent sans savoir ce qu'il en a couté pour leur offrir un texte, nous ne dirons pas même pur, mais suffisamment intelligible, aient été imprimés tels que les auteurs nous les ont laissés, et que tout soit dit sur leur compte. Indépendamment des ouvrages, tels que le Polyhistor de Solin* par exemple, qui dès l'origine, par l'effet d'une indiscretion, ont paru sous une forme différente de celle que l'auteur leur a donnée plus tard ; indépendamment de ces livres, tels que l'histoire d'Eutrope, qui ont été refaits par d'autres mains plus modernes et dont il existe plusieurs textes qui ne s'accordent guère † ; indépendamment enfin de ces ouvrages, dénaturés pour des motifs politiques, de ces chroniques que, comme celle de Castaldo, l'éditeur a mutilées à prix d'argent‡, il s'en faut de beaucoup que les auteurs anciens nous soient arrivés dans leur intégrité, et il s'en faut de beaucoup aussi qu'ils aient été d'abord imprimés tels qu'ils se trouvent dans les manuscrits.

Aux premiers temps de l'imprimerie l'ardeur avec laquelle tous les esprits se portaient vers les études classiques était si vive, si générale, que les imprimeurs demandaient aux érudits des écrits de l'antiquité, même sur des matières scientifiques et abstruses, avec autant d'empressement qu'on en mettrait aujourd'hui à demander des nouvelles à un romancier à la mode§. Mais les manuscrits qui contenaient ces ouvrages si recherchés étaient loin de se trouver en parfait état ; souvent ils étaient incomplets, et les éditions qu'on a faites d'ouvrages ainsi mutilés, se sont parfois reproduites sans que rien vint avortir le lecteur des lacunes que l'éditeur avait eu intérêt à dissimuler.

* Voyez les Nos. 946-948. † Voyez le No. 353. ‡ Voyez les Nos. 230 et 712.

§ Voyez le No. 62.

the present day they would demand a tale from a popular novelist*. But the manuscripts which contained these works so anxiously sought for were far from being in a perfect condition. Oftentimes they were incomplete, and in some of the editions of works thus mutilated, the text was reproduced without any notice being given to the reader of *lacunæ*, which it was the interest of the editor to conceal. It is unnecessary to state that several of the most celebrated monuments of antiquity, such as the poem of Lucretius, the Comedies of Plautus, and the writings of Quintilian, were only known at first in a very imperfect state, and that if the early printers obtained some of the classics in a state fit for publication, it was to Petrarch, to Poggio, and other celebrated men who were passionately attached to ancient literature, that they were indebted. Other immortal works, those of Tacitus and Livy for instance, were to remain incomplete, notwithstanding the successive discoveries of fragments which have been made since the publication of the first editions. Those who are familiar with manuscripts are well aware that only a very few really different copies of the same author have reached us, and that most of those in our possession are only reproductions, more or less correct or faulty, of a small number of originals which for the most part have disappeared. This is proved, for instance, by the manuscripts of Terence in which the old subscription *Calliopius recensuit* has been so often reproduced, and by those of Priscian, in which the very dates placed by the ancient scribe Theodore at the end of each division of the work, to mark the progress of his labour, have been copied†. But without insisting farther on the importance of collecting and preserving copies really different, derived from original sources, and tracing how many changes have been introduced by the crowd of grammarians, abbreviators and commentators of every kind who have laboured at the ancient texts, not without leaving notable traces behind them, let us only call to mind that the learned men who, on the revival of learning, were so fortunate as to find in scattered leaves something wherewith to complete works till then imperfect, could often only fill up the *lacunæ*, by inserting in a conjectural manner the fragments which they had discovered. This is what seems to have been the case with the poem of Lucretius, manuscripts of which are excessively rare, and of which a very ancient one will be found in this Catalogue, partly a palimpsest, with new various readings, rubrics and titles, which are not in the printed editions. In this manuscript many passages also are arranged in an order differing from that of the editions.

Another volume, the translation of Aratus by Germanicus, with an ancient commentary, described in this Catalogue (No. 62), affords a still more striking example of the way in which some ancient authors have been published by editors who did not care to confess to the public that the only texts at their disposal were imperfect or corrupt, and who by concealing the imperfec-

* See No. 62.

† See No. 883.

Il n'est pas nécessaire de rappeler que plusieurs des plus célèbres monuments de l'antiquité, tels que le poème de Lucrèce, les comédies de Plaute, les ouvrages de Quintilien, n'ont été connus d'abord que fort incomplets, et que si les premiers imprimeurs ont trouvé quelques anciens classiques en état d'être publiés, ils le doivent au Pétrarque, au Poge et à d'autres hommes célèbres, passionnés pour les lettres anciennes. D'autres ouvrages immortels, ceux de Tacite et de Tite-Live par exemple, devaient rester incomplets malgré les découvertes successives de quelques fragments retrouvés après la publication des premières éditions. Ceux qui ont l'habitude des manuscrits savent parfaitement bien que, pour un même auteur, il n'est arrivé jusqu'à nous que très peu de copies réellement différentes, et que la plupart de celles qui nous restent ne sont que des reproductions plus ou moins correctes, plus ou moins fautives, d'un petit nombre de textes qui, d'ordinaire, ont disparu. C'est là ce que prouvent, par exemple, les manuscrits de Térence dans lesquels on a si souvent reproduit l'ancienne souscription *Calliopius recensuit*, ou ceux de Priscien où l'on a même copié les dates que cet ancien écrivain, Théodore, plaçait à la fin de chaque division de l'ouvrage, pour marquer les progrès de son travail *. Mais sans faire remarquer davantage combien il est important de s'appliquer à rassembler et à conserver les copies réellement différentes et provenant de sources diverses, et combien de changements y ont apporté cette foule de grammairiens, d'abréviateurs, d'annotateurs de toute espèce, qui ont travaillé sur les anciens textes, non sans y laisser une trace profonde, rappelons seulement, que les érudits qui à la renaissance des lettres ont été assez heureux pour retrouver dans des feuillets épars de quoi compléter un ouvrage jusqu'alors imparfait, n'ont pu souvent combler ces lacunes qu'en intercalant d'une façon conjecturale les fragments qu'ils avaient découverts. C'est ce qui semble être arrivé pour le poème de Lucrèce dont les manuscrits sont d'une rareté excessive, et dont il s'en trouve dans ce Catalogue un fort ancien, et en partie palimpseste, avec des variantes nouvelles, des rubriques et des intitulés qui ne sont pas dans les éditions. Dans ce manuscrit plusieurs parties sont dans un ordre différent de l'imprimé.

Un autre volume, la traduction d'Aratus par Germanicus avec un ancien commentaire, décrit dans le Catalogue (No. 62), offre un exemple encore plus frappant de la manière dont quelques anciens auteurs ont été publiés par des éditeurs peu soucieux d'avouer au public qu'ils n'avaient eu à leur disposition que des textes incomplets ou corrompus, et qui, en dissimulant par des coupures ou des remplissages les imperfections de leur manuscrit, ont rendu presque impossible à de nouveaux éditeurs un travail plus conscientieux et plus exact. A l'exemple de St. Jérôme qui cherchait "Non tam pulchros Codices quam emendatos," on s'est appliqué surtout, en formant cette collection, à rassembler des textes purs, fournissant des variantes impor-

* Voyez le No. 833.

tions of their manuscript by omissions or additions, have rendered the labours of more exact and conscientious editors almost impossible. Following the example of Saint Jerome, who sought for "*Non tam pulchros Codices quam emendatos,*" our chief aim in forming this collection has been to bring together pure texts containing important various readings and unpublished passages, and we venture to hope that in this respect, the present Catalogue, containing a large number of classical manuscripts collected for this especial purpose, will be found to merit the attention of the learned. Without speaking of the important various readings which are to be found in the manuscripts of Solinus, Priscian, Vegetius, Prudentius, and Cassiodorus*, those which will be observed in the manuscripts of Ovid, with some unpublished verses†, as well as those in the ancient *excerpta*‡, and in the manuscripts of Claudian, Florus, Justin, Lucan, Martial, Persius, Pliny, and Quintus Curtius§, many of which are accompanied by unpublished commentaries, appear to us of a nature to justify this hope.

A collection of Grammarians written in the tenth century, said to have belonged to Marcilius Ficinus, and which, besides unpublished fragments, contains a text almost entirely new of one of the works of Donatus ||; several manuscripts, differing greatly from the printed editions, of the Commentary of Servius on Virgil¶, a work of such importance for the ancient history of Italy; and finally, a number of manuscripts of other grammarians, some of them of the ninth century**, invite the notice of the learned who seek to introduce to the public texts more correct, or absolutely new, of the Latin Grammarians.

In dwelling thus on the necessity of consulting fresh texts, and comparing them carefully with those already published, we do not wish that any of the ideas of the Père Hardouin should be attributed to us. In our opinion the ancient writers have really existed, and it is undoubtedly antiquity which has bequeathed to us those admirable models which this commentator of Pliny imagined in his dreams to have been fabricated during the Middle Ages. All that we will permit ourselves here to advance on this point is, that most of the texts of the ancients have only reached us after undergoing considerable alterations, from the ignorance of the copyists, the temerity and lack of intelligence of ancient emendators (*recensores*), the ravages of time, and the want of discernment of many of the early editors. Proper names distorted, passages suppressed, *lacunæ* filled up at hazard or concealed, ancient glosses introduced into the text, the original order of the work changed,—all these things are found in the editions; and those who still doubt it have only to compare the different editions of any Latin author, with whom they believe themselves well acquainted, with the manuscripts. And this is not only true

* See Nos. 946, 833, 1028, 840 and 229. † See Nos. 749 754.

‡ See No. 363. § See Nos. 265, 380, 558, 623, 661, 780, 806, 849. || See No. 424.

¶ See Nos. 935-937. ** See Nos. 58, 248, 320, 726, 833-836, &c

tantes, des passages inédits, et l'on ose espérer qu'à cet égard ce Catalogue, contenant un grand nombre de manuscrits classiques, réunis dans ce but spécial, pourra mériter l'attention des savants. Sans parler des variantes considérables qu'on trouvera dans les manuscrits de Solin, de Priscien, de Végèce, de Prudence, de Cassiodore*, celles qu'on remarquera dans les manuscrits d'Ovide, avec des vers inédits†, ainsi que dans d'anciens *Excerpta*‡, et dans les manuscrits de Claudio, de Florus, de Justin, de Lucain, de Martial, de Perse, de Pline, de Quinte Curce§, dont plusieurs sont accompagnés de commentaires inédits, nous semblent de nature à justifier cet espoir. Un recueil de grammairiens écrit au X^e siècle, qu'on dit avoir appartenu à Marcile Ficin, et qui, outre des morceaux inédits, contient un texte presqu'absolument nouveau d'un des ouvrages de Donat || ; plusieurs manuscrits, très différents des imprimés, du commentaire de Servius sur Virgile¶, ouvrage si important pour l'histoire ancienne de l'Italie, enfin un grand nombre de manuscrits d'autres grammairiens, dont quelques uns du IX^e siècle, ** s'adressent particulièrement aux érudits qui cherchent à offrir au public des textes plus corrects, ou même tout-à-fait nouveaux, des grammairiens Latins.

En appuyant ainsi sur la nécessité de consulter de nouveaux textes et de les comparer soigneusement avec ceux qui ont été déjà publiés, nous ne voudrions pas qu'on nous attribuât quelques unes des idées du Père Hardouin. À notre avis, les anciens auteurs ont bien réellement existé, et c'est bien l'antiquité qui nous a légué ces admirables modèles que, dans ses rêveries, ce commentateur de Pline supposait avoir été fabriqués au moyen âge. Tout ce que nous nous permettons d'avancer ici, c'est que la plupart des textes anciens ne nous sont parvenus qu'après avoir subi des altérations notables, par l'ignorance des copistes, par la hardiesse et le peu de lumières des anciens correcteurs (*re-censure*s), par l'effet du temps et de la vétusté, et par le manque de discernement de plusieurs des premiers éditeurs. Noms propres estropiés, passages supprimés, lacunes remplies au hasard ou dissimulées, anciennes gloses introduites dans le texte, disposition primitive de l'ouvrage changée, on trouve de tout cela dans les éditions ; ceux qui en douteraient encore n'ont qu'à essayer de comparer avec les manuscrits les diverses éditions de tel auteur Latin qu'ils croient bien connaître. Et ceci n'est pas vrai seulement pour les anciens écrivains : les Chroniques, les œuvres des Poëtes les plus célèbres du moyen âge et de la renaissance, les Romans de Chevalerie, et en général les ouvrages qui n'ont pas été publiés par l'auteur lui-même, peuvent donner lieu à des remarques analogues. Ce sont là des choses que les érudits, les savants de profession n'ont que trop souvent eu l'occasion de constater, mais dont la généralité du public ne semble pas se douter.

* Voyez les Nos. 946, 833, 1028, 840, 229.

† Voyez les Nos. 749-754.

‡ Voyez le No. 363.

§ Voyez les Nos. 265, 380, 558, 623, 661, 780, 806, 849.

|| Voyez le No. 424.

¶ Voyez les Nos. 935-937.

** Voyez les Nos. 58, 248, 320, 726, 833-836, etc.

with regard to ancient authors; for Chronicles, works of the most celebrated Poets of the Middle Ages and of the times of the revival of learning, Romances of Chivalry, and, generally, works which have not been published by authors themselves, give occasion for analogous remarks. These are matters which the learned, the *savants* by profession, have only too often had reason to ascertain, but of which the public in general appears to have no suspicion.

Rich in Latin classics, this collection contains also some ancient Greek manuscripts of great value. None of the *fac-similes* published in the works, in which it has been attempted to reproduce the finest forms of ancient Greek writing, offer anything more elegant, than the manuscript of Saint Gregory of Nyssa*, which is certainly of the beginning of the ninth century. The Saint John Chrysostom, in which the shape of the characters and accents indicates an epoch almost as ancient†, and above all, the Evangeliarium‡, which, in the beauty of the writing, as well as in certain ornaments, exactly resembles the famous *Codex Ebnerianus* at Oxford, seem to rank in the first class of manuscripts of this kind.

If ancient Greek manuscripts are not more numerous in this collection, it arises from the difficulty of procuring them, a difficulty which now-a-days is excessive, and which seems never to have been greater. We know, in fact, that when the powerful Soliman wished to show his gratitude to the Marquis de Mendoza, a great amateur of manuscripts, who had ransomed for a large sum and restored to him his son who had been taken prisoner, this great Soliman, who had in his power all the literary riches of Greece, could find no more than thirty-one (some say thirty-two) Greek manuscripts to offer him as an acceptable present.

To announce that Italian literature has not been neglected in this collection, is only to say what every one will have divined before hand. Thus, along with the finest and most remarkable manuscripts of Dante, Petrarch, and Beato Jacopone, there will be found herein rich collections of *Rime Antiche*, ascending even to the origin of the Italian language, Chronicles, Romances of Chivalry which have never been published, and, in a word, all that is most interesting in Italian literature.

Without being so richly represented, the other modern languages are not wanting in this collection. Ancient French poems, either inedited, or mutilated in the printing, Romances of Chivalry which only exist in manuscript, two manuscripts in Limousin, one of which seems certainly to have been written for King Alphonso of Aragon, and a collection of poems in old English with the arms of Henry VIII on the binding, and which, doubtless, belonged to that sovereign, show beyond a doubt that no branch of literature has been neglected in this Catalogue.

Without reproducing here a great part of the Catalogue, it would be

* See No. 430.

† See No. 542.

‡ See No. 354.

Très riche en classiques Latins, cette collection contient aussi quelques manuscrits Grecs anciens, et d'un grand prix. Aucun des fac-similés publiés dans ces ouvrages, où l'on s'est appliquée à reproduire les plus belles formes de l'ancienne écriture Grecque, n'offre rien de plus élégant que le manuscrit de St. Gregoire de Nysse *, qui est certainement du commencement du IX^e siècle. Le St. Jean Chrysostôme, dans lequel la forme des caractères et des accents indique une époque presque aussi ancienne†, et surtout l'Evangéliaire‡ qui, par la beauté de l'écriture, comme par certains ornements, ressemble parfaitement au fameux *Codex Ebnerianus* d'Oxford, semblent se placer au premier rang des manuscrits de ce genre.

Si les anciens manuscrits Grecs ne sont pas plus nombreux dans cette collection, cela vient surtout de la difficulté de se les procurer, difficulté qui est excessive aujourd'hui et qui ne semble avoir jamais été beaucoup moins grande. On sait en effet que lorsque le puissant Soliman voulut montrer sa reconnaissance au Marquis de Mendoza, grand amateur de manuscrits, qui avait racheté à grand prix et lui avait rendu son fils retenu prisonnier, ce grand Soliman, qui avait en son pouvoir toutes les richesses littéraires de la Grèce, ne put trouver que 31 (d'autres disent 32) manuscrits Grecs pour lui en faire présent.

Annoncer que la littérature Italienne n'a pas été négligée ici, c'est dire une chose que tout le monde devinait d'avance. Aussi à côté des plus beaux, des plus remarquables Manuscrits du Dante, du Pétrarque, du Beato Jacopone, on trouvera de riches recueils de *Rime antiche* remontant jusqu'à l'origine de la langue Italienne, des chroniques, des Romans de Chevalerie qu'on n'a jamais publiés, en un mot tout ce que la littérature Italienne offre de plus intéressant.

Sans être aussi richement représentées, les autres langues modernes ne font pas faute dans cette collection. D'anciennes poésies Françaises inédites, ou qu'on avait mutilées en les imprimant, des Romans de Chevalerie qui n'existent qu'en manuscrit, deux manuscrits en Limousin, dont l'un semble positivement avoir été écrit pour le roi Alphonse d'Aragon, et un recueil de poésies en vieux Anglais relié aux armes de Henri VIII, et qui a sans doute appartenu à ce prince, montrent, à n'en pas douter, qu'aucune branche de la littérature ne s'y trouve négligée.

A moins de reproduire ici une grande partie du Catalogue, il ne serait guère possible de donner un aperçu suffisant des documents historiques qui s'y rencontrent. Nous nous bornerons donc à signaler un manuscrit du X^e au XI^e siècle de *l'Historia gentis Anglorum*, par Bède, avec des variantes dignes de remarque§; un recueil considérable relatif à St. Benoît et à son temps||; un chronique du Mont Cassin en partie inédite¶; une volume rempli de pièces originales ayant appartenu à l'Empereur Maximilien ** et annotées

* Voyez le No. 430.

† Voyez le No. 542.

‡ Voyez le No. 354.

§ Voyez le No. 140.

|| Voyez le No. 143.

¶ Voyez le No. 984.

** Voyez le No. 504.

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impossible to give a sufficient estimate of the historical documents which occur in it. We will content ourselves, therefore, with pointing out a manuscript of the tenth or eleventh century of the *Historia gentis Anglorum* by Bede, with various readings worthy of attention*, a considerable collection relative to Saint Benedict and his times†, a Chronicle of Monte-Cassino, partly unpublished‡, a volume full of original pieces, which belonged to the Emperor Maximilian§, and containing notes by him, at the head of which will be found a new text of the *Gesta Rerum Francorum* given by Freher, and reprinted by Dom Bouquet; different Chronicles relating to France, one of which seems to have belonged to Pope Clement XII||; the original account of the expenditure of Leo X, with a note of the sums paid to Raphael for his labours¶; a new Chronicle of Lupo di Giovenazzo, with a very curious local colouring, as well as the perfect Chronicle of Castaldo, which was mutilated, as we have already said, by the editors, and in which we see the Neapolitan ladies availing themselves of the license of a bal masqué to address the Emperor Charles V with bold words in favour of political exiles**, a Chronicle of the Abbey of Florence††, which exhibits the head of that ancient and celebrated convent entering, at the Council of Constance, into a conspiracy the object of which was to drown all the Cardinals; and a Chronicle of Peru‡‡, written in the sixteenth century, which seems to be unknown. Let us not forget several original collections made by the terrible tribunal of the Inquisition, in which will be found the details of frightful trials§§.

Music, which belongs at once both to science and literature, ought naturally to find a place in a similar collection. A manuscript of Greek music|||, which appears to have escaped all researches, opens the series, which is tolerably rich in monuments of the music¶¶ of the ninth, tenth, and eleventh centuries, written in *neumes*; and collections, less ancient, of theoretical and practical*** music, form also a portion of this series. Several manuscripts of the eleventh century†††, in which the accents placed on Latin words have received the same form as the *neumes*, or musical notes, employed at that time, afford an additional argument in favour of those who think that the signs of prosody and the ancient musical notes were at first one and the same thing.

Those who maintain that the Gregorian chant and the ancient *neumes* were nothing more than a method of fixing the pronunciation, rhythical in certain respects, of the Latin language; may, in default of other proofs, find in the actual cadence of poetry and prose, as practised by the Oriental nations, a living example by which to explain what has been related

* See No. 140.

† See No. 143.

‡ See No. 984.

§ See No. 504.

|| See Nos. 384 and 385.

¶ See No. 601.

** See Nos. 230, 628, etc.

†† See No. 377.

‡‡ See No. 620.

§§ See Nos. 318, 517-520, 1012, etc.

||| See No. 543.

¶¶ See Nos. 217, 358, 595, 596, 597, 760, 844, 1053, 1103, 1114, 1116, etc.

*** See Nos. 694, 702-705.

††† See Nos. 269, 1055 and 1103.

par lui, à la tête desquelles se trouve un nouveau texte du *Gesta Rerum Francorum* donné par Freher et réimprimé par Dom Bouquet; diverses chroniques relatives à la France et dont l'une paraît avoir appartenu au pape Clement XII*; les comptes originaux des dépenses de Léon X. avec l'indication des sommes payées à Raphaël pour ses travaux †; une nouvelle chronique de Lupo di Giovenazzo, empreinte d'une si curieuse couleur locale, ainsi que la chronique de Castaldo mutilée, nous l'avons déjà dit, par les éditeurs, et où l'on voit les dames de Naples profiter de la liberté d'un bal masqué pour faire entendre à Charles V, de courageuses paroles en faveur des proscrits politiques ‡; enfin une Chronique de la Badia de Florence § qui montre le chef de cet ancien et célèbre couvent entrant, au concile de Constance, dans une conspiration qui avait pour but de faire noyer tous les Cardinals, et une Chronique || du Pérou, écrite au XVI^e. siècle, et qui paraît inconnue. N'oublions pas plusieurs recueils originaux formés par le terrible tribunal de l'inquisition et où l'on trouvera les détails d'épouvantables procès. ¶

La musique, qui tient à la fois aux sciences et à la littérature, devait naturellement avoir place dans un semblable collection. Un manuscrit de musique Grecque ** qui paraît avoir échappé à toutes les recherches, ouvre la série assez riche en monuments de la musique †† du IX^e, du X^e, et du XI^e siècle, écrite en neumes; des recueils moins anciens de musique théorique et pratique ‡‡ font aussi partie de cette série. Certains manuscrits du XI^e siècle §§, dans lesquels on a donné aux accents placés sur des mots latins, la même forme qu'avaient les neumes, ou les notes musicales employées alors, offrent un argument de plus à ceux qui pensent que les signes de la prosodie et les anciennes notes musicales n'ont fait d'abord qu'une seule et même chose.

Les personnes qui croient que le chant Grégorien et les anciens neumes n'ont été qu'un moyen de déterminer la prononciation, à quelques égards rythmique, de la langue Latine, pourraient, à défaut d'autres preuves, retrouver dans la cadence actuelle de la poésie et de la prose soutenue chez les peuples Orientaux, de quoi expliquer par un exemple vivant ce qu'on nous raconte de la manière de déclamer des Grecs et des Romains. Nous avons pu en juger nous même en entendant lire et réciter des vers par deux savants Mahométans, aux lumières desquels nous avons eu recours pour nous guider et pour éclaircir nos doutes dans la description des manuscrits Orientaux contenus dans cette collection. Sans parler des manuscrits historiques et scientifiques, qui seront appréciés par les juges compétents, ni des manuscrits ornés de

* Voyez les Nos. 384 et 385. † Voyez le No. 601. ‡ Voyez les Nos. 230, 628, etc.

§ Voyez le No. 377. || Voyez le No. 620.

¶ Voyez les Nos. 318, 517-520, 1012, etc. ** Voyez le No. 543.

†† Voyez les Nos. 217, 358, 595, 596, 597, 760, 844, 1053, 1103, 1114, 1116, etc.

‡‡ Voyez les Nos. 694, 702-705, etc. §§ Voyez les Nos. 269, 1055, 1103.

to us of the mode of declaiming among the Greeks and Romans. We have ourselves been able to judge of this in listening to the reading and enunciation of poetry of two learned Mohammedans, to whose enlightened knowledge we have had recourse, to guide us and clear up our doubts in the description of the Oriental manuscripts contained in this Collection. Without speaking of the historical and scientific manuscripts which will be appreciated by competent judges, or of the manuscripts ornamented with figures, which we have already indicated in a general way, the Apocryphal Bible of Aklimas, the marvellous accounts in which yield in no respect to the "Arabian Nights," the Cufic Korân, the Coptic Dictionary, the collection of Arabo-Spanish poets, a similar collection of Persian poets, the Bhagavat Gita in Sanskrit, written and ornamented so wonderfully, and above all, the extraordinary work of Ismâ'il ibn Makrî, who certainly incurred no appreciable risk when he offered to give *his beloved wife* to any one who could produce its equal,—will alone suffice to attach some interest to the Oriental part of this Collection.

It is especially the description of the Oriental manuscripts which we offer to the public with hesitation. Besides the inherent difficulties in a task of this kind, in which it was necessary for almost as many literary men to take part as there were different Oriental languages, there is also a peculiar difficulty, namely, that of transcribing Oriental names in a Catalogue drawn up in English. Those persons who are unacquainted with Oriental languages, and who sometimes so boldly propose to suppress the Eastern alphabets, and write Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian in Roman characters, have no clear idea of the difficulty of such a problem, which every Orientalist endeavours to solve after his own fashion. The numerous attempts which have been made to arrive at this solution, still as distant as ever, have only succeeded hitherto in producing an infinity of different systems, and in giving the most unusual forms even to the names with which we are most familiar. For languages in which the value and pronunciation of the signs of the alphabet is almost invariable, this difficulty would not be so great, and although there certainly does not exist in Italian a letter which could render the *gargling* sound (to avail ourselves of an expression which the learned Richardson has set in circulation) which one of the Arabic letters represents, to European ears, yet, for most of the letters at least, the transcription would have been less awkward in Italian than in any other Western language. But this Catalogue being drawn up in English, that is to say in a language in which the vowels, and even several of the consonants, have a variable value, and one, so to speak, of *position*, and with which we are but imperfectly acquainted, we found ourselves in great embarrassment at the moment of choosing between the different methods of transcription, especially as we had to preserve in the notes the vulgar orthography of common words, and in the quotations the orthography, often a foreign one, of the authors whom we quoted. After having taken the advice

figures que nous avons déjà indiqués généralement, la Bible apocryphe d'Aklimas, dont les récits merveilleux ne le cèdent en rien aux Contes des mille et une nuits, le Coran Cufique, le dictionnaire de la langue Copte, le recueil des poëtes Arabo-Espagnols, tel autre recueil de poëtes Persans, le Bhagavat Gita en Sanscrit, si merveilleusement écrit et orné, et surtout l'ouvrage si extraordinaire d'Ismâ'il ibn Makri qui, certes sans courir grand danger, offrait de donner *sa femme chérie* à quiconque en saurait faire un pareil, suffiraient seuls pour répandre quelque intérêt sur la partie Orientale de cette Collection.

C'est surtout la description des manuscrits Orientaux que nous présentons avec hésitation au public. Aux difficultés inhérentes à un travail de ce genre, auquel devaient presque nécessairement prendre part autant d'hommes lettrés qu'il y avait de langues Orientales différentes, s'ajoute ici une difficulté toute spéciale, celle de la transcription des noms Orientaux dans un Catalogue rédigé en Anglais. Les personnes qui n'ont pas l'habitude des langues Orientales, et qui parfois proposent si hardiment de supprimer les alphabets Orientaux pour écrire le Sanscrit, le Persan, ou l'Arabe en caractères Européens, ne se font pas une idée bien nette de la difficulté d'un tel problème, que chaque Orientaliste s'efforce de résoudre à sa manière. Les nombreux essais qu'on a faits pour arriver à cette solution encore éloignée n'ont réussi, jusqu'à présent qu'à produire une infinité de systèmes différents, et à donner les formes les plus insolites aux noms même qui nous sont le plus familiers. Pour les langues dans lesquelles la valeur et la prononciation des signes de l'alphabet est à peu près invariable, cette difficulté ne serait pas si grande, et bien qu'il n'existe certes pas en Italien une lettre destinée à rendre (pour nous servir d'une expression que le savant Richardson a mise en circulation) le bruit de *gargarisme* que représente pour les Européens un des caractères Arabes, pour la plupart des lettres du moins, la transcription aurait été moins malaisée en Italien qu'en toute autre langue Occidentale. Mais ce Catalogue étant rédigé en Anglais, langue dont les voyelles et plusieurs consonnes même n'ont qu'une valeur variable et pour ainsi dire de position, et avec laquelle nous ne sommes qu'imparfaitement familiarisé, nous nous sommes trouvé dans un grand embarras au moment de choisir entre les différents modes de transcription ; surtout devant conserver aux mots habituels, dans les notes, l'orthographe vulgaire, et aux citations, l'orthographe souvent étrangère, des auteurs que nous citions. Après avoir pris les avis des juges les plus compétents, nous avons tâché de reproduire l'écriture plutôt que la prononciation des langues Orientales ; d'autant plus que c'est là ce qui a été fait pour le Catalogue du British Museum. Nous ne nons dissimulons pas les inconvénients d'une telle résolution; le plus frappant de tous, celui qui se rencontre à l'entrée du Catalogue, c'est d'avoir été amené à écrire *Nasîr-al-Dîn*, pour désigner l'astronome si connu de tous les savants sous le nom

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of the most competent judges, we have endeavoured to reproduce rather the *spelling* than the *pronunciation* of the Oriental languages, especially as this is the method which has been followed in the Catalogue of the British Museum. We are not, however, unconscious of the inconveniences of such a resolution; the most striking of all, which will be met with at the commencement of the Catalogue, is the having been induced to write "Nasir-al-Din" to designate the astronomer, who is known to all the learned under the name of "Nassir Eddin." In adopting this course we felt that we rendered ourselves liable perhaps to severe criticism, but in the hope to meet with some indulgence, we will permit ourselves to observe, that the difficulty of transcribing Oriental words in English characters has been long ago pointed out. It had already struck a man, as superior for the depth of his Oriental learning as for the penetration and acumen of his mind. We would request those who may find the orthography which we have adopted capricious, to remember that in order to give an idea of the difficulty of the problem which was to be solved, with the aid of English orthography, Sir William Jones applied this test to a celebrated ode*: those who know it best by heart will probably have some difficulty to recognise the verses of the French poet in the following lines:

"LAW MORE AW DAY REEGYEURS AW NOOL OTRUH PARELLYUH
 ONNE AW BO LAW PREEAY,
 LAW CROELLYUH KELLAY SUH BOOSHUH LAYS ORELLYUH,
 AY NOO LAYSUH CREEAY."

In making thus light of what concerns the orthography of Oriental names, we do not wish to imply that in other respects our Catalogue is much less imperfect. Everything calls for indulgence in the notes, not a single line of which was in existence a few months ago, and a great part of which has been hastily drawn up by an individual who only sells a portion of his collection on account of his ill-health. Compelled for this reason to quit London, the owner could not think of dragging after him 30,000 volumes. It is only an attempt at a *Catalogue Raisonné* which we here present, and in this attempt we have been obliged to submit to the forms of a Sale Catalogue, and to follow the rules adopted in similar cases. Perhaps some persons will even find that we have not sufficiently observed those rules; and in this respect we ought to address our thanks to Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, who, after having afforded us themselves and by means of well-informed assistants all the support which we could desire, have permitted us, with a liberality of view which does them honour, to release ourselves from the rule more frequently than would have been supposed possible by those who are not so well acquainted as ourselves with their enlightened zeal for bibliography and the fine arts. It is to this assistance that are especially due those typographical indications and formulas which serve to draw the attention of

* Jones (Sir W.) Works, (vol. I. p. 180).

de "Nassir Eddin." En prenant un tel parti, nous sentions que nous nous exposions peut-être à des critiques sévères ; dans l'espoir de rencontrer quelque indulgence, nous nous permettrons de rappeler que cette difficulté de la transcription des mots Orientaux en langue anglaise a été depuis longtemps signalée. Elle avait déjà frappé un homme aussi supérieur par la profondeur de sa science Orientale, que par la pénétration et la finesse de son esprit. Que les personnes qui trouveront bizarre l'orthographe que nous avons adoptée veuillent bien se rappeler que, pour faire comprendre la difficulté du problème qu'il s'agit de résoudre à l'aide de l'orthographe anglaise, Sir William Jones*, avait appliqué cet instrument à une ode célèbre; ceux même qui la savent le mieux par cœur auront peut être quelque peine à retrouver les vers du poète Français dans les lignes que voici :

"LAW MORE AW DAY REEGYEURS AW NOOL OTRUH PARELLYUH
 ONNE AW BO LAW PREEAY,
 LAW CROOELLYUH KELLAY SUH BOOSHUH LAYS ORELLYUH,
 AY NOO LAYSUH CREEAY."

En faisant si bon marché de ce qui touche à l'orthographe des manuscrits Orientaux, nous ne voulons pas donner à entendre que sous d'autres rapports notre Catalogue soit beaucoup moins imparfait. Tout réclame indulgence dans ces notes dont il n'existeit pas une seule ligne il y a peu de mois, et qui, en grande partie, ont été rédigées à la hâte par une personne qui ne met en vente une partie de ses Collections que pour des raisons de mauvaise santé. Forcé, pour ce motif, de quitter Londres nous ne pouvions songer à nous faire suivre par 30,000 volumes. Ce n'est qu'un essai de Catalogue raisonné que nous présentons ici ; et dans cet essai nous avons dû nous plier aux formes d'un Catalogue de vente, et suivre les habitudes adoptées en pareil cas. Peut-être même quelques personnes trouveront-elles que nous n'avons pas assez observé ces habitudes, et en cela nous devons adresser nos remerciements à Messrs. Sotheby et Wilkinson qui, après nous avoir offert par eux mêmes et par des collaborateurs instruits tout le concours que nous pouvions désirer, nous ont permis, avec une libéralité de vues qui les honore, de nous en affranchir plus souvent que n'auraient pu le supposer possible ceux qui ne connaissaient pas aussi bien que nous leur zèle éclairé pour la bibliographie et pour les arts. C'est à ce concours zélé que sont dues surtout ces indications typographiques, ces formules qui servent à attirer l'attention des amateurs sur les volumes les plus remarquables, et que nous ne pouvions pas songer à faire disparaître ; car encore un coup nous désirons qu'on veuille bien ne jamais l'oublier, ceci n'est autre chose qu'un Catalogue de Vente.

Toutes les fois que cela pouvait sembler utile, on a, dans la description des volumes, scrupuleusement reproduit les textes, même avec les fautes d'orthographe. Pour les manuscrits, les plus importants du moins, on a cru

* Jones (Sir W.) Works (vol. I. p. 180).

amateurs to the most remarkable volumes, and which we could not think of banishing, the more especially as we hope it will not be forgotten that this is nothing more than a Sale Catalogue.

Whenever it appeared likely to be useful, we have in our descriptions of the volumes scrupulously reproduced the text, even with the orthographical errors. In the case of the most important manuscripts we have thought it necessary to give an idea of their rarity by pointing out the number of copies which are to be found in the most considerable collections on the Continent; but we have not taken the same trouble in the case of manuscripts which are in English collections, because there are abundant means of information concerning these, and we should have been afraid of not rendering justice to the learning and ability of Sir F. Madden and D^r. Bandinel, if we had ventured to speak in detail of the collections entrusted to those learned librarians, and so liberally placed at the disposal of the public. But although we are aware that everything which is to be found in English collections is perfectly well known in England, we could not hope that all readers would give themselves the trouble to ascertain, by laborious research, that in all countries the smaller poems attributed to Virgil and Ovid, for example, are, as well as the poems of Lucretius and Manilius, and the work of Censorinus, of an extraordinarily rare occurrence in manuscript. We have frequently also indicated unpublished works, but every one will understand that this only means that we have made, and caused to be made, all the researches possible without having discovered any edition of the work in question. As far as possible we have noted the ancient collections to which these manuscripts belonged; many of them have issued from the celebrated libraries of the Medicis, the Grimani, the Strozzi, the Kings of Naples and Aragon, the Queen of Navarre, Giannozzo Manetti, the Congregation of Ste. Justine of Padova, Apostolo Zeno, &c. But the most remarkable manuscripts of this kind, and which on account of the richness as well as the antiquity of their binding may be styled real works of art, will be described with the printed books in ancient and historical bindings, which, to the number of several hundreds, will speedily figure in the Catalogue of the Rare Books in our Collection.

During the last few years, these volumes have been several times examined by illustrious *savants* and *paleographers*, whose opinion is of the highest authority in all Europe; but although these distinguished connoisseurs have perfectly agreed with us as to the age of these manuscripts, we have not imagined that on this point simple assertions ought to be accepted without verification. As a means of verifying not only the age of the manuscripts, but also the genuineness of those which we announce as autographs, numerous fac-similes accompany the Catalogue*. In order that the reader may also,

* We should have wished to make known by *fac-similes* the magnificent miniatures described under the Nos. 157, 359, 1135, 1164 of the Catalogue, but the undertaking was too difficult, and we have been obliged to relinquish it.

devoir donner une idée de leur rareté en faisant connaître le nombre d'exemplaires qui s'en trouvent dans les Catalogues des Collections les plus considérables du Continent. Nous n'avons pas fait le même travail à propos des manuscrits qui sont dans les collections Anglaises, car pour ceux-ci les moyens d'information abondent, et nous aurions craint de ne pas rendre justice au savoir et aux lumières de Sir Fr. Madden et du Docteur Bandinel, si nous avions osé parler avec quelque détail des collections confiées à ces savants bibliothécaires, et mises si libéralement à la disposition du public Mais quoique nous sachions qu'on connaît parfaitement en Angleterre ce qui se trouve dans les collections anglaises, nous ne pouvions espérer que tous les lecteurs se donneraient la peine de s'assurer, par des recherches laborieuses, que, dans tous les pays, les petits poèmes attribués à Ovide et à Virgile par exemple sont, ainsi que les poèmes de Lucrèce, de Manilius, et l'ouvrage de Censorinus, d'une rareté extraordinaire en manuscrit. Souvent on a signalé aussi les ouvrages inédits, mais chacun doit comprendre que cela signifie seulement qu'on a fait et fait faire toutes les recherches possibles, sans découvrir aucune édition de l'ouvrage dont il s'agit. Autant qu'on l'a pu, on a indiqué les anciennes collections dont ces manuscrits ont fait partie ; plusieurs sont sortis des bibliothèques célèbres des Médicis, des Grimani, des Strozzi, des Rois de Naples et d'Aragon, de la Reine de Navarre, de Giannozzo Manetti, de la congrégation de S^e. Justine de Padoue, d'Apostolo Zeno, etc. etc. Mais en ce genre les plus remarquables, tant par la richesse que par l'antiquité de leur couverture, véritables objets d'art, seront réunis aux livres imprimés, à reliures anciennes et historiques, lesquels, au nombre de plusieurs centaines, figureront prochainement dans le Catalogue des livres rares de notre collection.

Durant le cours de ces dernières années, ces volumes ont été plusieurs fois examinés par des savants illustres, par des paléographes dont l'opinion a la plus haute autorité dans toute l'Europe ; mais bien que ces connasseurs si distingués se soient trouvés parfaitement d'accord avec nous sur l'âge de ces manuscrits, nous n'avons pas cru qu'à cet égard des assertions pures et simples pussent être acceptées sans contrôle. Comme moyen de vérification, non seulement pour l'âge des manuscrits mais aussi pour l'authenticité de ceux que nous annonçons comme étant autographes, de nombreux fac-similés accompagnent ce Catalogue.* Afin que les lecteurs puissent, au besoin, vérifier aussi les indications du Catalogue, on a donné une liste des éditions des ouvrages qui ont été consultés pour les notes.† Après avoir pris toutes ces

* Nous aurions voulu faire connaître par des fac-similés les magnifiques miniatures décrites sous les Nos. 157, 357, 1135, 1164 du Catalogue, mais l'entreprise nous a semblé trop difficile et nous avons dû y renoncer.

† Généralement, pour les classiques Latins, nous nous sommes servi des Collections de Valpy et de Lemaire : ce ne sont pas toujours les meilleures éditions, mais elles sont très répondues et elles offrent, pour la généralité des lecteurs du moins, un moyen facile de vérification ; c'est ce qui nous porte à leur donner la préférence.

when necessary, verify the references in the Catalogue, we have given a list of the editions of the works which have been consulted for the notes*. After having taken all these precautions, and under all possible reservation for the errors inseparable from a similar task, and the typographical faults which the state of our eyes rendered not less inevitable, we believe that we may, without further hesitation, submit this Catalogue to the public.

However imperfect our labours may be, it would have been, however, impossible to have completed them without the support and the very kind and friendly assistance which we have received at the British Museum. Known and applauded throughout Europe, the grand creation of Mr. Panizzi has no need of one suffrage more; but what cannot even be imagined by those who have not seen it, is, that there exists in the heart of London a cupola as large as that of Saint Peter at Rome, in which every day an extensive library, admirably selected, and suitable for every kind of study, is open to all genuine students who have the absolute use of it as if it were their own, and where every one is at liberty to take the books on the shelves without even having to give himself the trouble of replacing them, acting, in fact, precisely as if he were at home, and able besides, by the help of immense Catalogues, kept in perfect order, and of attendants as intelligent as polite, to procure in a few minutes whatever is contained in a collection comprising more than five hundred thousand volumes, that is to say, the most important works of every kind which the press of every country, and in every age, has produced. Regularity, promptitude, politeness, silence, comfort, nothing is wanting in this model establishment, where are to be found not only books, but that instructive advice which every one who wishes to study is happy to find near him. Thanks to a strong impulse, communicated by the chief authorities to an administration which labours unceasingly to adopt the improvements which may contribute to the well-being of the studious public, and to facilitate its labours; thanks to the assistance of a remarkable staff of officers who, at every step of the ladder, take care to leave nothing to be desired; this is what nearly five hundred readers find every day at the British Museum. This is what we have ourselves experienced there, and which has been rendered peculiarly valuable to us by the kind friendship with which we are honoured by Mr. Panizzi, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Watts: we should be ungrateful if we did not offer them here the most lively expression of our gratitude.

G. LIBRI.

London, January 1, 1859.

* For the Latin classics we have generally cited the collections of Valpy and Lemaire; not that they are always the best editions, but as they are almost everywhere to be met with, and afford, for the generality of readers, at least, an easy means of verification, we were induced for these reasons to give them the preference.

précautions, et sous toutes les réserves possibles pour des erreurs inséparables d'un tel genre de travail, ou des fautes d'impression que l'état de nos yeux rendait non moins inévitables, nous croyons pouvoir livrer sans plus d'hésitation ce Catalogue au public.

Quelqu' imparfait que soit ce travail, il nous eût été impossible pourtant de l'accomplir sans l'appui et le concours le plus bienveillant, le plus amical, que nous avons trouvé dans la Bibliothèque du British Museum. Connue et applaudie dans toute l'Europe, la grande création de M. Panizzi n'a pas besoin d'un suffrage de plus; mais ce qu'on ne peut pas même s'imaginer quand on ne l'a pas vu, c'est qu'il existe au centre de Londres une coupole grande comme celle de St. Pierre de Rome, dans laquelle tous les jours une bibliothèque nombreuse, parfaitement choisie et appropriée à toutes les études, est ouverte à tous les hommes véritablement désireux de s'instruire, qui en ont l'usage absolu comme si c'était la leur propre, et où chacun a la faculté de prendre les livres sur les tablettes, sans avoir même à se donner la peine de les remettre en place, agissant enfin absolument comme chez soi, et pouvant de plus, à l'aide d'immenses catalogues tenus dans un ordre parfait, et d'employés aussi intelligents que polis, se procurer en quelques minutes tout ce que contient une collection de plus de cinq cent mille volumes, c'est à dire ce qu'a produit de plus important en tous genres la presse de toutes les époques, de tous les pays. Régularité, promptitude, politesse, silence, confort, rien ne manque à cet établissement modèle, où l'on trouve non seulement des livres, mais aussi les conseils éclairés que tout homme qui veut travailler est heureux de rencontrer auprès de lui. Grâce à une impulsion forte, partie d'en haut, grâce à une administration quis' efforce sans cesse d'adopter les améliorations qui peuvent contribuer au bien être du public et à faciliter ses travaux, grâce au concours d'une réunion remarquable d'employés qui, à tous les degrés de l'échelle, prennent à tâche de ne rien laisser à désirer, c'est là ce que trouvent tous les jours près de cinq cents lecteurs au British Museum; c'est là ce que nous y avons trouvé nous-même, et ce que nous a rendu plus précieux qu'à tout autre la bienveillante amitié dont nous honorent M. Panizzi, M. Jones, et M. Watts; nous serions ingrat si nous ne leur offrions pas ici l'expression de notre plus vive reconnaissance.

G. LIBRI.

Londres, le 1 Janvier, 1859.

LIST OF THE EDITIONS OF THE WORKS

EMPLOYED IN COMPILING THE CATALOGUE. (*)

ADELUNG, an Historical Sketch of Sanscrit Literature	8vo. <i>Oxford</i> , 1832
AFFÒ (I.) Memorie Storiche degli Scrittori Parmigiani (with the excellent continuation of Cavalier Pezzana)	4to. <i>Parma</i> , (v.y.)
AGOSTINI (G. Degli) Istoria degli Scrittori Veneziani, 2 vol.	4to. <i>Venezia</i> , 1752
ALBERI (E.) Relazioni degli Ambasciatori Veneziani, 9 vol.	8vo. <i>Firenze</i> , 1839, <i>et seq.</i>
ALGAZELIS, Philosophia et Logica	4to. <i>Venetius</i> , 1506
ALLACCI (Leone) Drammaturgia	4to. <i>Venezia</i> , 1755
ANDRES (G.) Dell'Origine, e dei Progressi d'Ogni Letteratura, 22 vol.	8vo. <i>Venezia</i> , 1783-1800
ANTHOLOGIA Veterum Latinorum Epigrammatum (a Burmanno) 2 vol.	4to. <i>Amstelod.</i> 1757-73
ANTHOLOGIA Veterum Latinorum Epigrammatum et Poematum, 2 vol.	8vo. <i>Lipsiae</i> , 1835
ANTONINO (S.) Somma di Vizj (<i>Omnis mortalium cura</i>)	4to. (<i>Secolo XV.</i>)
ANTONINO (S.) Confessionale in Volgare	4to. <i>Firenze</i> , 1493
ANTONIO (N.) Bibliotheca Hispana nova, 2 vol.	folio. <i>Matrii</i> , 1783
ARATI Opera, a Buhle, 2 vol.	<i>Lipeia</i> , 1793-1801
ARATI, Avieni, Sereni et aliorum Opera varia	4to. <i>Venetius</i> , 1488
ARCHÆOLOGIA, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, 37 vols.	4to. and 2 vols. <i>London</i> , 1770-1857
ARCHIVIO Storico Italiano, 26 vol	8vo. <i>Firenze</i> , 1842-1858
ARGELATI (Ph.) Bibliotheca Scriptorum Mediolanensium, 4 vol.	folio. <i>Mediol.</i> 1745
ARGELATI (F.) Bibliotheca degli Volgarizzatori, 6 vol.	4to. <i>Milano</i> , 1767
ARIOSTO (L.) Rime e Satire	8vo. <i>Firenze</i> , 1822
ASSEMANNI (S. E.) Catalogus Codicuum Manuscriptorum Orientalium Bibliothecæ Mediceæ	folio. <i>Florentia</i> , 1742
ASTLE (Th.) Origin of Writing	4to. <i>London</i> , 1803
AUCTORES Latinae Linguae a D. Gothofredo	4to. <i>Geneva</i> , 1585
BACKER (Aug. et Al. de) Bibliothèque des écrivains de la compagnie de Jésus, 4 vol.	8vo. <i>Liège</i> , 1853, <i>et seq.</i>
BALDELLI (G. B.) Del Petrarca e delle sue Opere	4to. <i>Firenze</i> , 1797
BALDELLI (G. B.) Vita di Giovanni Boccaccio	8vo. <i>Firenze</i> , 1806
BALDELLI (G. B.) Viaggi di Marco Polo, &c. 4 vol.	4to. <i>with atlas</i> . <i>Firenze</i> , 1827
BANDINI (A. M.) Catalogus Manuscriptorum Latinorum et Italicorum Bibliothecæ Mediceæ Laurentianæ, 5 vol.	folio. <i>Florentia</i> , 1774-78
BANDINI (A. M.) Bibliotheca Leopoldino-Laurentiana, 3 vol.	folio. <i>Florentia</i> , 1791
BARTOLOCCI (J.) Bibliotheca Rabbinica, 4 vol.	folio. <i>Rome</i> , 1675-93
BATINES (Colomb de) Bibliografia Dantesca, 2 vol. in 3 parts	8vo. <i>Prato</i> , 1845
BEDÆ Opera, 12 vol.	8vo. <i>London</i> , 1843-44
BELCARI (Feo.) Poesie	8vo. <i>Firenze</i> , 1833
BIBLIOGRAFIA Storica delle Città e luoghi dello Stato Pontificio, 2 vol.	4to. <i>Roma</i> , 1792
BIBLIOTHECA Grenvilliana, described by J. Payne and H. Foss, 3 vol.	8vo. <i>London</i> , 1842, <i>et seq.</i>
BIBLIOTHECA Heberiana, 12 vol.	8vo. <i>London</i> , 1834-36

* Having been obliged, for the sake of brevity, to quote in the most concise way the works mentioned in the Catalogue, we give here the editions, at least of the most important of them, in order to enable every reader to apply to the original sources when more information is required. It must however be understood that this is a mere list of editions for reference, and not a Bibliographical work. When works, chiefly printed abroad, are still in course of publication, we have generally stated only the number of volumes already arrived in England, or more frequently we have written, *v. y.* (*various years*) without stating the number of volumes.

BIBLIOTHECA Meermanniana, 4 vol.	8vo. <i>Amstelod.</i> 1824
BIBLIOTHÈQUE Classique Latine, publiée par N. E. Lemaire, 144 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris,</i> 1819-38
BIBLIOTHÈQUES Françoises de la Croix du Maine et de Du Verdier, 6 vol.	<i>4to. Paris,</i> 1772
BIOGRAPHICAL Dictionary, published by the Society for the diffusion of Useful Knowledge, 7 parts	8vo. <i>London,</i> 1842, <i>et seq.</i>
BIOGRAPHIE Universelle, 52 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris,</i> 1811-28
BLUME (Fr.) Iter Italicum, 2 vol.	12mo. <i>Berlin,</i> 1824
BOCCACCIO (G.) Opere Volgari, 17 vol.	8vo. <i>Firenze,</i> 1827-34
BOETII (A.) Opera	<i>folio. Basilea,</i> 1570
BOETIUS (A. M.) de Consolatione Philosophiae libri V, et ejusdem opuscula Sacra	8vo. <i>Lug. Bat.</i> 1671
BOISSONADE, Anecdota Græca, 5 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris.</i> 1829-33
BONCOMPAGNI (B.) della vita e delle versioni di Platone Tiburtino	<i>4to. Roma,</i> 1851
BONCOMPAGNI (B.) Vita di Gherardo Cremonense e di Gherardo da Sabionetta	<i>4to. Roma,</i> 1851
BONGARSII (Jac.) Gesta Dei per Francos, 2 vol.	<i>folio. Hanovia,</i> 1611
BONNOR (Hon.) Arbre des Batailles (S. L.)	<i>folio.</i> 1493
BOUQUET (Dom) Recueil des Historiens des Gaules	<i>folio. Paris, (v. y.)</i>
BRUNET (J. Ch.) Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur, 5 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris,</i> 1842
BURCHIELLO, Sonetti	8vo. <i>Londra,</i> 1751
BUTLER (A.) Lives of the Saints, 12 vol. in 2	8vo. <i>Dublin,</i> 1838
CAMPANELLA (T.) Opere, 2 vol.	12mo. <i>Torino,</i> 1854
CARACCIOLI (A.) Chronologi Quatuor	<i>4to. Neapol.</i> 1624
CASIRI Bibliotheca Arabico-Hispana, 2 vol.	<i>Matriti,</i> 1766
CASSIANO (Giovanni) Volgarizzamento Delle (Di lui) collazioni dei Santi Padri, testo di lingua inedito	8vo. <i>Lucca,</i> 1854
CASSIODORI (M. Aur.) Opera omnia, 2 vol.	<i>folio. Venetius,</i> 1729
CATALOGUE de la Bibliothèque de Rosny	8vo. <i>Paris,</i> 1837
CATALOGUE of the Library of the Earl of Guildford, 3 parts, <i>London,</i> 1828-29— <i>Id.</i> Collection of Manuscripts, <i>London,</i> 1830— <i>Id.</i> Library imported from Corfu, 2 parts, <i>London,</i> 1830	<i>in 1 vol. 8vo.</i>
CATALOGUE of Manuscripts, in different languages (by Mr. Holmes)	8vo. <i>London,</i> 1829
CATALOGUE général des Manuscrits des bibliothèques publiques des départements, <i>tome premier</i>	<i>4to. Paris,</i> 1852
CATALOGO dei Manoscritti del Marchese Gino Capponi	8vo. <i>Firenze,</i> 1845
CATALOGUS Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ regiæ Parisiensis, 4 vol.	<i>folio. Paris,</i> 1739-44
CAVALCA (Fra. Dom.) Opera, 17 vol.	16mo. <i>Milano,</i> 1840
CAVE (G.) Antiquitates Apostolicæ, 2 vol.	12mo. <i>London,</i> 1834
CAVE (G.) Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Historia Litteraria, 2 vol. <i>folio. Oxoni,</i> 1740-43	
CENSORINUS de die Natali	8vo. <i>Ludg. Batav.</i> 1743
CHARTIER (Al.) Les Œuvres	<i>folio. Paris,</i> 1528
CHASLES (M.) Aperçu historique sur l'origine des Méthodes en Géométrie	<i>4to. Bruxelles,</i> 1837
CIACONII (A.) Historiæ Pontificum Romanorum, et S. R. E. Cardinalium, 4 vol.	<i>folio. Roma,</i> 1677
CIBRARIO (L.) Relazioni dello Stato di Savoja	8vo. <i>Torino,</i> 1830
CICOGNA (E. A.) Saggio di Bibliografia Veneziana	8vo. <i>Venezia,</i> 1847
COLETI (Fratelli) Catalogo delle storie particolari d'Italia	<i>4to. Venetia,</i> 1779
COLLECTIO auctorum Latinorum ad usum Delphini (a Valpy), 141 vol.	8vo. <i>Londini,</i> 1819-30
COLUCCI (G.) Le Antichità Picene, 31 vol.	<i>folio.</i> 1786-97
CONTI (G.) La Bella Mano	<i>4to. Verona,</i> 1753
CRELLE, Journal de Mathématiques	<i>4to. Berlin (v. y.)</i>
CURETON (W.) Catalogus Manuscriptorum Arabicorum Musei Britannici	<i>folio. Londini,</i> 1846
CUVIER (G.) Histoire des Sciences Naturelles (I ^e et II ^e part.), 6 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris,</i> 1831-45
CYPRIANI (S.) Opera (a Baluzio)	<i>folio. Paris,</i> 1726

D'ACHERY, Spicilegium, 3 vol.	<i>folio. Paris, 1723</i>
DANTE (Alighieri) Opere, 6 vol.	<i>8vo. Firenze, 1830</i>
DARU, Histoire de la République de Venise, 11 vol.	<i>8vo. Bruxelles, 1840</i>
DELAMBRE (M.) Histoire de l'Astronomie Ancienne; du Moyen Age; Moderne; et du Dix huitième Siècle, 6 vol.	<i>4to. Paris, 1817-1827</i>
DE LE PIERRE (O.) Macaronéana	<i>8vo. Paris, 1852</i>
DE MORGAN (A.) Arithmetical Books* from the invention of Printing to the present time	<i>8vo. London, 1847</i>
DENIS (M.) Codices Manuscripti Theologici Bibliothecæ Palatinae Vindob. 6 vol.	<i>folio. Vienna, 1795-1802</i>
DE ROSSI (G. B.) Dizionario Storico degli autori Ebrei, 2 vol.	<i>8vo. Parma, 1802</i>
DE ROSSI (And.) Scrittori Piemontesi	<i>4to. Torino, 1790</i>
DIBDIN, Bibliotheca Spenceriana, 7 vol.	<i>8vo. London, 1814-23</i>
DUGDALE (W.) Monasticon† Anglicanum 8 vol.	<i>folio. London, 1817-30</i>
DU MERIL (Edelestand) Poésies populaires Latines	<i>8vo. Paris, 1847</i>
EGIDII (sic) Opus de Urinis et Pulse, cum expositione clar. mag. Gentilis de Fulgineo	<i>4to. Sæc. XV. (s. a.)</i>
ELLIOT (H. M.) Bibliographical Index to the Historians of Muhammedan India, 4 vol.	<i>Calcutta, 1849</i>
ELMS (J.) Sir Chr. Wren and his Times	<i>8vo. London, 1852</i>
ELOGI Italiani (raccolti dal Rubbi), 12 vol.	<i>8vo. Venezia, 1782</i>
ENCYCLOPÆDIA Metropolitana; Arithmetic (by Mr. Peacock)	<i>4to. (s. a.)</i>
ENDLICHER (S.) Catalogus Manuscriptorum Ph. Latin. Bibliothecæ Palatinae Vindob.	<i>4to. Vindob. 1836</i>
FABER (Jac.) Nemorarius, Jord. et Boetii Arithmetica, etc.	<i>folio. Paris, 1496</i>
FABRICIUS (J. Alb.) Bibliotheca Latina, 2 vol.	<i>4to. Venetiis, 1728</i>
FABRICIUS (J. Alb.) Bibliotheca Latina, cura Ernesti, 3 vol.	<i>8vo. Lips. 1773</i>
FABRICIUS (J. Alb.) Bibliotheca Latina mediae et infimæ ætatis (cura Mansi) 6 vol.	<i>4to. Patavii, 1754</i>
FABRICIUS (J. Alb.) Bibliotheca Graeca (cura Harles.), 13 vol.	<i>4to. Hamb. 1780-1838</i>
FABRICIUS (J. Alb.) Codex Apocryphus novi Testamenti, 3 parts	<i>12mo. Hamb. 1719-43</i>
FABRONI (A.) Vitæ Italorum, 20 vol.	<i>8vo. Pisii, 1778-1805</i>
FALENKSTEIN (K.) Geschichte der Buchdruckerkunst	<i>4to. Leipzig, 1840</i>
FANTUZZI (G.) Notizie degli Scrittori Bolognesi, 9 vol.	<i>folio. Bologna, 1781</i>
FARLATI (D.) Illyricum Sacrum, 8 vol.	<i>folio. 1751-1819</i>
FARSETTI (T. G.) Biblioteca Manoscrita	<i>12mo. Venezia, 1771</i>
FETIS (F. J.) Biographie universelle des Musiciens, 8 vol.	<i>8vo. Bruxelles, 1837-44</i>
FIORENTINO (Cristoforo) detto l'Altissimo i reali di Francia	<i>4to. Vineggia, 1534</i>
FORETTI DI S. FRANCESCO	<i>4to. Firenze, 1718</i>
FONTANINI (G.) Biblioteca dell' Eloquenza Italiana, con note d' Apostolo Zeno, 2 vol.	<i>4to. Venezia, 1753</i>
FORMALEONI (V.) Saggio sulla Nautica antica dei Veneziani	<i>8vo. Venezia, 1783</i>
FOSCARINI (M.) Della letteratura Veneziana	<i>folio. Padova, 1752</i>
FURSTER (J.) Bibliotheca Valenciana, 2 vol.	<i>folio. Valencia, 1827-30</i>
GAISFORD (T.) Scriptores Latini Rei Metricæ	<i>8vo. Oxonii, 1837</i>
GALILEI (G.) Opere, 2 vol.	<i>4to. Bologna, 1656</i>
GALILEI (G.) Opere, 17 vol.	<i>8vo. Firenze, 1842-56</i>
GALILEI (G.) Macchie Solari	<i>4to. Roma, 1613</i>
GALILEI (G.) Trattato della Sfera	<i>12mo. Roma, 1656</i>
GAMBA (B.) Serie dei testi di lingua	<i>8vo. Venezia, 1839</i>
GÉRBERTUS (M.) de Cantu et Musica Sacra, 2 vol.	<i>4to. Typis S Blasianis, 1774</i>

* When, in quoting this admirable little book, we have stated that a treatise on arithmetic was not mentioned in it, we intended only to show how great must be the rarity of a work which had escaped the investigations of so learned a man.

† Although this celebrated Monasticon is not specially mentioned in the Catalogue, we need not say that in every matter connected with the history of England we have consulted the work of Dugdale, to which Sir H. Ellis, Dr. Bandinel, and Mr. Caley, contributed so many valuable additions.

GIRAUT de St. Fargeau, <i>Bibliographie de la France</i>	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , 1563
GIUSTINIANI, <i>Biblioteca Storica del Regno di Napoli</i>	4to. <i>Napoli</i> , 1793
GRAAF (E. G.) <i>Diutiska</i> , 3 vol.	8vo. <i>Stuttgart</i> , 1826-29
GRABERG (G.) <i>Annali di Geografia e di Statistica</i> , 2 vol.	8vo. <i>Genova</i> , 1802
GRAMMATICI Latini, ex recensione Henrici Keilii, 5 vol.	8vo. <i>Lipsiae</i> , 1855
GRAZZINI (A. F.) <i>Rime</i> , 2 vol.	8vo. <i>Firenze</i> , 1741
GREGORII (S.) <i>Nysseni de anima dialogus</i> , a Krabingero	8vo. <i>Lipsiae</i> , 1830
GREGORII (S.) <i>Papæ Opera</i> , 4 vol.	folio. <i>Paris</i> , 1765
GREGORIO (S.) <i>Dialoghi</i>	folio. <i>Venetia</i> , 1475
GRINGOIRE (P.) <i>Rondeaulx</i> , en nombre trois cens cinquante	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , <i>Galliot du Pré</i> , 1527
GUARNACCI (M.) <i>Vitæ Pontificum Romanorum</i> , 2 vol.	folio. <i>Rome</i> , 1751
GUIZOT, <i>Cours d'Histoire Moderne</i> , 5 vol.	16mo. <i>Bruxelles</i> , 1835
HÆNEL (G.) <i>Catalogi librorum Manuscriptorum</i>	4to. <i>Lips.</i> 1830
HAIN (L.) <i>Repertorium Bibliographicum</i> , 4 vol.	8vo. <i>Stuttgart</i> , 1826-38
HĀJÍ Khalfa Lexicon, 7 vol.	4to. <i>Leipzig</i> , 1835-50
HALLAM (H.) <i>Introduction to the Literature of Europe</i> , 4 vol.	12mo. <i>London</i> , 1855
HALLIWELL (J. O.) <i>Rara Mathematica</i>	8vo. <i>London</i> , 1841
HAMMER (Jos. Von) <i>Literatur der Araber</i> , 7 vol.	8vo. <i>Wien</i> , 1850-56
HERBELOT (D') <i>Bibliothèque Orientale</i> , folio, <i>Maastricht</i> , 1776-1780, et 4 vol. 4to. <i>La Haye</i> , 1777-79	4to. <i>Paris</i> , 1836-1839
HERODOTUS, with a Commentary by J. W. Blakesley, 2 vol.	8vo. <i>London</i> , 1854
HISTOIRE Littéraire de la France, 23 vol.	4to. <i>Paris</i> , 1733-1856
HONTHEIM (J.) <i>Historia Trevirensis</i> , 5 vol.	folio. <i>Aug. Vindel</i> 1750-57
HUMBOLDT (A. de) <i>Examen critique de l'Histoire de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent</i> , 5 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , 1836-1839
ISIDORI (S.) <i>Opera</i> , 7 vol.	4to. <i>Rome</i> , 1797-1803
ISOGRAPHIE des Hommes célèbres, 4 vol.	4to. <i>Paris</i> , 1827-42
JACOPONE (B.) <i>Laudi</i>	4to. <i>Venetius</i> , 1514
JACOPONE (B.) <i>Poesie Spirituali</i>	4to. <i>Venetia</i> , 1617
JÖCHER (Ch. Gottl.) <i>Adelung, &c. allgemeines Gelehrten-Lexicon</i> , 8 vol.	4to. <i>Leipzig</i> , 1750, et seq.
JONES (Owen) <i>the Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages</i>	folio. <i>London</i> , 1849
JONES (Sir W.) <i>Works</i> , 6 vol.	4to. <i>London</i> , 1799
JOURDAIN (C.) <i>Recherches critiques sur l'âge et l'origine des traductions latines D'Aristote</i>	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , 1843
JOURNAL Asiatique	8vo. <i>Paris</i> (v. y.)
JUBINAL (A.) <i>Nouveau Recueil de Contes, Dits, Fabliaux, etc.</i> 2 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , 1838
LACROIX (P.), <i>Fournier et Séré le livre d'or des Métiers</i>	8vo. <i>Paris (Sans Date)</i>
LA LANDE (J.) <i>Bibliographie Astronomique</i>	4to. <i>Paris</i> , 1803
LAMBECIUS (P.) <i>Comment. de Aug. Bibl. Cæsarea</i> , 8 vol.	folio. <i>Vindob.</i> 1665 79
LAUDE Devote composée da diverse persone <i>Spirituali</i>	8vo. <i>Venetia</i> , 1556
LEBEUF (Abbé) <i>Dissertations sur l'Histoire Ecclesiastique et Civile de Paris</i> , 3 vol.	12mo. <i>Paris</i> , 1739-43
LEGRAND D'AUSSY, <i>Fabliaux ou Contes</i> , 5 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , 1829
LELAND, de <i>Scriptoribus Britannicis</i> , 2 vol.	8vo. <i>Oxonie</i> , 1709
LELEWELL (J.) <i>Géographie du Moyen Age</i> , 3 vol. 8vo. and 4to <i>Atlas</i>	<i>Bruxelles</i> , 1852
LELONG (J.) <i>Bibliothèque Historique de la France</i> , 5 vol.	folio. <i>Paris</i> , 1761
LENGLET DU FRESNOY, <i>Histoire de la Philosophie Hermétique</i> , 3 vol.	12mo. <i>Paris</i> , 1742
LE PRINCE, <i>Essai Historique sur la Bibliothèque du Roi</i>	12mo. <i>Paris</i> , 1782
LEYSER (Pol.) <i>Historia Poetarum medii ævi</i>	8vo. <i>Hal. Magd.</i> 1721
LINDEMANNI (F.) <i>Corpus Grammaticorum Latinorum Veterum</i> , 4 vol. 4to.	<i>Lips.</i> 1831
LITTA (P.) <i>Famiglie celebri Italiane</i>	folio. <i>Milano</i> (v. y.)
LOMBARDI (A.) <i>Storia della letteratura Italiana, nel secolo XVIII</i> , 4 vol.	8vo. <i>Modena</i> , 1827-1830
LYDUS (Laurentius) <i>De Ostentis</i>	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , 1823
MABILLON (J.) <i>Musæum Italicum</i> , 2 vol.	4to. <i>Lutetiae-Paris</i> , 1687-89

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MABILLON (J.) de Re Diplomatica	<i>folio. Paris, 1709</i>
MAFFEI (S.) Verona Illustrata, 4 parts	<i>folio. 1731-32</i>
MAGAGNATI (Gir.) Capitoli Burleschi	<i>12mo. Norimberg, 1643</i>
MAGAGNATI (G.) La Clomira	<i>12mo. Venetia, 1613</i>
MAGALOTTI (L.) Varie operette con giunta di otto lettere sulle terre odorose d'Europa e d'America	<i>12mo. Milano, 1825</i>
MAGAZIN Encyclopédique, 122 vol.	<i>8vo. Paris, 1795-1816</i>
MALCOLM, History of Persia, 2 vol.	<i>4to. London, 1815</i>
MANGETI (J. J.) Bibliotheca Chemicæ, 2 vol.	<i>folio. Geneva, 1702</i>
MARCHESI (S.) Supplemento Storico de la città di Forlì	<i>folio. Forlì, 1678</i>
MARIANO da Siena, Viaggio in Terra Santa	<i>8vo. Firenze, 1824</i>
MARSAND (A.) Biblioteca Petrarchesca	<i>8vo. Milano, 1826</i>
MARSAND (A.) I Manoscritti Italiani della Regia Biblioteca Parigina, 2 vol.	<i>4to. Paris, 1835</i>
MAZZUCHELLI (G. M.) Scrittori d'Italia, 6 vol.	<i>folio. Brescia, 1753-1763</i>
MEDICI (M.) Compendio Storico della Scuola anatomica di Bologna	<i>4to. Bologna, 1857</i>
MÉMOIRES de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, 50 vol.	<i>4to. Paris, 1701-1793</i>
MÉMOIRES (Nouveaux) de l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, 4to. Paris, (v. y.)	
MERIMÉE (P.) La Guerre Sociale	<i>8vo. Paris, 1841</i>
MERLIN (R. et GRANGERET DE LA GRANGE) Catalogue de la Bibliothèque de M. de Sacy, 3 vol.	<i>8vo. Paris, 1842-47</i>
MICHAUD (J.) Bibliothèque des Croisades, 2 vol.	<i>8vo. Paris, 1822</i>
MIGNÉ, Patrologia	<i>8vo. Paris, (v. y.)</i>
MIGNET (M.) Histoire de Marie Stuart, 2 vol.	<i>8vo. Paris, 1852</i>
MILLER (E.)* Catalogue des Manuscrits Grecs de la Bibliothèque de l'Escurial	<i>4to. Paris, 1848</i>
MILMAN (H.H.) History of Latin Christianity, 6 vol.	<i>8vo. London, 1854</i>
MITTARELLI (J. B.) Bibliotheca Codicium Manuscriptorum Monasterii S. Michalidis Venetiarum Prope Murenum	<i>folio. Venetia, 1779</i>
MONGITORE (A.) Bibliotheca Sicula, 2 vol.	<i>folio. Panormi, 1707</i>
MONTFAUCON (B. de) Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum Manuscriptorum, 2 vol.	<i>fol. Par. 1739</i>
MONTFAUCON, (B. de) Paleographia Græca	<i>folio. Paris, 1708</i>
MONTUCLA (J. F.) Histoire des Mathématiques, 4 vol.	<i>4to. Paris, An. VIII</i>
MONUMENTA Historica Britannica, (published by H. Petrie and J. Sharp)	<i>folio. London, 1848</i>
MORELLI (J.) Codices Manuscripti Latini et Italici Bibliothecæ Nanianæ, 2 vol.	<i>4to. Venet. 1776</i>
MORELLI (J.) Opere notizie di disegno esistenti in Padova, etc.	<i>8vo. Bassano, 1800</i>
MORENI (D.) Bibliografia Storico-Ragionata della Toscana, 2 vol.	<i>4to. Firenze, 1805</i>
MORLEY (W.) Catalogue of the Historical Manuscripts in the Arabic and Persian Languages preserved in the Library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain	<i>8vo. London, 1856</i>
MORLEY (W.) Description of a Planispheric Astrolabe	<i>folio. London, 1856</i>
MOSCHINI (G.) Della Litteratura Veneziana, 3 vol. in 2	<i>4to. Ven. 1806</i>
MUCCIOLI (J. M.) Catalogus Codicum Bibliothecæ Manuscriptorum Malatestianæ, 2 vol.	<i>folio. Cesarea, 1780</i>
MUNK (S.) Palestine	<i>8vo. Paris, 1856</i>
MURATORI (L. A.) Aneodata, 4 vol.	<i>4to. Mediolan. et Padav. 1697-1713</i>
MURATORI (L. A.) Antiquitates, 6 vol.	<i>folio. Mediolani, 1738-42</i>
NARBONE (A.) Bibliografia Sicula Sistematica, 4 vol.	<i>8vo. Palermo, 1850-1857</i>
NEALE (J. M.) A general Introduction to the History of the Holy Eastern Church, 2 vol.	<i>8vo. London, 1850</i>
NOTICES et Extraits des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi	<i>4to. Paris, (v. y.)</i>
NOUVEAU Traité de Diplomatique, par deux religieux Bénédictins, 6 vol.	<i>4to. Paris, 1750-65</i>

* Although this excellent work is not actually quoted in the Catalogue, we have several times derived useful information from it. For instance, we found in it an additional proof of the rarity of the *Gregorius de Anima* in manuscript, the splendid collection of the Escurial having only a manuscript of the sixteenth century of that work, of which we have one (No. 430) of the ninth century.

NOUVELLE Biographie Universelle (dirigée par M. Hoefer, et publiée par Messrs. Didot à Paris)	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , (v. y.)
O'CONNOR (Ch.) Rerum Hibernicarum scriptores antiqui, 4 vol.	4to. <i>Buckinghamia</i> , 1814-26
OUDINUS (C.) de Scriptoribus Ecclesiae Antiquis, 3 vol.	folio. <i>Lipsiae</i> , 1722
PALERMO (Fr.) i Manoscritti Palatini di Firenze	4to. <i>Firenze</i> , 1853
PANZER (G. W.) AnnaLEN der ältern Deutschen Litteratur	4to. <i>Nürnberg</i> , 1788
PANZER (G. W.) AnnaLES Typographici, 11 vol.	4to. <i>Norimb.</i> 1793-1803
PARIS (Matth.) Historia Major	folio. <i>Londini</i> , 1684
PARIS (Paulin) Les Manuscrits François de la Bibliothèque du Roi, 7 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , 1836-48
PASINI (J.)* Rivautella et Berta; Codices Manuscripti Bibliothecæ Regiæ Taurinensis, 2 vol.	folio. <i>Taurini</i> , 1749
PEREGRINI (C.) Historia Principum Langobardorum, 5 vol.	4to. <i>Neapoli</i> , 1749-54
PERSII (A.) Satyræ, etc. (edid. P. Pitheus)	8vo. <i>Lutetia</i> , 1585
PERTZ (G. H.) Monumenta Germaniae Historica, 14 vol.	folio. <i>Hannoveræ</i> , 1826-56
PETRARCA (F.) Epistole Familiares	8vo. (<i>Genève</i> ?) 1601
PETRI Blesensis, Opera, 4 vol.	8vo. <i>Oxon et Lond.</i> 1846
PETRIE (H.) Monumenta Historica Britannica	folio. <i>London</i> , 1848
PETRUS Diaconus de viris illustrib. Cassinensibus	8vo. <i>Lut. Paris</i> , 1666
PEZ (B.) Thesaurus Anecdotorum, 6 vol.	folio. <i>Aug. Vinet</i> . 1721-29
POGGIALI (C.) Memorie per la Storia Letteraria di Piacenza, 2 vol.	4to. <i>Piacenza</i> , 1789
POGGIALI (G.) Serie de Testi di Lingua, 2 vol.	8vo. <i>Livorno</i> , 1813
PRISCIANI Opera (a Krehl), 2 vol.	8vo. <i>Lipsiae</i> , 1819
PRISCIANI Opera Minora, edidit F. Lindemannus	8vo. <i>Lugdun. Batav.</i> 1818
PUTSCHII (H.) Grammaticæ Latinæ auctores Antiqui	4to. <i>Hanoviae</i> , 1605
QUADRIo (F. S.) Della Storia e della ragione d'ogni Poesia, 5 vol. in 7	
	4to. <i>Bologna</i> , 1739, 1750
QUETIF (J.) et Echard (J.) Scriptores ordinis Prædicatorum, 2 vol.	
	folio. <i>Lutetia Parisiorum</i> , 1719-21
RACCOLTA di tutti i più rinomati Scrittori dell' Iстория del Regno di Napoli, 23 vol.	
	4to. <i>Napoli</i> , 1769-72
RAYNOUARD (F. J. M.) Choix des Poésies des Troubadours, 6 vol.	8vo. <i>Par.</i> 1816-21
REDI (Fr.) Lettere	8vo. <i>Firenze</i> , 1825
RENZI (S. de) Collectio Salernitana, 4 vol.	8vo. <i>Neapoli</i> , 1852-56
REPETTI (E.) Dizionario della Toscana, 5 vol.	8vo. <i>Firenze</i> , 1833-46
REVUE des Deux Mondes	8vo. <i>Paris</i> (v. y.)
RICCIO (C. M.) Scrittori nati nel Regno di Napoli	4to. <i>Napoli</i> , 1844
ROBERTO Re di Gerusalemme delle virtù morali. Il Tesoretto di Ser Brunetto Latini. Quattro Canzoni di Bindo Bonichi, con alcune Rime di Petrarca	8vo. <i>Torino</i> , 1750
ROSCOE (W.) Life of Leo X, 4 vol.	4to. <i>Liverpool</i> , 1805
ROUTH (Dr.) Opuscula Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum, 2 vol.	8vo. <i>Oxonii</i> , 1840
SACRO Bosco (J. de) Sphericum Opusculum	4to. <i>Augusta</i> , 1482
SACY (Silvestre de) Chrestomathie Arabe, 3 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , 1826-27
SAINTE BEUVE (C. A.) Port Royal, 3 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , 1840
SAMMARTHANI (Sc. et Lud.) Gallia Christiana, 13 vol.	folio. <i>Paris</i> , 1715-85
SANTAREM (Le Vicomte de) Recherches sur les Découvertes des Portugais, &c. (<i>with a folio atlas</i>)	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , 1842
SANTAREM (Le Vicomte de) Essai sur l'Histoire de la Cosmographie et de la Cartographie, 3 vol.	8vo. <i>Paris</i> , 1849-52
SARTIUS (M.) De Archigymnasii Bononiensis Professoribus, 2 vol.	folio. <i>Bononiae</i> , 1769
SCHILTERII (J.) Thesaurus Antiquitatum Teutonicarum, etc. 3 vol.	folio. <i>Ulmae</i> , 1727-28

* In consequence of a misprint at No. 523 of the Catalogue, this work was quoted *Rivautella* instead of *Pasini*, etc.

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SCLOPIS (F.) Saggio Storico* degli Stati generali, &c., del Piemonte	<i>4to.</i> <i>Torino</i> , 1851
SCOTT (Sir W.) Poetical Works	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Edinburgh</i> , 1857
SERVII Commentarium in Virgilium	<i>folio.</i> <i>Roma</i> (1469-70)
SERVII Commentarium in Virgilium (edid. Lion) 2 vol.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Göttinga</i> , 1826
SHAW (H.) Illuminated Ornaments, &c., with Descriptions by Sir Fr. Madden	<i>folio.</i> <i>London</i> , 1843
SHIRWOOD (J.) Arithmomachia	<i>4to.</i> (<i>Roma</i> , 1482?)
SIGOLI (S.) Viaggio al Monte Sinai	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Firenze</i> , 1829
SOLINUS (Julius) De Situ et Memorabilis Orbis	<i>folio.</i> <i>Venetiis</i> , 1473
SOLINI Polyhistor	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Biponti</i> , 1790
SORIA (Fr.) Memoire degli Storici Napoletani, 2 vol.	<i>4to.</i> <i>Napoli</i> , 1781
SPOTORNO (G. B.) Storia Letteraria della Liguria, 4 vols.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Genova</i> , 1824-26
SPRENGEL (K.) Histoire de la Médecine, 7 vol.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Paris</i> , 1815
STRUTT (Jos.) A complete View of the Manners of the Inhabitants of England, 3 vol.	<i>4to.</i> <i>London</i> , 1775
TANNER (Th.) Bibliotheca Britannico-Hibernica	<i>folio.</i> <i>London</i> , 1748
TARGIONI TOZZETTI (G.) Notizie sulla Storia delle Scienze Fisiche in Toscana	<i>4to.</i> <i>Firenze</i> , 1852
TASSO (Torquato) Opere, 12 vol.	<i>4to.</i> <i>Venezia</i> , 1722-42
TASSO (Torquato) Trattato della Dignità	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Torino</i> , 1838
TERENTIANUS Maurus de Litteris, Syllabis, Pedibus et Metris	<i>4to.</i> <i>Trajecti ad Rhenum</i> , 1825
TESAURUS Pauperum	<i>4to.</i> <i>Venecia</i> , 1494
THEATRUM Chemicum, 6 vol.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Argentorati</i> , 1659
THEODORUS (Fl. M.) De Metris	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Lugd. Bat.</i> 1766
TIRABOSCHI (G.) Bibliotheca Modenese, 6 vol.	<i>4to.</i> <i>Modena</i> , 1781-86
TIRABOSCHI (G.) Storia della letteratura Italiana, 8 vol.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Venezia</i> , 1795
TOPPI (N.) Biblioteca Napoletana	<i>folio.</i> <i>Napoli</i> , 1678
TRAVERSARII (A.) Latinæ Epistole (a L. Mehus), 2 vol.	<i>folio.</i> <i>Florentia</i> , 1759
TRUCCHI (Francesco)† Poesie Italiane inedite di dugenti autori dall'origine della lingua, 4 vol.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Prato</i> , 1846-47
UGHI (L.) Dizionario Storico degli uomini illustri Ferraresi, 2 vol. in 1	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Ferrara</i> , 1804
VAN PRAET (J.) Catalogue des livres imprimés sur vélin (de la Bibliothèque du roi, et d'autres Bibliothèques), 10 vol.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Paris</i> , 1822-28
VARRO (M. Terentius) De Lingua Latina (a Muellero.)	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Lipsiae</i> , 1833
VEDOVA (G.) Biografia degli Scrittori Padovani, 2 vol. in 7 parts	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Padova</i> , 1832
VENTURI (G.) Memorie e Lettere inedite finora disperse di Galileo Galilei, 2 vol.	<i>4to.</i> <i>Modena</i> , 1818
VERMIGLIOLI (G. B.) Biografia degli Scrittori Perugini, 2 vol.	<i>4to.</i> <i>Perugia</i> , 1829
VILLANI (F.) Vite d'Uomini illustri Fiorentini	<i>4to.</i> <i>Venezia</i> , 1747
VILLANI (G.) Storia	<i>4to.</i> <i>Firenze</i> , 1587
VILLEMAIN, Tableau de la Littérature du Moyen Age, 2 vol.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Paris</i> , 1841
VINCENTII Speculum Naturale	<i>folio.</i> <i>Venetiis</i> , 1494
VIRGILII Opera, cum Servii Probiique commentariis	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Venetiis</i> , 1534
VIRGILIUS (edid. Heyne), 4 vol.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Lipsiae</i> , 1803
VITA di S. Hieronymo	<i>4to.</i> <i>Turvisio</i> , 1480
VITE di Santi Padri, 4 vol.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Bologna</i> , 1823
VOCABOLARIO dell' Academica della Crusca, 6 vol.	<i>folio.</i> <i>Firenze</i> , 1729-38
VOYAGE Littéraire de deux Religieux Bénédictins, 2 vol.	<i>4to.</i> <i>Paris</i> , 1717
WADDINGI (L.) Scriptores ordinis prædicatorum	<i>folio.</i> <i>Romae</i> , 1806
WENRICK (J. G.) de Auctorum Græcorum versionibus Syriacis, Arabicis, etc.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>Lipsiae</i> , 1842
WHEWELL (W.) History of the Inductive Sciences, 3 vol.	<i>8vo.</i> <i>London</i> , 1837

* This eminent Author published other works on similar subjects, which we regret we were not able to procure.

† At No. 865 of this Catalogue, the name of this editor was by mistake printed *Truchi*.

WITTE (C.) Nuove Correzioni al Convito di Dante Alighieri 4to. *Lipsia*, 1854
WOEPCKE (F.) L'Algèbre d'Omar Alkhayyāmī 8vo. *Paris*, 1851
WOOD (A.) Athenæ Oxonienses, 4 vol. 4to. *London*, 1813-20
WOOD (A.) The History and Antiquities of the University of Oxford, etc. (published by J. Gutch), 5 vol. 4to. *Oxford*, 1786-96

YRIARTE (J.) Codices MSS. Græci Regiæ Bibliothecæ Matritensis *folio*. *Matriti*, 1767

ZACHARIA (Fr. A.) Bibliotheca Pistoriensis *folio*. *Aug. Taur.* 1752
ZACHARIA (F. A.) Excursus Litterarii per Italiam, 2 vol. 4to. *Venetias*, 1754
ZANETTI (A. M.) et Ant. Bongiovanni, Græca, Latina, et Italica, D. Marci Bibliotheca
2 vol. *folio*. *Venetius*, 1740-41
ZENO (Apostolo) Dissertazioni Vossiane, 2 vol. 4to. *Venezia*, 1752
ZIEGELBAUER, Historia Litteraria Ordinis S. Benedicti, 4 vol. *fol.* *Augustæ-Vind.* 1754

LIST OF THE FAC-SIMILES,

WITH THE

REFERENCES TO THE MANUSCRIPTS. (*)

Number in the Catalogue.	Number in the Catalogue.
101—See Plate I.	357—See Plate III.
102—See Plate II.	358—See Plate XXXV.
103—See Plate III.	359—See Plates XXVI. and XXXVII.
104—See Plates III. and XIV.	399—See Plates I. and XXII.
105—See Plate IV.	424—See Plate XXVII.
111—See Plate XXIII.	430—See Plate XXIII.
139—See Plate V.	431—See Plate V.
140—See Plate VI.	432—See Plate XIII.
160—See† Plates I, VII, XVI, XXIX, XXX, and XXXIV.	433—See Plate XXVI.
174—See Plate II.	477—See Plate IX.
217—See Plate XI.	483—See Plate XXIX.
229—See Plate XXXVI.	486—See Plate VII.
265—See Plate V.	490—See Plate XVII.
269—See Plate XXI.	491—See Plate XX.
298—See Plates III, XVIII, and XXVII.	495—See Plate V. and XIII.
299—See‡ Plates X. and XXVI.	496—See Plate XII.
313—See Plate XXX.	522—See Plates VIII. and XXIII.
320—See Plate XVII.	523—See Plates X. and XI.
354—See Plate XI.	525—See Plate XXIV.
355—See Plate XXXI.	534—See Plate XXVI.
356—See Plates VI. and XXXI.	540—See See Plates XI. and XXIII.
	541—See Plate XX.

* In this list the Roman numerals refer to the progressive numbers of the plates, in each of which the Arabic figures indicate the number of the Manuscript in the Catalogue, from which the *fac-simile* was taken.

† In a few copies the No. 160 (page 38 of the Catalogue) has been erroneously printed 161, but every one will see it is a misprint, and that the *fac-similes* numbered 160 in the plates I, VII, XVI, XXIX, XXX, and XXXIV, refer to the Biblia, in two volumes, described pages 38 and 39 of the Catalogue, with the note: *See fac-simile* at the end.

‡ By a misprint in some of the copies of plate X, the No. 299 was erroneously printed 490.

LIST OF FAC-SIMILES.

Number in the Catalogue.	Number in the Catalogue.
542—See Plate IV.	807—See Plate I.
544—See Plate II.	826—See Plate XXXII.
545—See Plate II.	827—See Plate XXXIII.
546—See Plates VI, XXVIII, and XXXI.	833—See Plates XXXV, and XXXVI.
554—See Plate X. and XXVIII.	840—See Plate XV.
556—See Plate III.	841—See Plate XIV.
562—See Plates XV. and XXIX.	842—See Plate XXVI.
573—See Plate XXII.	844—See Plates XXIV, and XXVIII.
586—See Plate XXVI.	851—See Plate XVI.
595—See Plates XX. and XXVI.	870—See Plate XXXI.
596—See Plate XXVII.	891—See Plate VII.
597—See Plate VII.	892—See Plate XXXVI.
626—See Plate XIII.	936—See Plate XXIV.
665—See Plates XXIV. and XXIX.	981—See Plate I.
683—See Plate XIV.	982—See Plate XXII.
689—See Plate XXX.	988—See Plate VII.*
721—See Plate XIII.	993—See Plate XXVII.
744—See Plate XVII.	1028—See Plate XV.
747—See Plate XV.	1053—See Plate XIII.
748—See Plate XX.	1054—See Plate XX.
760—See Plates XX. and XXI.	1055—See Plate XX.
767—See Plate XX.	1074—See Plate XV.
769—See Plates XIII. and XVI.	1103—See Plates XX. and XXXVI.
770—See Plate XI.	1111—See† Plates XIX, XXIV, XXV, and XXIX.
780—See Plate XV.	1112—See Plates IV, XVIII, and XIX.
784—See Plates XXX. and XXXI.	1113—See Plate XXV.
785—See Plate XXXI.	1114—See Plates X. and XXIV.
786—See Plate IX.	1116—See Plate XXIV.
792—See Plate VII.	1118—See Plate XXXVI.
804—See Plate V.	1130—See Plates II. and XXIX.
805—See Plate XVII.	

* Besides the *fac-simile* of the characters, we have given in the same Plate VII. a figure showing, in a reduced proportion, the singular size of this curious manuscript.

† By a misprint in some of the copies of Plate XXIV, the No. 1111 was erroneously printed 111.

The *fac-similes* were made by Mr. E. W. Ashbee, of the firm of Ashbee & Dangerfield, 22, Bedford Street, Covent Garden.

CATALOGUE
OF
THE LIBRI COLLECTION
OF
MANUSCRIPTS,
IN VARIOUS LANGUAGES.

FIRST DAY'S SALE.

LOT

1 'ABD-AL-'ALI BIN-MUHAMMAD BARJANDI, the "Sharh-i-Usturlab :" A Treatise, in Persian, on the Astrolabe and the Sphere *4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER*

Written in the Naskh character, with Diagrams and Tables, on 137 leaves. This astronomical Treatise is very interesting, as the author says that he has borrowed largely from another treatise called *Bist Bāb* (the twenty chapters) by the celebrated Nasir-al-Din Tūsi, whose works the writer claims to have studied. This work explains also the motions of the stars and the principles of astronomy. The numerical figures of the astronomical tables are generally alphabetical in this manuscript. The work was written during the reign of Abū-al-Fatah Sultān Mahmūd Shāh Khudā Bundā, proclaimed King of Persia, A.D. 1577, whose miraculous escape from his brother's hatred, and subsequent reign may be seen in Malcolm's History of Persia (vol. I. p. 516).

In the *Bibliothèque Orientale*, D'Herbelot does not speak of this work of 'Abd-al-'Ali, which must be very scarce, as it is not included in the list of Oriental works on this subject, given by Mr. Morley in his excellent "Description of a Planispheric Astrolabe," (p. 2-3). The work of Nasir-al-Din Tūsi, from which 'Abd-al-'Ali took his treatise, is also very scarce. It is mentioned (under the title of *Bait Bab*) by D'Herbelot, and quoted by Jourdain in his "Mémoire sur l'Observatoire de Megarah," (*Magasin Encycl.* 1809, vol. VI. p. 97,) but we have been unable to see a copy to compare with the work of 'Abd-al-'Ali. A copy (in twenty chapters) is in the Medicean Library at Florence.

2 'ABD-AL-GHĀNĪ AL-NĀBLISĪ (Shaikh) the "Rihlat-al-Tarābulus," in Arabic : Account of a Voyage from Damascus to Tripoli, made in the beginning of the Mohammedan month, "Rabi'-al-awwal," Anno Hegiræ 1112 (A.D. 1700) *4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER*

This is a curious relation. The author poetically describes the beauty of the places at which he arrives—the luncheons and the good honey, &c.—and sometimes, inspired by the beauty of the scenery, as well as by a good dinner, he is induced to write in verse. But the greatest value of this Manuscript is derived from a large collection of poems on the praises of

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Mohammed and other subjects, which form the second portion of it. These poems were written by very numerous poets, all *Andalusī* (natives of Andalusia, or of Spain generally according to D'Herbelot) in the time of the greatest splendour of the Arabian sovereigns of Spain. The names of all these Arabo-Spanish poets are here given, such as Abi-al-Hujāj Yūsuf Ibn Mūsa; Shaikh Abi-Zaid; Ibn al-Jiyān; Abū-al-Yaman Ibn 'Usākir; Abū-al-Kāsim Sa'ad Ibn Muhammad; Abū-'Abd-Allah Ibn Imrān; and many others. D'Herbelot in the *Bibliothèque Orientale* under the heading "Ketab Schoāra Andalous" speaks of a work on the Arab poets, natives of Spain, written by "Abul Valid Abdallah," who died Anno Hegiræ 403 (A.D. 1013).

So large a collection of ancient Spanish poets, in Arabic, is of the utmost rarity. In the great "Catalogus Manuscriptorum Bibliothecæ Regiae Parisiensis," (vol. I. p. 245) there is a portion only of a collection of Arabian poets (including the Spanish) made by "Homadiddin" of Isphān, and another portion of the same collection is described in the admirable Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts at the British Museum, by the Rev. W. Cureton (p. 273); but our collection seems quite a different one. Baron Silvestre de Sacy in his rich collection had only a few single specimens of the Spanish Arabic literature. They are ably described in the excellent Catalogue of his library by M. Merlin and M. Grangeret de la Grange (MSS. p. 32-33). Independently of the interest derived from the fact that these celebrated Arabian poems were written on European soil at a period when Christian Europe was involved in darkness, the Arabo-Spanish poets are well known even to incipient Orientalists. It was a quotation made by D'Herbelot of two beautiful lines of one of them, Zāidūn, which reduced Sir W. Jones almost to despair, and induced him to suggest a new system of orthography for Asiatic words. (See also No. 1079 in the present Catalogue).

3 'ABD-AL-GHĀNĪ (Effendi) A Treatise in Turkish, on the Signs of the Zodiac and of the Time when the Sun enters each, with Prayers, Religious Charms, &c. (in prose and verse) 4to. Sec. xviii. ON PAPER

This curious work is both astronomical and astrological, with several astronomical tables; it contains, as an example, the horoscope of Solomon. The volume contains also some prayers and extracts in Arabic and in Persian. In his "Catalogus Codicum MSS. Orientalium Bibl. Mediceæ," Assemani mentions three anonymous Turkish Kalandaria, quite different from the present, the author of which asserts his descent from the great Shāh 'Abbās.

4 'ABD-AL-RAHĪM BIN-AHMAD SŪR, "Kashf-al-Lughāt;" A popular Arabic and Persian Dictionary folio. Sec. xviii. ON PAPER

The work is valuable, full and complete. This copy was made at Gujarāt, Anno Hegiræ 1124, (A.D. 1711.) Hāji Khalfa refers to this Dictionary in his Lexicon (vol. V. p. 214).

5 ABEL (N. H.) *Précis d'une Théorie des Fonctions Elliptiques* 4to. Sec. xix. ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript (with the author's signature at the beginning) of this Norwegian mathematician, who died when only twenty-six years old, and whose admirable discoveries in the elliptical functions will be recorded as long as mathematics are held in honour. This Manuscript, consisting of fifty-six columns besides four pages of introduction, contains many corrections and alterations, which have never been printed in the *Journal de M. Crelle*, where this *Précis* was published.

6 ABEL (N. H.) *Démonstration d'une Propriété générale d'une certaine Classe de Fonctions transcendantes* 4to. 1829, ON PAPER

In the author's handwriting, with a short German note, dated Christiana, 6 Jan. 1829, respecting the printing of this Demonstration and the illness of his intended bride, also in his autograph with signature. Abel died on the 6th of April, 1829.

7 ABŪ-NASR-AL-'UTBĪ, the "Kitāb-al-Yamīnī," or "Tārikh-al-'Utbi." A History, in Arabic, of the Kings of Khorāsān, copied Anno Hegiræ 1075 (A.D. 1664), bound in sheep, with case 4to. Sæc. xvii. ON PAPER

This work begins with the coronation of Yamin-al-Daulah Amin-al-Millut, in the year 365 of the Hegira. The history of Khorāsān, where so many interesting remains of the ancient Persians are still in existence, is almost entirely unknown. In his *History of Persia*, Malcolm only says that in the year 967 of the Hegira (A.D. 357.) during the intestine wars of Persia the family of Shemgur made themselves independent in Khorāsān.

8 ABŪ-NASR MUHAMMAD Ibn 'Abd-al-Rahmān Hamadānī, (Imām) "Kitāb-al-Sab'iyyat," in Arabic, recording everything computed by Sevens ("God has created everything by Sevens," 7 week days, 7 heavens, 7 countries, &c.) in the Naskh character, Sæc. xiv—ARABIC Grammar, by the Author of the "Kitāb-al-Ārāb," copied Anno Hegiræ 916 (A.D. 1510)

Oriental binding 4to. Sæc. xiv. and xvi. ON PAPER

Both unpublished. The work on the number 7 is very curious, and contains much historical, geographical, and astronomical information. It is an ancient and interesting manuscript. The Arabic Grammar is deficient at the beginning.

9 ABŪ-TALIB, Persian Grammar 4to. Sæc. xix. ON PAPER
An original Persian manuscript in the author's autograph, written by him Anno Hegira 1218 (A.D. 1802) during his sojourn in London, but never published.

10 ADRIANI (Marcelli) Ennarationes in Demetrium Phaleræum
autograph MS. 8vo. Sæc. xvii. ON PAPER

The "Commentarii in Demetrium Phaleræum," by M. Adriani, who died in 1604, were edited in 1562, but these *Ennarationes* seem still unpublished.

11 ÆGIDIUS (Columna) Romanus, Ord. Fratrum Eremitarum S. Augustini,
de Regimine Principum
very distinctly written, in the original binding, 4to. Sæc. xiv. ON VELLUM
Ægidius Columna, one of the most learned divines of his time, died at Avignon in 1316. This work was formerly very celebrated and popular.

12 ÆGIDIUS Monachi Instituta de Pulsibus (Versibus composita cum Glossis interlinearibus) — CONSTANTINI AFRI Monachi Cassinensis (vel potius Isaaci Israelite) Viatricum de Signis, Causis et Curis Ægritudinum cum Glossis Girardi? fol. Sæc. xiv. ON VELLUM

This Manuscript is finely written in two different Italian hands, and the work of Constantinus is in double columns. At the beginning there are ancient prescriptions for making various colours; and at the end some medical recipes.

According to Leland and Tanner, Ægidius, or Giles the Monk, was an Englishman living towards the end of the twelfth century, who first settled at Paris as Professor of Medicine, and subsequently entered the Order of S. Dominic (or rather S^t. Benedict according to Leyser). Fabricius calls him a Greek, on the authority of Trithemius, and he must have been an Athenian if we credit Hendreich. In the Leipzig Library are manuscripts styling him Corboliensis. In France he is generally considered as a Frenchman. For further information respecting Ægidius, see *Hist. Litt. de la France*, (vol. XII, XVI, and XXI,) and Leyser, (*Hist. Poet.* p. 499.) According to an excellent article published in the "Biographical Dictionary of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge" all the discrepancies and doubts relating to Ægidius Corboliensis arise from his having been confounded with Ægidius de Sancto Ægidio, an Oxford Dominican Professor. In this manuscript the poem *de Pulsibus* differs considerably from a 4to. edition printed without place or date during the fifteenth century, which we compared with it.

Constantine the African was a celebrated physician, who translated

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largely from the Arabic, and this Viaticum is supposed to have been written in that language by Ishak-Ben-Honain, a famous Jewish doctor, and rendered into Latin by Constantine, after he became a Benedictine monk in the Monastery at Monte Cassino. Concerning his wonderful travels and unceasing exertions to introduce the Arabian sciences amongst the Christians, see Petrus Diaconus (*De viris illust. Cassinensib.* p. 45), and chiefly the excellent *Collectio Salernitana*, by M. De Renzi. (See also Nos. 279 and 280 in the present Catalogue.)

Respecting the Viaticum we must add that not only are the glosses of the present manuscript quite different from the glosses of Gerardus de Cremona, contained in the Manuscript described in No. 279, but that also the text of the Viaticum differs considerably in the two manuscripts, as will be ascertained at once by comparing the beginning of that work, taken from both Manuscripts.

PRESENT MANUSCRIPT.

"Quidem ut in rhetorici tullius omne
in quid experendum vel propter se vel
[propter aliud vel propter utrumque
expetitur.]"

MANUSCRIPT No. 279.

"Quoniam quidem ut ait in rhetorici
tullius omne inquit vel propter se vel
propter aliud vel propter utrumque
expetitur experiendum."

And it differs also from the manuscript No. 280, which commences thus :

"Quoniam quidem in theorici ait Tullius omne in quid est petendum vel propter
aliud vel propter se vel propter utrumque expetitur."

13. *AESOPI Fabulae Latinis Versibus expressæ 4to. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM*

Respecting this version of *Aesop's Fables*, which begins: "Ut juvet et prosit conatur pagina præsens," see Morelli (*Cod. Lat. Bibl. Nan.* p. 152), and the excellent Catalogue of the *Bibl. Grenvilliana*, (vol. I, p. 8). According to a note on the fly-leaf this manuscript contains some Fables not printed in the "*Aesopus moralisatus*." It belonged, during the XIVth or XVth century, to "Bertus Nicholai de Rosarmia de Pisis," and was written in Italy, probably at Pisa, during the first period of the XIVth century. It contains some curious rude ornaments.

14. *AESOPI Fabulae—AMORNI vel Prudentii Liber Evaæ Columbae (Enchiridion Historiarum Novi et Veteris Testamenti)—LIBER Cartulæ—THEODULI Ecloga “Ethiopum terras jam fervida torruit æstas,” cum Glossis—LIBER Faceti—JOANNIS CHRISOSTOMI Liber de VII Virtutibus et Viciis (metrice).**calf extra, gilt edges, tooled sides 4to. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM*

A valuable manuscript, containing several curious old poems, and affording important various readings. The *Aesop* is the same Version, and generally agrees with the preceding manuscript which, however, contains several lines not in the present. Concerning the "Liber Evaæ," see Leyser (*Hist. Poet.* p. 11.); see also No. 147 in the present Catalogue. The beginning of the *Liber Cartulae* is :

"Cartula nrā tibi portat ranalde salutes
Plura videbis ibi si non hec dona refutes."

which shows it to be the same work (with curious variations, for instance the name of *Ranaldus* which does not occur in Fabricius) as the *Speculum Mundi*, attributed to Bernardus Morlaniensis, who lived about 1140 (see Fabricius *Bibl. Lat.* vol. II, p. 254). In the Ecloga of Theodusius this manuscript affords many valuable emendations of the Text as printed in the *Manuale Biblicum* of Goldastus, and as these excellent various readings agree exactly with the specimen published by Leyser (*Hist. Poet.* p. 296) we have every reason to believe that this is the identical manuscript so much praised by him. Respecting the age in which this Theodusius lived, there is a great discrepancy amongst biographers, some of them assigning him to the fifth, and others, with more probability, to the ninth century.

The *Liber Faceti* appears to be a totally different Poem from that cited by Fabricius in his "Bibliotheca Latina medie et infimæ Etatis," (vol. II, p. 138) as commencing : "Cum nihil utilius humanæ credo saluti," for this begins thus: "Moribus et vita quisquis vult esse facetus," and is an

obscene poem, similar to the *Liber de Vetula*, attributed to Ovid, and perhaps of the same time. See also Nos. 236 and 537 in the present Catalogue.

The *Liber de VII virtutibus*, which begins as follows: "Ardua virtutum facile cape lector ad usus," is written in a different and more ancient hand, and contains on the margins a very curious old drawing. Some old interlineary glosses on the first leaves contain an Italian translation of the most difficult words.

15 AGNOLELLA da Foligno, Libro chiamato "Lume amoroso divino"
folio. SEC. xiv. (MCCCVIII) ON PAPER

A very curious manuscript, containing the revelations of Agnola (or Agnolella) da Foligno, written by herself. This singular work, which has remained totally unknown to the various historians of Italian literature, begins as follows: "Nel nome d. y.^a hō povero disprezzato et vostro obediente nell' año m.ccc^o. del signore et el primo di de marzo una dona chiamata Agnolella de la citta de Foligne (*sic*) essēdo giovene et estando col suo marito comēzo ad avere espiratione divine...et cōpuse questo libro...et prima dice de se medesima che estando col suo marito nō ādava cōtinuamēte ne devotamēte et atētamēte alle predicationi tamē io andava espesso alla ghiese degli frati....Et allora essēdo io espirata da lo spirito sēo," etc. This work consists of forty-seven leaves, written in double columns, and exhibits at the bottom of several pages a singular mixture of signatures and numerical figures.

16 AHMAD-I-KERMĀNī, "Diwān-i-Ahmad," Persian Poems
4to. SEC. XVI. ON INDIA PAPER

Unpublished. These Poems, though esteemed by Orientals as nearly equal to those of Hāfiẓ, are exceedingly scarce. The author, a native of Kermān (Caramania), was the intimate friend of Tamerlane. D'Herbelot, who (at the words *Kerman* and *Timour*) speaks of the three poems on Alexander, on Timūr, and on Chinghiz Khān, by Ahmad-i-Kermānī, did not know of this Diwān.

17 AHMADĀBĀD (Exact Measurement of the Fort of), with names of the towns and villages, amount of revenue, nature of produce, number of police stations, law-courts, and other public buildings, their cost, &c., and a general statistical description of the whole Province of Gujarāt, in Persian
folio. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER

An unpublished Statistical Report of considerable importance. In the Nasta'līk character.

18 AHMAD-BIN-YŪSUF ABŪ-AL'-ABBĀS-AL-DAMASHKī, "Akhbār-al-Dawal wa-athār-al-awwal," or Universal History, including an Account of the Mohammedan Dynasties to the year MVIII. of the Hegira (A.D. 1599), and of the Remains of the Ancients, in Arabic
in red sheep
4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER

A fine early manuscript but slightly wormed. The author, who was called Al-Damashkī from the place of his birth, is one of the best of the Arabian Historians and was the contemporary of the famous Shāh 'Abbās, with whose reign he concludes his work, which has never been printed, and which is mentioned by Hāji Khalfa (vol. I, p. 186).

19 AKLIMAS, (or Aklimūs) the "KITĀB-AL-KUDĀIS," containing "a full and particular record of what I the author, Aklimas, was taught by the Apostle Simon Peter, (whose disciple I was) in regard to the Christian faith; with an account of the History of the World, from its creation to the time of the Lord Jesus Christ, including his life and death, and also of what is to happen on this earth in future until the Day of Judgment; the same having been all imparted to Peter by the Lord Jesus himself. Written originally by me the

said Aklimas, who finished this record on Juma'rāt (Thursday) the 23rd of Haziran, in the year of Alexander the Great, 367 (A.D. 58)." Arabic, in the Naskh character *folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER*

A curious and valuable manuscript, having a few leaves at the beginning and end supplied in a more recent writing. This Apocryphal Bible, containing a Pseudo-Gospel and Apocalypse, (professing to have been written immediately after the death of Jesus Christ,) seems totally unknown to every writer on the real or spurious Gospels and sacred Books, the name even of Aklimas having escaped D'Herbelot and all other Bibliographers which we have perused. To give an idea of this curious work, written no doubt by a Christian with all the eastern imagination, we subjoin the translation of a portion of the narration of the celebrated contest of St. Peter with Simon the Sorcerer, or *Simon Magus*, taken from this book (leaf 126), which bears a strong resemblance to the Arabian Nights.

" And the two Angels said to me, Peter, arise and mount. What shall I mount? said I. They answered, mount this cloud. I then mounted the cloud, and found it splendidly furnished like a chariot for a Bride. The cloud flew as soon as I mounted, and I felt at once that I was being carried towards Rome. In the twinkling of an eye we saw a large city, and on asking the two Angels about it, they then answered me, that it was Warecon, the city in which Paul had preached and which I had so much desired to see. I here heard loud voices saying, come out, let us meet the founder of the Church and the head of the Apostles, Peter. I then descended from the cloud at the gate of the city, and saw a large crowd of people, who had come out to meet me. The priests with wax candles in their hands, and others with incense vessels sending out a beautiful odour, approached with prayers and offerings. On meeting them, they worshipped me, and also asked me to bless them, which I did. I then asked them how they were, and they answered they were well, with the help of our Lord Jesus Christ, adding that there was no oil in their city, or any olives in their neighbourhood. 'We beg of you,' they said, 'to pray to God who is most merciful, to produce in this our city the olive-tree, in order that we may use the oil for Baptism and lamps.' I then prayed for this, and at once the olive-trees grew out and multiplied by the order of the Lord, and they became more numerous than in Syria. I also asked the Lord to banish the lions, the bears, the insects, and every injurious and corrupt thing, and was also answered and helped in this by Jesus Christ. I dwelt long in this city. * * * * I went also in the cloud to Rome, and recommended the good work, preaching to the people, and calling on them to believe in Christ, and the Believers grew and multiplied every day, and became more and more zealous in the Lord.

" Simon the Sorcerer became then very jealous of us, and wished to oppose us, following, as usual, his tricks, intrigues, and deceit.

" So, one day, he brought a bull, and spoke in his ear, and the bull died immediately. We were then both sent for by the King of Rome. I went with my followers to the King. Simon then said to me, in the presence of the King, 'make this bull come to life, for you say that you are capable of performing miracles.' I answered, 'let the man who killed the bull give him life again.' The King said, 'Simon has done a great miracle in killing the bull with his words, you and your friends must make him arise again by your speech.' Simon then left us, and went home. Then Paul turned to me and said, 'why should we hesitate and wait any longer?' I then prayed to the Holy Spirit, and made on the bull the sign of the cross, and said, 'in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, whom the Jews crucified at Jerusalem, I call on thee to rise from the dead.' Then the bull rose at once as full of life as before. When the people saw this miracle, they glorified God. I then said to the bull, 'go to Simon the Sorcerer, and say to him that the Disciples of Jesus Christ, the Son of the Virgin Mary, call for you.' The bull went at once, followed by many people, to the house of Simon the Sorcerer, and spoke to him with eloquence and force of language, commanding him to come; and many believed on that day.

" Simon the Sorcerer came with the bull to the Palace. The King was on his throne, and he said to Simon the Sorcerer, 'see you what these people, the Disciples of Jesus Christ crucified, have done?' Then Simon the Sorcerer answered, 'Do not think much of these people, I can do what neither they nor any other can; I will ascend to heaven.' He then called the evil spirits, who always surrounded and helped him, and spoke to them whilst I was looking at him. He went up into the air, and called out to me, 'Peter, is this enough, or shall I go up higher?' I said, 'I wish you to ascend a little higher.' Then he mounted, the people looking on him, until many of them could see him no more. Then Paul said to me,

'O! my Lord and pious Master, it is not time now to hesitate and wait submitting to the deceit of this Sorcerer. Let us unmask him.'

"Then the Spirit moved me, and I raised my head to the heavens, and said to the evil Spirits—'In the name of Jesus Christ, the Son of the living and eternal God, let go your hands which support him.' The evil Spirits let go, and he fell to the ground, and was broken, and not one of his bones remained sound, and his brains came out of his nostrils, and all his body was scattered to the wind. The people called out with prayers and glory to our Lord Jesus Christ, and we in that day baptised innumerable persons."

From this fragment it is evident that the author calling himself Aklimas, and the author of the "Acta Petri et Pauli Apostolorum" (the real or pseudo Marcellus, concerning whom see Fabricius *Cod. Apocr. Nov. Test.* vol. III. p. 633) worked upon the same tradition, and although we are unable to assign the priority of invention to either, Aklimas seems to have amplified the subject greatly, and has at once compiled a spurious Bible, a spurious Gospel, a spurious Book of Acts, and last, not least, a spurious Apocalypse.

We learn from Cave (*Antiquitates Apostolicae*, vol. I, p. 159) that St. Peter was supposed to be the author of a Gospel, Acts and Apocalypse, the latter rejected by the ancients as spurious, but read, as Sozomen informs us, in some churches in Palestine in his time. The Acts are mentioned by Origen, Eusebius, and others as supposititious. Serapion, Bishop of Antioch, suffered the gospel to be read in his church, believing it at first genuine, but after a more careful perusal he rejected it as apocryphal. Is the work of Aklimas composed, in some measure at least, from those old apocryphal works? (See also No. 769 in the present Catalogue.)

20 ALANI ('De Insulis') *Doctrinale*—PETRI Hispani (Johannis XXI.) *Dialectica* "Deo Gracias Anno dñi 1455"—SUPPOSITIONES Confusiones—AUTORITATES et Flores secundum Ordinem Alphabeti—TRACTATUS de Obedientia, Humilitate, &c.—DE EXCOMMUNICATIS non vitandis, (A.D. 1435)—SPECULUM Amatorum Mundi—VERITAS Veritatum (Poema)—COLLACIO coram P. Innocentio et alia

8vo. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

From the Carthusian monastery of Erfurth. The *Doctrinale* is a poem on Latin grammar, by Alan of the Isles, (a Scotchman according to Dempster, *in insula Mona natus*, but it is well known that Dempster contrived to make every author a Scotchman) and quite different from the *Doctrinale altum*, ("rectius *Doctrinale minus*," says Fabricius) which commences "*A Phœbo Phœbe lumen capit, &c.*" instead of as this, "*Scribere clericulis.*" It is not mentioned by Fabricius or Leyser. There is much obscurity as regards the various authors of the name of *Alanus*, who lived in the middle of the twelfth century. (See *Hist. Litt.* vol. XIV, p. 355.)

21 ALBERTI Magni, Ordinis Fratrum Prædicatorum, de anima libri tres

4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

Published in the third volume of the edition of the work of this author, printed at Lyons, in twenty-one folio volumes, in 1651.

22 ALBERTI Magni, Ordinis Fratrum Prædicatorum, Compendium Theologicæ Veritatis; accedunt per pulchra Miracula B. Mariæ Virginis *in the original binding, with brass bosses* 4to. SEC. XV. (1477) ON PAPER

Prefixed is another Treatise, in the same handwriting, entitled, "In Agenda Mortuorum," at the end of which is "Sermo pro mortuis Fratris Pauli de Cumis Ordinis Prædicatorum," an author totally unknown to Quetif. This volume was written in 1477, by "Presb. Franciscus Captaneus (Cattaneo) de Placentia in quadam cella quæ Sancta Justina nuncupatur." The *Miracula* at the end are really *per pulchra*.

23 ALBERTO (P. Gio. Andrea, "della Compagnia di Giesu") Il Sole Ligure nella Casa Lercara Oratione detta al S. Gio. Batt. Lercaro Doge della Republica di Genova l'Anno 1643—EJUSDEM Lercariorum Elogia Poetica, (illustrated with 9 large engraved portraits of the Lercari family, PROOFS which are VERY RARE) folio, 1643, ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript of this celebrated Jesuit, with the License for printing the work, which appears to have been published at Genova, in 1644.

THE LIBRI MANUSCRIPTS.

24 ALBINI Heremitæ Epistola ad Heribertum Coloniensem Episcopum de diversis Virtutibus *8vo. SEC. XV. ON PAPER*

Albinus the Hermit must have lived about the year 1000, as Heribert was Bishop of Cologne from 999 to 1021. This work is mentioned by Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat. Med.* vol. I, p. 52) as existing in manuscript in the library of St. Peter's, at Hamburg. See also Ziegelbauer (*Hist. Litt. Ord. S. Benedicti*, vol. I. p. 503.)

25 ALBUHALI Astrologi Liber in Scientia Judiciorum Astrorum—**ALBUMAZAR** de Annorum Revolutionibus—**ASTROLOGIA** incerti Auctoris *folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER*

This manuscript with diagrams was written in the year 1480, which date will be found at the end of the Treatise of Albumazar, having the following colophon: "1480.—Deo Gracias.—Liber Revolutionum est translatus de Greco in Latinum a Magistro Steffano. Messanæ. anno xpi dñi. 1262." This is a curious instance of an Arabic author translated into Latin from the Greek at a very early period. In all probability this Steffanus was no other than the celebrated Italian poet, *Stefano pronotaro da Messina*, who, according to Mongitore, lived about 1262, and whose poems were quoted by Dante, but whose translation from the Greek nobody seems to have known, as they remained unknown even to Padre Narbone, who recently published a learned bibliographical work on the Sicilian Authors, in four volumes. At the end of the first work there is the following subscription: "Iste est liber intitulatus Alboali Alcanah translatus de Arabico in Latinum a Platone Tiburtino in civitate Barcelania cum laude Dei et in ejus adjutorio qui factus est anno Arابum 530(?) etc." In his learned biography of Platone Tiburtino Prince Boncompagni only mentions from the ancient "Catalogus librorum manuscriptorum Angliae et Hiberniae," the *Excerpta ex libro Abohali*, translated by Platone Tiburtino; but this translation of the *Liber in scientia judiciorum astrorum* seems to be quite unknown, for it cannot be the work of Ptolomæus Affaludhi, quoted by Prince Boncompagni, as this last work, divided into four books, is quite different from the work contained in the present Manuscript.

26 ALCHEMIE: "Cy commence le Livre appellé Ymage de Vie traictant des Secrez des Philosophes sur la fleur d'Alchemie" *4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER*

Written at the end of the fifteenth century, and illustrated with numerous coloured drawings of Furnaces, Stills, Retorts and other Instruments used in Alchemy. At the end are various additional secrets in a different handwriting of about the same period. This Manuscript contains a general treatise of chemistry, very slightly tinged with the dreams of the ancient Alchemists. The description it contains of real chemical operations and preparations is extremely useful for the history of chemical science, and the drawings (several hundred in number) representing the whole of the instruments used at that time (amongst which we find scales, bellows, various descriptions of filters, improved furnaces, &c.) render this Manuscript of peculiar interest.

27 ALCHEMY: Das Buch genannt die köstlichest Gaab Gottes gemacht durch Franciscum Epimethium *4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER*

28 ALCHEMY: "Kitāb fī 'Ilm-al-Kimiyā," An Anonymous Treatise on Alchemy—**ANOTHER** Treatise on Natural History and Alchemy, being a translation from the Khorāsāni, of a work by Astānis (or Ostanes) copied the same year as above, Anno Hegiræ 706 (A.D. 1306)—**ARABIC** Notes of a more recent date *half bound 4to. SEC. XIV. ON PAPER*

Ostanes, or Otanes, as Herodotus spells the name, (Utana in the Behistun inscription) was one of the Magi who lived prior to the time of Homer, and is supposed to have been the Master of Zoroaster. Pliny, (*Hist. Nat. lib. XXX, §§ 2, 3, et 5*) however, makes him posterior to Homer, placing

him in the reign of Xerxes, with the statement, "Primus quod extet, ut equidem invenio (de Magia)," and afterwards he quotes a *Second* Ostanes in the time of Alexander the Great. We find in *Zanetti et Bongiovanni*, that a Manuscript on Alchemy, by Ostanes, in Greek, is in the library of St. Mark, at Venice, (*Cod. Græc. ccic.*) but we do not know if it is the same work from which this was taken. According to Lenglet du Fresnoy (*Hist. de la Phil. Herm.* vol. I, p. 460) the works attributed to the Persian Ostanes were written by Ostanes the Egyptian, who lived in the fifth century after Jesus Christ, but as there were several of the name, the true age of the author is still very doubtful (See also *Cat. MSS. Bibl. Reg. Paris.* vol. I, p. 204, and *Lambecius, Comm. Bibl. Cæsar.* vol. VI, col. 383). We subjoin a portion of the curious preface of the compiler of this treatise (Abū Bakr Yahyā Ibn Khān Asānī) in which he speaks of the works from which he took his compilation :

"Astānis (Ostanes) Hakim, the philosopher, says, this is a translation from a book called Jāmi', which is a collection on the art of chemistry, relating the qualities of minerals, botany, animals, the extraction of their essences, &c. Abū Bakr says, I translated this book into Arabic from the Khorāsānī language which is spoken in Irān. I translated from the statement of Astānis Hakim. I have added two more chapters at its conclusion, from statements of Harkal al-Rūmī, and of Khālid-al-Hindī, Aristotle of Egypt, Hormis, Rūnākhūs, Bokrāz, Iskandar, Jābir, and Hamsī."

This treatise seems worthy of considerable attention, and, on account of the many Greek authors mentioned in so ancient a manuscript (which affords a fresh instance of Arabians having made the Greek scientific writers their peculiar study) a translation of the entire work would no doubt prove acceptable both to Greek and Arabic scholars. Notwithstanding the disfiguration the names have undergone in their change into Arabic, it is not difficult to recognize in those cited by Abū Bakr some of the most celebrated of the ancient Alchemists, such as Archelaus, Aristotle the Alchemist, Hermes, Hippocrates, Alexander, Geber, &c. &c. As regards the statement of Abū Bakr that he translated the work of Ostanes from the language of Khorāsān into the Arabic, this fact ought to be carefully investigated, for the inquiry is one of great interest, inasmuch as we have on this point two conflicting statements, that of Ibn-Khaldūn, who says that the Arabians destroyed the ancient works of the Persians, and that of Mas'ūdī, who affirms that the works of the Magi were still in existence when he lived, that is about the middle of the tenth century after Jesus Christ, and, although we are aware how, for the sake of gaining more credit, Alchemists have not scrupled to palm off as writings of ancient authors those of modern composition, the labour is one which will probably amply repay the trouble of research. The quotation from a Hindoo Alchemist is also very interesting as it confirms a statement made by the same Mas'ūdī respecting the literary intercourse of the Arabians with the Hindoos (see *Notices et Extraits*, vol I, p. 7, 38, &c.). No mention of this Abū Bakr could we find either in Lenglet du Fresnoy, or Mangetus. In the *Theatrum Chemicum* (vol. V, p. 55) a "Brakus Philosophus" is mentioned, which might possibly be a corruption from Abū Bakr. We did not find any mention of these translations from the Greek alchemists by this Abū Bakr in the excellent work of M. Wenrich (*De Aucto. Græcorum Versionibus Syriacis, Arabicis, &c.*)

29 ALCHIMIA : Secreti Mirabili per l'Alchimia 4to. SEC. xvi. ON PAPER

This interesting unpublished Manuscript contains also a great number of prescriptions and secrets relating to useful things, such as cosmetics, cement for Majolica ware, &c.

30 ALCHIMIA : Segreti della Distillazione royal folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

Beautifully written within painted borders of flowers, with coloured drawings of Stills and Furnaces. At the beginning and end there are painted arms of different persons. From a small poem at the beginning it seems that this fine Manuscript was written for and addressed to the then Emperor of Austria (*Cesare*).

31 ALCHEMIA: Collectio Auctorum qui scripserunt de Lapide Philosophorum, Latine vel Italice *4to. SEC. xvi. (1568) ON PAPER*

This important and valuable collection, consisting of more than 400 pages, contains: Arnaldi de Villanova Rossa novella—Liber Stephani Medici de Lapide Philosophico—Epistola Mariae Prophetissæ Sororis Moisi—Clavicula Raymundi Lulii—Liber de Transmutatione Metallorum Comitis de Treves et de Neges in Gallia et ex Gallico conversus in Latinum per Guilielnum Rogozannum—L'Alfabeto apertoriale dell' Ecc^{mo} Filosofo Christoforo Parigino—Tractatus Doctoris subtilis MICHAELIS SCOTTI de Lapide philosophico majore—Tractatus Rogerii Bachonis (mutilus?)—Liber perfecti Magisterii B. Thomae de Aquino—Lilium Intelligentiae Magistri Artis generalis de Florentia—Alberti Magni Secretorum Tractatus—Tractatus Zenonis Philosophi de Lapide Philosophico—Quæstiones tam essentiales quam accidentiales Magistri Arnaldi de Villanova super Arte Transmutationis declaratae Papæ Bonifacio VIII, ad eo petitæ super Compositione Lapidis Philosophici—Tractatus de Basilisco ad Opus facilissimum Alchimie—Epistola M. Alamani Bohemi ad Bonifacium VIII super Lapide philosophico—Modus conficiendi Oleum Camphoræ—Particulare “quod Toxites pro singulari Secreto mihi communicavit affirmans se illud ex ipsius Theophrasti Paracelsi autographo transcrississe Aurum potabile absque Corrosivo Th.” Several of these works are unpublished and even unknown. The “Tractatus de Lapide philosophico majore” was unknown to Fabricius, as well as to Lenglet du Fresnoy, neither of whom quote it in their lists of the works of the Wizard, Michael Scott. The *Liber Stephani de lapide philosophico*, the *Alfabeto*, the *Lilium*, the *Tractatus Zenonis*, and the *Epistola Alamani*, have remained also quite unknown to Lenglet du Fresnoy and all the other bibliographers we have been able to consult.

32 ALCHIMIE: DES Lettres des Hébreux et de la Cabale des Juifs—DE L'ESPRIT du Monde contenant sommairement les Principes de toute la Phisiologie (Sonnets)—Le LUCIDAIRE de Christophe de Paris (le second livre qui traite des choses naturelles) *in 1 vol. 4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER*

A curious collection. The Sonnets (twenty in number) were written by some French poet of the sixteenth century. The “Lucidaire” is a curious treatise on natural philosophy, written in the thirteenth century, according to Lenglet du Fresnoy (*Hist. vol. III. p. 135*) who did not know of this French translation.

33 ALEMBERT (J. Le Rond D') Géométrie Pratique pour l'Instruction des Artistes *4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER*

This valuable Manuscript (without the name of the author) is divided into six books, and was written before the middle of the last century. It is partly autograph, and partly written by a copyist with autograph corrections; and these corrections, as well as the autograph portion, are undoubtedly in the handwriting of the celebrated D'Alembert, who very probably wrote it when low in fortune. (See the *Isographie des Hommes Célèbres*, vol. I.)

34 ALEOTTI (Gio. Batt^a) Della Alteratione del Po di Ferrara et della Rivoluzione di esso nel Ramo di Figarolo *folio. SEC. xvi—xvii. ON PAPER*

A most interesting autograph work of this distinguished Hydraulic Engineer and Architect, with two of his autograph letters addressed “Alli Molto Illri miei SSri Ossmi gli Sigri et Sindici della Comunità d'Argenta,” with his seal, dated 1601 and 1634; the latter date is important, since it proves that he did not die in 1630, as was engraved on his tombstone prior to his decease and never altered by his heirs. In the same volume is bound up an autograph Treatise by Aleotti, entitled “Dell Architettura Libro V.” Aleotti was the author of a well known translation of the Pneumatica of Hero, and made the river Po his peculiar study. This important Manuscript was quite unknown to Mazzuchelli, who has written at length of this celebrated man in his *Scrittori d'Italia*.

35 ALEXANDRI Magni prudentissimi Liber, *in the original oak boards
folio. SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM*

Written in double columns upon twelve leaves, of which the first has an illuminated border, and a large capital representing the King on his Throne, in gold and colours. The Manuscripts of this celebrated work, which is generally placed amongst the Romances of Chivalry are of very uncommon occurrence.

36 ALEXANDRI Magni Macedonis qui totum mundum sibi subjugavit Historia, *French blue morocco
folio. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM*

Another fine Manuscript of this romance, with illuminated capitals. The text of this Manuscript is very different from the previous one, as it is easy to ascertain by comparing the beginning of each.

Previous MS.

"Sapientissimi quippe egyptii scientes mensuram terre undasque maris et celestium ordines cognoscentes id est stellarum cursum motus et firmamenti tradiderunt.

Present MS.

"Sapientissimi egyptiorum scientes mensuram terre atque undas maris dinumerantes et celestium siderum vim cognoscentes id est stellarum cursum computantes tradiderunt."

But besides the difference in the reading, there are more important variations, as the present Manuscript contains many chapters, and letters, etc., which are not to be found in the preceding one; and although the end is similar in both, this one contains also the curious work "Alexandri Magni Macedonis ad Aristotelem magistrum suum de itinere suo et de Situ Indie," which is not in the other.

37 ALGAZELIS Logica *folio. SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM*

Written in a small semi-gothic character, on fine Italian vellum, with capitals illuminated in gold and colours. This volume was formerly in the celebrated Library of Santa Giustina of Padua, and contains the curious book-plate of that library, with the Autograph of Mabillon. From page 1 to 12, and 59 to 72, this Manuscript contains some additional matter, which is not in the Medicean Manuscript, as described by Bandini. (*Cat. Bibl. Med.* vol. IV. p. 118.) The last fourteen pages of this manuscript are also different in the *Algazelis Philosophia et Logica*, printed at Venice, 1506, in 4to.

38 'ALI (Shaikh) "Sirat-al-Halabiah;" an Account of the Wars of "the Prophet," and of his Expeditions against the "Infidels," by Shaikh 'Ali of Aleppo *4to. in case. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER*

Well written in the Naskh character, with the title on the first page illuminated. It has never been printed.

39 ALMANAC (cum Theorica et Tabulis Planetarum, Lunæ, Solis, &c.) *folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER*

The numerous astronomical Tables are all with Arabic numerical figures. The Almanac seems to have been calculated in the year 1391. In the page containing the "Tabula ad sciendum introitus solis in principia 12 signorum celi, etc." we find a note beginning thus: "Scias quod ista tabula facta est ad meridiem pisuis (?) anno domini 1330." This Manuscript was written in Italy, and probably contains the "Theorica planetarum" of Andalone de Nigro, who was the master of Boccaccio, to which at a later period was added the Almanac. In the year 1330 or 1331 Joannes de Saxonia wrote an astronomical commentary on the work of Alchabitius, but it does not seem that the present Manuscript has anything to do with that commentary.

40 ALMANAC (für 1494) in German, with Astronomical and Astrological Figures, the Signs of the Zodiac in colours *vellum cover 4to. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM AND PAPER*

A very curious Manuscript consisting of several hundred pages, with directions (including those for Phlebotomy) for every day in the year. It contains the description of the properties of the seven Planets in verse. The High-

German in which the work is written is remarkably pure, and probably by a Saxon as, for instance, he writes *Paden for Baden*. The *Almanac* begins with the year 1494. It contains a great number of figures (volvelles, Astronomical Tables, etc. of "Pythagoras, Aristotle, Plato, Bartholomaeus," &c.) in red and black ink; the whole of them with Arabic numeral figures. The Calendar contains a very full list of Saints, and each month is introduced by a metrical Quatrain in the style of Poor Robin. There are several Treatises on the Signs of the Zodiac, the last with elegant coloured drawings. This Manuscript has the autograph and arms of Hans Apfelberth on the first leaf.

41 ALMANAC. An Egyptian-Arabic Prophetical and Fortune-Telling Almanac, written in the reign of Sultān Muzaffar Ahmad Khān, by **SULAIMĀN AL-FALKI-AL-HANAFI-AL-SAMĀNI** (Astronomer) *folio.* S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER

This Almanac is for a twelvemonth, including the last two months of the year of the Hegira 1012, and the first 10 of the following year, answering to A.D. 1603. The author predicts the events of each coming month, so as to make what is called in the East *Takwīm Abhāhān*, or a "Fool's Almanac." Parties consulting it in a certain prescribed manner are assured that thereby they can learn their future fortune. The following dates are given :

Beginning of the World	-	before the Hegira	174,706
Banishment of Adam from Paradise	"	"	5,364
Noah's Deluge	"	"	4,706
Departure of Alexander from Macedonia	"	"	1,915

A very curious work, which has never been printed.

42 ALSACE. Mémoire Militaire sur la Province d'Alsace *folio.* S.E.C. xviii. (1791) ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript, dated Strasburg, 28 Xbre. 1791. It will be seen by a note near the end, that it was an official and private document for the then Minister at War of France.

43 ALUGARA (Lorenzo) Descrizione Istorica del Contagio sviluppatosi in una Tartanella Idriota esistente nel Canal di Poveglia nel Giugno, 1793, e de' Mezzi praticati a rinserrarlo in quell' Isola. Illustrata da una Raccolta di Fatti seguiti in altri Tempi e di Nozioni relative alla Peste ed ai Mezzi di Preservazione *calf extra, gilt edges* 4to. S.E.C. xviii. (1793) ON PAPER

With a coloured map. This valuable, historical as well as medical, Treatise, is not mentioned in the excellent *Saggio di Bibliografia Veneziana*, by M. Cicogna, and does not appear to have been printed. Amongst the ancient unpublished documents inserted in this work, there is one of the year 1347, written in the Venetian dialect.

44 AMBROSII CAMALDULENSIS (Traversarii) Itinerarium Anno Domini MCCCCXXXI.—MCCCCXXXIV. 4to. S.E.C. XV. ON PAPER

This Manuscript of one of the most interesting works of this celebrated General of the Camalduli Monks was formerly in the Library of the "Monasterium Angelorum" at Florence, and on the inside of the cover has the following special memorandum respecting its loss : "Itinerarium R^mi. Cardinalis Ambrosii perditum, postea inventum et sua Bibliotheca appositum A.D. MDXLVII." This circumstance shows the high estimation in which this Manuscript was held, and would induce us to suppose that it was the original one given to his monastery by the author. General history (for instance the narrative of the exile of Cosmo dei Medici) is mixed with monastical matters in this *visitation*. A curious fact is that when, in this *Itinerarium*, the learned Ambrosius has to complain of the moral habits of the monks or nuns of his own order, he writes in Greek.

45 AMERICA. Diario do succedido desde o dia (Dec. 1755) em que principiaro a sahir as Tropas Portuguezas do Rio Grande de S. Pedro, para o Torre de S. Gonçallo ; da junçao dellas no detto Forte ; e da Marcha que fizerao a se ajuntar com o Exercito de S. M. C. para unidos hirem a Expulçao dos sette Povos sublevados que pelo Tratado de Limites cede a Coroa de Espanha a de Portugal

8vo. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

An autograph Diary, very interesting. With regard to America, see also Nos. 620 and 825-827 in the present Catalogue.

46 AMIR KHUND (Sayid) The "Tawārikh-al-'Alām," in Persian, containing Historical Accounts of Thamra (Sāmrāh), Nishāpūr, Samarkand, Khorāsān, Bokhārā, Constantinople and other places, with Biographical Notices of several Eastern Potentates and Mohammedan Saints

4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

This manuscript is written in the Nasta'līk character. It is dated Anno Hegiræ 1057 (A.D. 1647). This work is mostly taken from the great work of Sayid Amir Khund (commonly called Mirkhānd, or Mirkhond,) with some additions. To fully appreciate the importance of that renowned historian, of whose celebrated history only a few extracts have appeared in European languages, it will be useful to peruse the Catalogue of the "Historical Manuscripts of the R. Asiatic Society of Great Britain," by Mr. Morley (p. 30-38).

47 AMMIRATO (Scipione) Orazione contra il Turco

4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

This work was published at Florence in 1598.

48 AMMIRATO (Scipione) il Dedalione over del Poeta Dialogo

4to. SEC. xvi. ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript of this celebrated author, with a Dedication to Geronimo Seripando Arcivescovo di Salerno.

49 ANGELI (Johannis Christophori) Danckssagungs-Predigt ex Psalmo 122, Thanksgiving-Sermon at Kelsterbach, 30 May, 1627, for the Foundation of Marpurg University in 1527

4to. 1627, ON PAPER

An autograph Sermon at the centenary Jubilee, by the Incumbent.

50 ANNALES Sainctes depuis la Création du Monde jusques à la Passion de Jésus Christ

old French red morocco, with Arms on sides

2 vol. folio. xvii Century, ON PAPER

Written in a beautifully clear hand on upwards of 1300 pages. From the celebrated Library of Le Tellier de Courtanvaux. At the beginning of this manuscript there are numerous marginal notes, some of which seem to be in the handwriting of Louis de Bourbon, the great warrior, called *Le Grand Condé*, (see the *Isographe*, vol. I.) who in the decline of his life was disposed to be religious.

51 ANONYMI doctissimi Dictata in Pomponium Melam

4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

In all probability the Lectures of Abraham Gronovius.

52 ANSELMI (B. Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis) Tractatus de Casu Dyaboli et Omelie IV. super Missus est Gabriel—ISIDORI (S.) Synonima

folio. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM

These rare Homilies are not quoted by Fabricius in the list of the works of S. Anselm, and no Manuscript of them is to be found in the great "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiae Parisiensis." (See also Nos. 105, 465, &c. in the present Catalogue).

53 ANTIDOTARIUM

4to. SEC. XIV. ON PAPER

At the end of this early Medical Manuscript are twenty-three leaves of various Recipes both in Italian (or rather in the Venetian dialect) and Latin, amongst which, one is entitled *Unguento de li Monichi de lorden de Inghilterra*. This Antidotarium, (wherein are such prescriptions as Lohoc, a Collyrium with Litharge, a composition to make sealing-wax, &c.) is interesting for the history of Physic.

54 ANTONII ARETTINI Novæ Regulæ de Constructionibus

SEC. XV. (1426), ON VELLUM

A Grammatical Treatise, which seems quite unknown, written on 84 leaves of pure Italian vellum, with the capitals in colours, and the name of the scribe, "Iste liber est mei ieronimi de orlandis," and the date A.D. MCCCCXXVI. The name of this Grammarian appears to have escaped all the Biographers and Bibliographers perused by us. Several leaves of this Manuscript are *palimpsest*, but the ancient handwriting is hardly visible, although in some instances (see the chapter *de Consequentiis*) it seems to have contained some old Italian words, which is seldom the case in palimpsests.

55 ANTONINI, (S. Archiepiscopi Florentini,) Summa brevis informatio ac interrogatio Confessionis—TRACTATUS super VII Peccata mortalia—REGULE ex Dictis B. Thomæ—BONAVENTURE Cardinalis Tractatus super Magistrum Sententiarum de Peccatis—EGREGIUS Tractatus de Peccatis mortalibus (metrice)—DE RESTITUTIONE—DE LUDO Aleæ, &c.—MANUS duodecim peccantes—RUSTITIANUS Frater Fratri Antonio de Florentia, missiva et responsiva simul—DE EXCOMMUNICATIONE (Excommunicationes reservatæ, etc.)—DE DEFECTIBUS Missæ, &c. &c.

8vo. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

This very complete Manual for a Father Confessor, formerly belonged to the Congregation of S. Justina at Padua. The "Tractatus de Peccatis mortalibus" is a Latin poem of about 100 lines. In the *Manus duodecim* we find *Manus lusoria*, where is mentioned as a common sin *Supponere falsos tacillos*, and other tricks of the Greeks of those days. An uncommon occurrence in these instructions for Confession is the mention, that in certain sins that of the husband is more abominable than that of the wife.

56 ANTONINO (S.) de l'Ordine de Frati Predicatori, Arziveschovo de Fiorenza, Somma dei Vizii, dei Peccati e dei Sacramenti—SPECCHIO della Mondicia del Core—AMBROSII Episcopi (S.) Liber Viciorum et Virtutum—CESAREI Episcopi (B.) Liber Sermonum B. ad Monacos solitarios qui merito dicitur Speculum Monacorum—BERNARDUS (S.) de Praecepto et Dispensatione

vellum

small folio. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

A fine Italian Manuscript written in double columns. The "Somma dei Vizii" is the celebrated "Confessionale" of St. Antoninus, quoted by the Crusca, and begins with *Omnis mortalium cura*. In comparing the text with one of the most ancient 4to. editions of this work, without date, we find a great many various readings. For instance, at the beginning

MANUSCRIPT.

EDITION.

"Ma pure ad uno fine tutti intendono
e sforzano de venire, cioè a beatitudine.
In generale ciascuno appetisce d'essere
beato."

"Ma pure ad uno fine tutti inten-
deno e forzano de venire zio de bea-
titudine in generale ciascuno desidera
de esser beato."

As to the *Specchio*, whether this work has any connection with those numerous manuscript works cited under the title of *Trattato*, by the Crusca we have been unable to discover, but undoubtedly the Italian of this work is old and pure. The Latin works, but chiefly those of Cœsarius, contained in this Manuscript would afford curious various readings to a new editor. At the end there is this colophon "Iste liber est monasterii Sti. Georgii di Ferraria, ordinis Montis Oliveti."

57 ANTONINO (S.) Trattato intitolato "Curam illius habe" (cioè il Confessionale in volgare) *in the original binding 4to. Sæc. xv. on vellum*

A very elegant Manuscript of a work which ranks among the "Testi di Lingua."

During the XVth Century it was often printed, probably because the author at the beginning strongly recommended its perusal, which, says he, "Sarà più salutifero che leggere Dante o le cento novelle et corbaccio di messere Giovanni (Boccaccio) o sonetti o cantare de paladini et libri di Ceccho d'Ascoli heretico." But the sainted Archbishop seems little confident of being read by the clergymen and curates of the country, of whom he says, *che si dilettano poco di leggere*, adding "*Chi non sa queste cose sopradette piu tosto vadi a zappare che lui si metta a confessare et meglio li sarebbe di guardare le pecore che avere cura dell'anime.*" The text of this Manuscript, written in Tuscany, is exceedingly pure, and affords valuable various readings. In comparing it with the 4to. edition of this work, printed at Florence by Lorenzo Morgiani, in 1493, we found that this Manuscript contains 24 pages in Italian relating to Excommunication, which are not in that edition, but which appeared in Latin only at Venice as early as 1474.

58 APOLOGUES, ou Parables—TRACTATUS moralis cum Sententiis Patrum—
De COHABITACIONE Mulierum cum Sacerdotibus—TRACTATUS de Missa—BOETHIUS de Scholarium Disciplina cum Commentario vetusto—EXORCISMI Formula—GLOSSARIUM Latinum—TRACTATUS de Grammatica ex Prisciano "ad Julianum Imperatorem Consulem et Patricium" excerptus—GALFRIDI de Vinosalvo (Angli) seu potius Johannis de Garlandia (Angli) Liber de Æquivocis et Opus Synonymorum, cum Commentario—OPUS de Barbarismo—CARMEN de Barbarismo—AES Grammaticæ 4to. Sæc. xiii. on vellum

A very extraordinary collection of ancient manuscripts in different handwritings, of the early part of the XIIIth Century. The APOLOGUES in French are of the highest interest for the Language of the period. The work "de Scholarium Disciplina" has been falsely attributed to Boethius, of whom it is totally unworthy; and although it may probably have been the production of Thomas de Cantimprato, who was born in 1201, yet the age of this early Manuscript distinctly disproves that Dionysius à Ryckel, the Carthusian, who died in 1471, could, as is stated by Labbé and Cave, have been the author. The Glossarium is of no small importance for philologists. The "Tractatus de Grammatica," is an abridgement of Priscian. On the blank page at the end of this treatise is a memorandum, in a writing certainly more than a century later than the Manuscript dated MCCC.^{xxii}_{xiii} (1394), and another dated MCCCCXI. On the same page is the following verses:

En lan de lincarnacion
Qui courroit mil cccc et sept
Auint la grand destruction
Des Cretines et du grand fret.

At the end of John Garland's "Liber de Æquivocis" is written "Explicit Liber Equivorum fris G. de barqto," and the commentator at the commencement of the "Opus Synonymorum," informs us that it was by Galfridus de Vinosalvo, "qui construxit novam poetram et istum libellum et libellum de æquivocis." This may be correct, but both these last works have been long known under the name of Garland as the author. The text of this manuscript affords many valuable various readings, and is far superior to that given by Leyser (*Hist. Poet.*, p. 312-339). The following specimens taken from near the commencement of both poems will suffice:

Liber de Æquivocis. MS.

LEYSER.

"Hec acus est stibium calamistrum subua rome	"Hæc acus est stilus, calamistrum, subula, rome
Portula ruricole stimulus pugioque draconis	Hoc aceris faciet, sed acus dabit hæc ge-
Hoc acus est palea sutoribus hæc acus apta	nitivo
Hoc aceris faciet sed acus dabit hæc ge-	Hoc acus est palea, sicut hæc acus, hic nitivo."

OPUS SYNONYMOBUM. MS.

LEYSER.

"Nil veterum curis curo superaddere dictis "Ad veterum curas cura superaddere nostras
Sed dare lac tenuis proponens pauca pusillis." Sed dare lac pueris, proponens pauca, pusillis."

As is well known Leyser published only the first nine lines of the Poem de *Aequivocis*; but the whole of this Poem, written about the year 1040 by a celebrated English Poet, will be found in this manuscript. The work *de Barbarismo* is nothing more than the third book of the "Ars Grammatica Donati;" but the Poem *de Barbarismo* seems unknown, as well as the *Ars Grammaticæ* and the Commentaries on the Works of J. de Garlandia, which are replete with curious matter; for instance, a comparison between the cock and the preacher, which is truly singular. The *Abreviatio Prisciani* is a considerable work, written early and founded upon ancient manuscripts, and would afford considerable help to a new editor. (Is this *abreviatio* the work of Petrus Elias quoted by Fabricius?) The Donatus also, with an old Commentary, would supply a great number of various readings. Almost at every page this manuscript contains curious facts and notes—one very interesting about Cato's Moral Works, so celebrated during the middle ages. But unquestionably the most interesting portion of this volume are the singular French *Contes*, written against both the wealthy and the monks, from the beginning of which we subjoin a specimen :

"Un enchaeteor passa par reis e princeps la ou scient e touz les aweugla se un tel venist a la meson aucun de nos fous serions si nos le receusum. E cestui enchaeteor ci est apele Robert le riche. Ce sont les riches qui aveugle les juges e les reis, etc."

We did not find any mention of these *Apologues* either in the *Fables inédites*, published at Paris by M. Robert in 1825, or in the invaluable *Catalogue des Manuscrits François de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, published more recently by M. P. Paris. See also Nos. 283, 683, 742 and 993 in the present Catalogue.

59 AQUINO (B. Thomæ de) Compendium Theologie—EJUSDEM Expositio Orationis Dominicae—OPUSCULUM quatuor novissimorum—TRACTATUS qui Cordiale dicitur—ARS bene moriendo cum Orationibus devotis
8vo. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

Written in Italy upon fine vellum, with illuminated initials. The "Opusculum" is in prose and in verse.

60 ARABIC : Dictionnaire François-Arabe 4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER
This valuable Dictionary, consisting of several hundred pages, and which formerly belonged to the Order of "Capucins de Bagdad," has also the pronunciation of the Arabic words written under each, in Roman letters. It is unfortunately imperfect at the commencement. In some parts it appears to be in the handwriting of the celebrated Peiresc, who, as is well known, applied himself to the study of the Oriental languages, and was in correspondence with the most learned Maronites.

61 ARABIC Syntax : A Translation from an Arabic work into English
folio. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER

62 ARATI "VETUSTISSIMUM HOC FRAGMENTUM IN SICILIA COMPERTUM CUM
COMENTARIO VIDE"—ARATUS a M. Tullio Cicerone (Seu potius a Germanico) traductus
blue morocco, gilt edges
8vo. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

Beautifully written on Italian vellum, with the two initial letters elegantly painted in gold and colours, having the first page adorned with a rich border and the arms of an ancient owner. This is a very interesting manuscript, the title of which reads as above. It not only contains great variations from and additions to the printed edition, but (a singular fact) attributes to Cicero a translation of Aratus with a commentary, which in all the editions is published under the name of Germanicus. This fragment of Aratus, as is stated in the title-page, was found in Sicily in the fifteenth century, and was first printed in 4to. at Venice, in 1488, by Antonius de Strata Cremonensis, with other astronomical and medical poems

by Avienus, Serenus, &c. In this edition, as subsequently, the translation and the commentary were attributed to Germanicus. This Manuscript, however, must have been a transcript from the original manuscript found in Sicily, as at the end we read (*Sic*): "Finis Arati: Sed plura deficient propter vetustatem et quinternionum fractionem collegi nequam potuerunt et cum maxima difficultate." As we find on the first leaf the name, written in the fifteenth century, of "Petri de Joannis et Amicorum," which is that of a well known Sicilian family, we may believe that this Manuscript was written in Sicily at the time of the discovery of the ancient fragment now lost, and that it is a most genuine transcript of the *vetustissimum fragmentum* mentioned in our Manuscript. By comparing the *Editio Princeps* (in which this work is also stated to have been *Nuper in Sicilia repertum*) with this Manuscript, we learn several interesting facts. Firstly, we see how ancient editors were induced to supply (often without any foundation, and even without giving any notice of it to the reader) the deficiencies and *lacunæ* which they found in a manuscript in which (as in the present volume) the scribes had indicated them by leaving a blank space. Secondly, by perusing the dedication of Victor Pisani to Paul Pisani, a Venetian senator, we see that at that time printers and publishers were pressing learned men to supply them with ancient authors, or at least fragments, such being apparently the most popular works for selling, and looked upon as Godsends, equal to what a fashionable novel by some favourite writer would be in the present day. This first edition contains the *Germanici Arathea Phenomena* and *Prognostica*, following each other, as in this Manuscript, without the distinction which was introduced afterwards. But the Manuscript contains besides TWENTY-SIX PAGES, which seem quite unknown, *de Sole*, *de Mundo*, etc. (following immediately the last sentence of "Prognostica" as printed, "*In cauda tres, sunt omnes xx.*") which are not in the editions, and which exhibit much astronomical and cosmographical information. At the beginning there is a biography of Aratus, with considerable variations from the editions.

It is not only in the first edition that the *lacunæ*, or blank spaces of the manuscript were erroneously supplied, or even passed over without notice, as if they had never existed. In the absence of a good manuscript, the blunders of the first edition were unavoidably reproduced in this century by Buhle in his classical edition of Aratus, as will be seen from a single specimen of comparison between the manuscript with its *lacunæ*, and the Buhle edition (vol. II, p. 36 et 37).

MANUSCRIPT.

"Homerum dixisse
Jovem in aliqua parte coelum
et ipse . . .
Aratus quā dixit Herodotus Jovem
dictum aera Crates quidem
eiusdem est opinionis testē. ē
comīcū Philonē qui dicit . . .

Hoc aut̄ cōstat et ipm dicere
. . . nam quia nihil aliudē
vox.

No wonder if, having such a text to deal with, Buhle (vol. II, p. 479) was so severe upon this ancient commentator. We believe that, after this, we may safely state that:

FOR A NEW EDITOR OF ARATUS, AS WELL AS FOR THE STUDENT OF THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE THIS MANUSCRIPT IS INVALUABLE.

It is almost unnecessary to add here that the present manuscript has nothing in common with the celebrated Harleian Manuscript, now in the British Museum, containing the translation of Aratus, by Cicero, with a commentary entirely different from the present one, and so accurately described by Mr. Ottley in the sixteenth volume of the *Archæologia*. (Respecting a fragment of Aratus, translated by Germanicus, see also Yriarte, *Codices Manuscripti Greci Bibl. Matritensis*, p. 203).

C

EDITION.

"Homerum. dixisse Jovem in aliqua
parte coelum. Et ipse Aratus quod
dicit Herodotus Jovem dictum aera et
Crates quidem. Quidam est opinionis,
testemque esse Philonem comicum dicit
Hoc aut̄ cōstat et ipsum dicere.
Nam quia nihil aliud est vox."

63 ARCU DII (Antonii) de Syntaxi verborum Græcorum Liber, Græce et Latine, *vellum* 4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER

Antonio Arcudio was much employed by Clement VIII, and under the Papal patronage he published a Greek Breviary, in order to unite if possible, the Greek and Roman churches. This work on Syntax is quite unknown to bibliographers, even to the learned and minute Mazzuchelli.

64 ARCHITETTURA. Drawings of Columns, &c. with Explanations in Italian folio. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER

This is the autograph work of some first-rate Italian architect of the last century.

65 ARCHITECTURE, &c. PLANS and Sections of Roofs—NOTES respecting Major Knaspole's House at Eastwell—ACCOUNT of Dials (including Sir C. Wren's)—THE MANNER to lay a House or Building in Perspective—ON ORGANS, with Account of the Stops in that of the Temple—ACCOUNT of Freemasonry, by HENRY HEADE, 1675—ON ARCHES, with a Diagram of that “by the Traytor's Gate in the Tower”—RULE for Arches, with an Autograph Letter to Captain Wind, *unsigned*, dated 1689—NOTES on Gunnery—TREATISE on Mathematics, with Diagrams, &c.

calf, gilt edges folio. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER

At folio 190 is a drawing of a truss for a stack of chimneys, signed James Whithead. This interesting Manuscript contains a great variety of tracts on mathematical and mechanical subjects, with drawings of several early engines and inventions. At leaf 129 there is the description of a *weather clock*, by Dr. Chr. Wren, which was a writing instrument marking by itself in pencil upon a sheet of paper, the changes of the wind and weather. (See Elmes, *Sir Chr. Wren and his times*, p. 192.) Some of the tracts included in this collection are evidently in the handwritings of the different authors.

66 ARETINI (Leonardi Bruni) Hisagogicum breve in Fines Bonorum et Malorum ad Galestum 4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

This work was published at Louvain, in 1475, under the title of *Aristoteles de Moribus ad Eudemium Latine Leonardo Aretino interprete*.

67 ARETINI (Leonardi Bruni) Comedia Polisena—WIMPFELING (Jacobi) Historia, dated 1470—CARMEN magistri Ludovici de Triumpho in Schlettstatt—HYMNI—EPISTOLA cuiusdam utrograde legenda 4to. SÆC. XIV. ON PAPER

The Polisena is one of the first modern plays written in imitation of the ancients; the other tracts are very curious.

68 ARETINI (Leonardi Bruni) Commentariorum primi Punici Belli Liber 4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

69 ARETINO (Lionardo Bruni) Libro de primo Bello Punico composto in Latino, volgarizzato poi da lui per uno suo Amico
in the original binding 4to. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM

Written on 106 leaves of pure vellum, by an Italian scribe, with the capitals illuminated in gold and colours. This unpublished Italian translation has always been considered as anonymous, even by Bandini (*Bibliotheca Leopold. Laurent*, vol. II. p. 222 et 249), and by Mazzuchelli. At the end of the Prologo, this Manuscript, however, shows that the author himself translated his own work for a friend, who most probably was unable to read the Latin original. It is clear from the quotations given by Bandini, that, although it exhibits some various readings, this is the identical translation quoted by him as anonymous.

70 **ARETINO** (Pietro) Dialogo, Madalena e Giulia Interlocutrici—**VENIERO**
 (Sig. Lorenzo) La•P..... Errante divisa in quattro Canti
vellum **4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER**

This Dialogo is the famous or rather infamous P..... Errante, in Prose, which must not be confounded with the poem of Veniero, bearing the same name, and therefore, on account of its obscenity, often erroneously attributed to the licentious Aretino himself.

71 **ARETINI** (Thomassii) Cosmographion
Svo. (agenda size.) SEC. xv. ON PAPER

This early Cosmographer in the Italian language appears to be totally unknown to Bibliographers, and as even Mazzuchelli mentions no Thomas d'Arezzo, in all probability, this work is unpublished. The title-page is written within a tricoloured circle or globe, and commences with the capital, elegantly painted in gold and colours, thus :



" per continue sollicitudini per assidue, &c."

This valuable manuscript, adorned with various diagrams, astronomical and geographical, formerly belonged to the celebrated Apostolo Zeno, who was a great collector of rare books and manuscripts, and contains his book-plate. A Tommaso d'Arezzo is mentioned as a Poet by Tiraboschi, on the authority of a few unpublished poems bearing his name, in a manuscript collection of *Rime*, made in 1460, by Felice Feliciano, and preserved at Carpi. An epitaph on the same, or a namesake, exists among the inedited poems of Carolo Aretino, who himself died in 1453. This interesting manuscript was certainly written before the discovery of America, and the author, who at the end addresses it to his son, says that he has written this work in Italian at the request of somebody who is not mentioned.

71* **ARGENSOLA** (B. L. de) Relacion del Torneo de Zaragoza en 1630
vellum **4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER**

This work in prose and in verse, gives very curious details about the Aragonese customs and manners during the seventeenth century. B. L. de Argensola, a celebrated Spanish Historian, was the author of the *Annales de Aragon*, and the *Conquista de la Islas Molucas*. No doubt this work remained unpublished, as it was unknown to N. Antonio, who, in his *Bibliotheca Hisp. Nova* (vol. I, p. 196), speaks at length of this author.

72 **ARISTENETO**, Epistole nelle quali si espongono suavissimi Colloqui d' Amanti : si descrivono bellissime Donne, e si narrano alcune Novelle amorose. Opera tradotta del Greco et arrichita d'opportune Annottazioni da Cluento Nettunio Pastore Arcade (Girolamo Baruffaldi di Ferrara) **folio. SEC. xviii. (1722) ON PAPER**

An autograph manuscript of the Arciprete G. Baruffaldi, completely prepared for publication, but never printed, owing most probably to the free character of the work. Angelati and Gamba both mention the translation as unpublished. See also No. 131 in the present Catalogue.

73 **ARISTOTELES**. In octo Libros Physicoum Aristoteles Disputationes
4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

A curious work relating a great number of experiments, and written by an Italian peripatetic, objecting to the theories and discoveries of Galileo.

74 ARISTOTELIS et PORPHYRII Opuscula Varia, Latine. Item BOECII Liber Divisionum et Topicorum 4to. SEC. xiii. ON VELLUM
 Containing "Porphyrii Isagoge; Aristotelis Prædicamenta, Perihermeneias, Topicæ, Liber Elenchorum, Liber Priorum et Liber Posteriorum." At the end there are some Latin verses relating to physic, and here and there on the margin are curious drawings (a warrior with spurs) and diagrams. At the last page of the *Liber Elenchorum* there is this marginal note, *Magistri Karoli Scriptoris*, with the date of 1240. Some leaves of this manuscript seem to be a sort of *palimpsest*.

75 ARISTOTELIS Libri Analyticorum Posteriorum—PORPHYRII Ysagoge ad Categorias Aristotelis—ARISTOTELIS Prædicamenta, &c.—COMMENTARII in Prædicamenta
in the original oak boards folio. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM AND PAPER
 Very distinctly written on eighty-six leaves, of which the first fifty are on vellum (a portion of them having been erased, and forming a sort of palimpsest), with illuminated capitals, in which are introduced portraits of Aristotle and Porphyry, and also one of the Madonna and Child. In the *Libri Analyticorum* a continual use is made of the letters of the alphabet to express various objects.

76 ARISTOTELIS Topica et alia, Latine, cum commento 4to. SEC. xv. ON VELLUM
 A portion of this manuscript is written over a much older one obliterated by the use of pumice-stone. There are some geometrical diagrams in the volume.

77 ARISTOTELIS Ethica Leonardo Aretino interprete
in the original Venetian binding, with brass bosses
 Finely written on Italian vellum, with the initial capitals richly illuminated in gold and colours.

78 ARISTOTELIS Liber de Anima ex Graea in Latinam Linguam translatus ab F. B. Andrea Bilio Mediolanensi 4to. SEC. xv. ON VELLUM
 Beautifully written on Italian vellum, with the capital letters illuminated in gold and colours; the first page adorned with an elegant border, in which birds, squirrels, and insects are introduced, and painted to the life. From the Latin verses at the beginning, and the ancient inscription at the end, this appears to be the unique unpublished manuscript of this work, formerly in the library of S. Mark, at Milan, and described by Argelati (*Script. Med.* vol II. p. 161).

79 ARITHMETIC and Astronomy: "Kitâb fi 'Ilm-al-Hissâb wa al-Dâirah,"
 A Book on the Science of Arithmetic and the Sphere, in Arabic
 4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER
 No author's name attached. Written A.D. 1761, by a Christian, with arithmetical and astronomical tables at the end.

80 ARITHMETIC: Rechenbuch (in German) anonymous 8vo. SEC. xi. ON VELLUM

81 Arithmetic in Armenian 8vo. SEC. xviii.
 A full work on the subject, with tables, &c

82 ARITHMETICA, Algebra e Geometria, 2 vol. 4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER
 This is a complete work, written by some Italian mathematician about the middle of the last century. It contains a treatise, *Dei Luoghi Geometrici*. Relating to Arithmetic, and its history, see also Nos. 229, 248, 279, 298, 299, 364, 483, 507, 523, 568, 607, 664, 665, 702, 707, 722, 724, 793, 845, 846, 855, 976, 1016, 1059, etc. in the present Catalogue.

83 ARNALDI de Nova Villa, Medicorum peritissimi, Aureolæ
4to. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM

This manuscript was written in the early part of the XIVth Century, and probably during the author's lifetime. Arnaldus de Villanova was born, near Montpellier, in France, about the middle of the XIIIth century, and perished by shipwreck in 1314. He was one of the most celebrated chymists of his time, and is supposed to have been not only the discoverer of sulphuric, muriatic and nitric acids, but even the first to have produced alcohol, using it for extracting odours and medical properties from plants. According to the *Biographie Universelle*, he was also the first real distiller, and to him we are indebted for pointing out the manner of producing essences, ratafias, and the various spirits used in medicine or cosmetics; but an eminent authority, D. Hoefer, in the excellent *Nouvelle Biographie Universelle*, (vol. III, p. 279-82) published under his direction at Paris by Messrs. Didot, is not inclined to ascribe all these discoveries to Arnaldus. It is well known that he was persecuted as a heretic by the University of Paris, for his statement that a good physician is more useful to mankind than a priest. From the appearance of this manuscript, finely decorated in various colours throughout, it seems to have been executed in Spain, or by a Spanish scribe in the southern part of France.

84 ARRACOLA OÑATE (Bernarde de, "Secrétaire de Sa Majesté,") Lettre de pouvoir à Asencio de Leybar, &c.
calf, gilt edges
folio. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

An official translation into French of the Proceedings respecting the Legitimacy of B. de Arracola Oñate and his Brother, made by the Notary J. B. Van Brempt, with the Brussels Civic Seal and Signature of their Greffier. These Proceedings, which substantiate the Pedigree, are in a very beautiful calligraphy.

85 ARRIGHONI (Gianbattista "Prete Bergamascho e Clerico Fiorentino,")
Breve et utile Refugio de' Peccatori 4to. S: C. xvi-xvii. ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript prepared for publication, but never printed. The work is dedicated to his namesake Cardinal Pompeo Arrighoni. Mazzuchelli mentions several learned men bearing the name of Arrighoni; and amongst them the Conte Gio Batista, and the Cancelliere Gio Batista, both Poets, and living at the same time; but since the former is described as *Mantovano*, and the latter as *Udinese*, whose unpublished Sonnets were preserved in the Ongaro manuscripts, this Bergamasco was unknown to him. Cardinal Pompeo was created in 1596, and died in 1616.

86 ARTILLERIE. Discours sur l'Artillerie et sur le Jet des Bombes fait en l'Année 1694, par le S: S. R. 8vo. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

The volume contains also "Description Historique de la Ville de Dunkerke," an important work, consisting of 340 pages, which, not being mentioned by Lelong, is probably not only unpublished but even unknown.

87 AETILLERIE. Abrégé des Règles du Mouvement des Corps applicable à la Théorie du Jet des Bombes et autres Parties de l'Artillerie
red morocco 8vo. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

Elegantly written, with drawings of bombs.

88 ASTROLOGIA: "In Nomine Domini, etc. Incipit quedam suma judicialis astronomiæ, etc. intitulatur de interrogationibus quæ quotidie fiunt," et alia Opuscula 4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER

This manuscript formerly belonged to Cardinal Grimani, and has his autograph on the first leaf: *Liber D. Grimani Caro S. Marci*. He was the son of the Doge Antonio Grimani, and was remarkable for having offered to undergo the imprisonment inflicted on his father for suffering Lepanto to be taken by the Turks, whilst Captain-General of the Fleet, and even supporting his irons when conducted into exile in chains. This filial piety excited the com-

THE LIBRI MANUSCRIPTS.

passion of the people, and his father was permitted to quit his place of banishment, and to sojourn at Rome, where, through the influence of his son with the Pope, he was enabled to render such eminent services to Venice that he was recalled, reinstated as Procurator of St. Mark, and on the death of Leonardo Loredani unanimously elected Doge. Cardinal Domenico Grimani, who died in 1523, was a great patron of learned men, and a great collector. Erasmus, in his letters, speaks highly of his magnificent library. He was so fond of a fine manuscript that we are told by Morelli that he gave 500 *zecchini d'oro* (a tremendous sum for that time) for an exquisitely illuminated missal (see "Notizie d'opere di disegno nella prima metà del Secolo XVI." p. 77, 226, etc.) Cardinal Grimani was also the possessor of one of the Cartoons of Raffaele (the Stoning of St. Stephen).

The present manuscript, full of information relating to astronomical instruments and observations, is one of the few remains of that celebrated collection.

89 ASTROLOGIA (Trattato di) 4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER
 A large work consisting of more than 500 pages, and giving the most minute details relating to each future event in every occurrence of life. Astrological Treatises, written in Italian, are of very rare occurrence; the present one is unpublished.

90 ASTROLOGIA (Trattato di) 4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER
 Some of the tables are calculated up to 1720, but the work is earlier, as is often the case in Almanacs. From the Halliwell Collection.

91 ASTROLOGICO-MEDICA: EXCERPTA ex Ali-Ebn-Ragel et Guidone Bonato de Exitu Morborum—DE IMAGINIBUS super Signa Zodiaci circa Ägritudines Corporis—GUILLELMI Anglici civis Marsiliensis de Urina visa seu non visa—DE DOMINIO Planetarum naturali et accidentalis super Membra Corporis humani—CAZAGUERRA Medici de Faventia Afforismi—DE MODO et ordine dandi medicinam educentem per secessum—DE MODO et ordine facienti fibotomiam—REGULE extravagantes et utiles in Scientia Medicinæ extractæ de Libris Sapientium—DE FORTITUDINIBUS Planetarum—DE SIGNIS, Planetis et Ventis—DE DIVISIONE Dierum et Dominatione Humorum—TABULÆ cum suis Canonibus pro Inventione ascendentis—HIPPOCRATIS Liber de Astrologia—ALMANSORIS Astrologi Capitula Stellarum — GENTILIS Perusini Tractatus de Diebus cretis — DE ASPECTIBUS Lunæ cum Planetis—DE LUMINARI minore—DE DIEBUS cretis in one vol. 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

A very extraordinary collection of Astronomical, Astrological, and Medico Astrological Treatises, with diagrams, from the Library of the celebrated APOSTOLO ZENO, with his book-plate. The Treatise of WILLIAM THE ENGLISHMAN, who styles himself a Citizen of Marseilles, and by profession a Physician, contains important marginal corrections and additions. The Aphorisms of Cazaguerra were totally unknown to Tiraboschi and the other authors on the literary history of Italy whom we have perused. Manuscripts of "Hippocrates de Astrologia" are of uncommon occurrence. Gentilis (Physician to Pope John XXII) was born at Foligno, and died at Perugia in 1348, and on that account he is sometimes called *De Perusia*. This Treatise of his on Critical Days was entirely unknown to Fabricius and Tiraboschi. The doctrine of the planetary influence upon the various illnesses long prevailed amongst physicians, who at that time were obliged to study astrology, and consequently astronomy also (see on this subject Sprengel *Hist. de la Médecine*, vol. II. p. 401, 510, etc.) This collection, therefore, containing several unknown works, with additional astronomical tables (some coloured), full of Arabic numerical figures, deserves attention. From the long list of the authors prefixed in the autograph of Apostolo Zeno, it would appear that this celebrated man had made a peculiar study of this manuscript, which is finely written in an Italian hand.

92 ASTRONOMIA: KALENDARIUM cum tabulis astronomicis (ab anno 1475 ad annum 1513)—TABULA regionum (cum horis, etc.)—TABULA eclipsium Solis et Luna (ab anno 1475 ad annum 1530)—INSTRUMENTUM orarum inequalium—INSTRUMENTUM veri motus Lunæ—DE AUREO numero, et de Ciclo Solari—TABULÆ festorum mobilium—DE CONJUNCTIONIBUS et Oppositionibus Luminarium—DE ECLIPSIBUS—DE MAGNITUDINE dierum (cum tabulis)—DE HOROLOGIO horizontali—DIAS Paschalis (Ductu Johannis de Monteregeo)—QUADRANTIS horologii horizontalis nec non Quadratum horarum generale—POEMA latinum de aspectibus Planetarum, Incipit: “Fortunata dies operum disponere causas”—COGNITIONES naturalium secundum nativitates secundum Guidonem Bonactum—ASCENDENTIA civitatum—PRONOSTICA Hesdræ—PRONOSTICA nativitatum secundum mathematicos—DE TONITRUM significatione—TABULA Salomonis, etc.—DISPOSITIO Galieni phisici infirmantium
original cover 4to. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM AND PAPER

A very important collection, with fine diagrams and numerous tables, both astronomical and geographical, very nicely written. Some of the geographical tables frequently allude to Britannia, Scotia, and Ibernia. The “De tonitrum Significatione,” contains some remains of the *Scientia figuralis* of the Etruscans, on the subject of which we hardly possess anything else save the fragments contained in the mutilated work of L. Lydus *de Ostentis*, published by the celebrated M. Hase, and a small tract written by Bede perhaps from more ancient works.

93 ASTRONOMIA: Tabulae Planetarum folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

The numerical figures contained in this manuscript are all of the kind which we call Arabic. The Tables begin with the year 1300.

On the subject of astronomy, see also Nos. 39, 212, 279, 483, 507, 568-570, 646, 664, 665, 707, 716, 793, 846, 857, 984, 1095, 1111 and 1173 in the present Catalogue.

94 ASTRONOMY, “Futüh-al-Khairât fî al-Amal bi-al-Rubu’-al-Mukantarât.” An Arabic Treatise on the Use of the Quadrant, by Hussain-al-Muwakkit 4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER

The author says that he has collected his work from the writings of ancient and modern astronomers.

95 ASTRONOMY, “Risâlah fî al-Amal bi-al-Usturlâb,” by Kurshiyâr Bin Lubbân Halabi (of Aleppo.) In Arabic 4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER

A valuable Treatise on the Use of the Astrolabe.

96 ASTRONOMY, &c. “Risâlah fî 'Ilm-al-Kiyâzat wa al-Nujûm,” in Arabic 4to. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER

A Treatise of Astronomy, called “Yawâkit-al-Mawâkit,” written in verse.

97 ASTRONOMY. “Rahîk-al-Makhtûm fî Sirr Ahkâm-al-Nujûm.” Art of Dialling (Horologia), in Arabic, by Shaikh Muhammad Sunnâr. Copied by Shaikh Sayid Ahmad from the author's original manuscript, Anno Hegiræ 1217 (A.D. 1801) 4to. SÆC. XIX. ON PAPER

98 ASTRONOMY. “Risâlah fî 'Ilm-al-Hissâb wa al-Hayat,” by Shaikh Muhammad Sunnâr-al-Muwakkit, in Arabic 4to. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER

A valuable Treatise on Dialling (Horologia), which the author says he has taken from the works of the 'Ullamâ-al-Andalusî (of Spain).

99 ASTRONOMY. “Risâlah fî al-Amal bi-al-Rubu’ al-Rasûm bi-al Mukantarât.” An Arabic Tract on the use of the Astronomical Quadrant. No author's name or date 12mo. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER

100 ASTRONOMY. "Tas-hil-al-Matalib fi ta'adil-al-Kawākib." The first part of an Arabic Treatise on the Revolution of the Stars, compiled from several works **4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER**

All the preceding Oriental manuscripts on Astronomy are scarce and valuable, with astronomical tables, diagrams, etc.

We did not find any one of them mentioned in the list of works on the same subject inserted by Mr. Morley in his *Description of a Planispheric Astrolabe*; neither have we been able to discover any trace of them in Hāji Khalfa, or even in the great work of the celebrated Von Hammer, *Literatur der Araber*. These as well as other Oriental Manuscripts on Mathematics contained in this Catalogue, ought to be illustrated by Dr. Woepcke and Mahmoud Effendi, both of whom have given in the *Journal Asiatique* such convincing proofs of their knowledge of the subject.

101 AUGURELLI (J. A.) H. Strozæ, M. A. Flaminii et aliorum Poemata Latina **4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER**

A very interesting collection of separate pieces, the most important of which is the autograph Manuscript of the *Crisopeia* by the celebrated Augurellus, who was a friend of Aldus, and who died in 1524. This poem of nearly 600 lines, with many alterations and corrections, is certainly in the handwriting of the author, and some of the other pieces seem to be also in the autographs of the various authors. From an ancient note it appears that some of the verses contained in this collection "Desiderantur in pro-sopoparia Ludovici Pici Mirandulan," which deficiency in the editions is easily accounted for when we find that the suppressed verses begin with "Verum age Sancte Pater, credis si tanta cupido est—Sanguinis humani si tibi tanta sitis, etc." The Crisopeia is in the Bibliotheca Chemica of Mangetus, (vol. II. p. 371-385.) Our original Manuscript begins at the first line of Liber Primus, and ends with the last line of the same book, having the word *Finis* afterwards. This seems to have been the first sketch of the work, and it is very interesting to observe how such celebrated modern Latin poets often altered a line several times in order to give it perfection. (See *fac-simile*.)

102 AUGUSTINUS (S. Episcopus) ad Optatum Episcopum de Origine Animæ per Epistolam; accedunt ex Libro Retractationum de Origine Animæ Hominis et de Sententia Jacobi Apostoli—HIERONYMUS de Anima—OROSII Presbyteri Epistolæ ad Augustinum Episcopum de Heresibus cum Questionibus et Responsionibus Augustini—AUGUSTINI Explanatio de Symbolo Apostolico et Expositio Fidei Catholice—ARII Disputatio detecta cum Augustini Responsione Catholica contra Arrianos—AMBROSI Episcopi Liber contra eosdem Hereticos Arrianos—AUGUSTINI (Aurelii) Soliloquia **4to. SEC. X-XI. ON VELLUM** in the original oak boards

A fine manuscript, consisting of 157 leaves of vellum in high state of preservation, with several painted capitals, in the style of that period. Before the *Ex Libro Retractationum* there are two blank pages, with some preparations for illuminations, which were not carried into effect. The *Arrii disputatio* with St. Augustine's reply is so scarce in Manuscripts, that not one is to be found amongst the several hundred Manuscripts of St. Augustine mentioned in the "Catalogus Bibl. Reg. Paris." This Manuscript, written in a small character, with the Rubrics in rustic capitals, in red, undoubtedly belongs to the second portion of the Xth, or the beginning of the XIth Century, although, according to a note on the cover by a former possessor, it appears that it was described in a recent Catalogue as being of the XIIth, then immediately resolved as being of the XIth, and more recently again sold as of the Xlth, a curious instance of the depreciation suffered by Manuscripts, owing to unintelligent cataloguers. At the end there is a drawing of the time, in colours, representing a dragon. (See *fac-simile*.)

103 AUGUSTINUS (S.) de Fide; Enchiridion; Tractatus contra Parmenianum Donatistam; et Epistola ad Auxilium Episcopum Pelassiciano cum tota Familia excommunicato
in the original binding *folio. Sæc. xi. ON VELLUM*
 A fine Manuscript in double columns, with curious initials, in a perfect state of preservation. In a note at the beginning it is stated that it was written about 1050. The fly-leaves seem more ancient, and at the beginning there is a very curious *Regula Monachorum*, also of the XIth Century. The whole of the numerous figures are according to the old Roman alphabetical system. (*See fac-simile.*)

104 AUGUSTINI (S. Aurelii) Liber de Karitate in Epistola Johannis Apostoli
folio. Sæc. xi. ON VELLUM
 A beautiful specimen of early Caligraphy, with very elegantly ornamented capital letters. Unfortunately the *Octavus Sermo* is defective at the end. It formerly belonged to the celebrated P. Pithou, and has his autograph. The collection of Pithou was the most celebrated, during the XVIth Century, for the antiquity of the Manuscripts contained therein, and almost two centuries after his death they became national property, and are kept in the public Libraries of Paris, Troyes and Montpellier. A few only remained in the family, and these belonging then to M. de Rosambo, who received them by inheritance, were sold at Paris in 1837, in the Duchess de Berri's Sale (Bibliothèque de Rosny), where they created a great sensation amongst collectors. The present manuscript was one of those then sold, as No. 2366. See also Nos. 431 and 490 in the present Catalogue. (*See fac-simile.*)

105 AUGUSTINI (S.) Confessiones—HUGONIS de Sancto Victore in Ecclesiasten Expositio—ANSELMI Cantuariensis Episcopi Homilia in “Introivit Jesus in quoddam Castellum”
folio. Sæc. xi—xii. ON VELLUM
 This volume was certainly written about the end of the XIth or the beginning of the XIIth Century, and most probably before the death of Anselm or Hugo, whose writings are here. The Confessions of St. Augustine are the most curious of his works, and the most difficult to find in old Manuscripts. In this as well as in the two previous manuscripts the whole of the numerical figures are written according to the old Roman alphabetical System. (*See fac-simile.*)

106 AUGUSTINUS (B.) de Amicitia atque de Humilitate et Obedientia—
 CICERONIS (M. T.) Lelius vel de Amicitia Liber
4to. Sæc. xiii. ON VELLUM
 A fine manuscript. The work of Cicero has some marginal corrections and various readings, possibly from other more ancient Manuscripts, and valuable to the scholar. The text is very pure.

107 AUGUSTINI (B.) Epistolæ (de Poena Damnatorum; de Visione malorum in Poenis; de Morte; de Avaritia; de Luxuria; de Amore Mulieris fugienda; de Eva seducta a Serpente, &c. &c.)—BERNARDI (B.) Epistolæ de Omissione Ornatus Ecclesie et de Cura Altaris, et de Usura—HIERONYMI (B.) Epistolæ de Concubinis fugiendis; et de Mulieribus fugiendis; et de Divina Sapientia—LEONIS Papæ Sermo Assumptionis gloriose Virginis Mariæ—AMBROXII (D.) Epistolæ de Ebrietate, &c.—PISTOLA Clericorum et Plebis Hyponensis ad B. Augustinum—DE PRÆDESTINATIONE—DE SEPTEM Dormientibus—PISTOLA de Jesu Christi morte, Lentuli et Pontii Pilati—DE SANTA Veronica et de turpissima Pilati Morte
in one vol. 4to. Sæc. xiv. ON PAPER
 A valuable collection. The curious history *De Septem Dormientibus*, and the spurious tract relating to Pilate, etc. are of such uncommon occurrence that Hænel only found three Manuscripts in which this last was contained, one at Strasburg, and two at Basle.

108 AUGUSTINI (B) Flores in Libris de Civitate Dei, de Doctrina Christiana, Confessionum, LXXXIII Quæstionum et Retractationum, Tabella sive repertorium super Libris Retractationum, Enchiridion, LXXXIII Quæstionum, de Fide, de Trinitate, super Genesim et de libero Arbitrio *folio.* SEC. XV. ON PAPER

Written on paper, in which a goose is the watermark. The first page is surrounded by an elegant border, and as well as the Initial Capital, richly illuminated in gold and colours. At the end of this Manuscript we read these words, "Quorum autorem ignoror;" written in the XVth Century.

109 AUGUSTINI (S.) Regula cum Expositione Venerabilis Doctoris Sancti Ugonis de Sancto Victore (Latine et Italice) *folio.* SEC. XV. (1440) ON VELLUM

Written on very pure vellum, with the first capital richly illuminated, and the date of the manuscript at end: *Scripta anno dominice incarnationis millesimo quadragesimo quadragesimo.* In a later hand, but of the same century, is "Ordo ad chrismandum pueros." This manuscript formerly belonged to the Augustinian Library at Piacenza. Not only is this translation (which is in good old Italian, although the copy has several *Lombardisms*) unpublished, but it seems even quite unknown as no mention of it occurs in Argelati.

110 AUGUSTINI (S.) Regula cum Expositione—LA RIEGOLA del doctor mis. s̄eo agustino volgarizada p. el venerabile mis. don Marin Querini da san Giorgi dallega (d'Alga) MCCCCX.—BENEDICTIONES et Forma Professionis, &c.

in the original binding 4to. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

Beautifully written for an Italian nunnery, on pure vellum, with three elegant initials, illuminated in gold and colours, viz. 1. Portrait of St. Augustine. 2. A Nun praying to the Madonna and Infant. 3. A Bishop blessing a Nun. This early Italian translation of St. Augustine, by the Reformer of the Venetian Monastery of *S. Georgio in Alga*, is quite unknown to Tiraboschi, Argelati, and Agostini, which last named author speaks of Marin Querini without mentioning this translation.

111 AUSTYN (SEINT) HIS MEDITACIONS AND CONFESSIONS IN ENGLYSSH—
"HERE bygynnyth a tretise that men callith Richarde of seynt victor"—"CARTA redempcionis (in English verse)—A SONGE of love to owe lord jhū criste (in Verse)—AVE quene of heven (a Poem)—CHRIST's Address to Sinners (in Verse)—VARIOUS Verses (running on as if written in Prose)
in the binding of Henry VIII, with the Tudor rose and Royal Arms impressed on the cover *folio.* SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM

A very important Manuscript, formerly in the library of King Henry VIII, for whom it seems to have been re-bound. The capitals throughout are illuminated in gold and colours. We have been unable to find any mention of the various ancient English poems contained in this volume. The translation of St. Austin, and probably the others, would appear to have been made at the request of some nuns, as the translator commences the 34th chapter, "Thankyd be almyhti god my gode sustren. I have now þformyd yr desyre in englysshinge these meditacions, &c." Throughout this highly interesting manuscript the *th* is written in a shape between the *y* and the *v*, and the initial *y* almost as a 3. We subjoin here the beginning of "the Songe of Love," contained in this collection, which formerly belonged to a sovereign of England:

"Ihū most swetest of any thyngne
To love yow I have grete longyng
Therfore I bysche yow hevyn kyngne
Make me of yowre love to have felinge." (See fac-simile.)

16 X X 111

112 AUTOGRAPHS. A Collection of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Autographs of Eminent or Learned Men, cut out of an "Album Amicorum" (or perhaps several) and arranged in Alphabetical order
half bound *folio*

Amongst these autographs are those of the following authors: B. Albinus, *Lugd. Bat.* 1713—J. G. Baierius, *Jena*, 1691—J. F. Buddeus, *Jena* 1707—A. Calovius, *Witebergæ*, 1670—B. Carpzovius, *Witebergæ*, An. 93—C. Chemnitius, *Jena*, 1654—E. S. Cyprianus, *Gothæ*, 1741—J. A. Danz, *Jene*, 1691—J. Hildebrand, *Heimstadt*, 1654—C. J. Huth, *Jena*, 1741—T. Itting, *Lipsia*, 1709—Polycarp Caspar Leyser, *Wittib.* 1670—Polycarp Leyser, *Cellis*, 1740—Gerhard Von Mastricht, 1711—J. G. Meuschen *Hagæ*, 1711—J. H. Michaelis, *Hale*, 1710—J. Olearius, *Lipsia*, 1709—Lucas Osiander, *Tubingæ*, 1629—C. Vitrunga, *Franekeræ*, 1711—J. C. Wagenseil, *Altidorf*, 1669—J. G. Walchius, *Jena*, 1741, &c. &c.

113 AUTOGRAPHS. A Collection of Ten Autograph Letters of Eminent Italians, namely: Saverio Mattei (the translator of the Psalms) 1; Conte Giammaria Mazzuchelli (the learned author of the *Scrittori d'Italia*) 6; L. A. Muratori (the celebrated Historian) 2, &c. &c.
4to. Sec. xvii. ON PAPER

Respecting autographs see also Nos. 1136, 1137, &c., in the present Catalogue.

114 BAILLET (Adrien) Vie de Edmond Richer, Docteur de Sorbonne
4to. Sec. xviii. ON PAPER

This is the autograph of a biography important for the history of the *Eglise Gallicane*, which, although printed at Amsterdam in 1715, may be considered almost as unpublished, since the Abbé Goujet assures us that the edited account differs in many essential points from Baillet's own manuscript.

115 BALDI (Dottore Camillo "da Bologna") Trattato del Modo di parlare bene—DEI SEGAN delle Lettere—DELLO STILE et Raccolta di Risposte pacifice et civili—DUBII AMOROSI con le Risposte;
vellum *4to. Sec. xvi. ON PAPER*

With the autograph of "Girolamo Gentile da San Marino in Bologna, 1599." This curious work, *Dubii amorosi*, is quite unknown, even to Fantuzzi, who, in his nine folio volumes on the writers of Bologna, has a long article on this learned opponent of Galileo.

116 BALDI (Dottore Camillo) da Bologna del trattar civilmente; della Morale; come si possa parlare lodevolmente; de' segni delle Lettere; dello STILE *4 parts in one vol. 4to. Sec. xvi. ON PAPER*

Very legibly written. On the fly-leaf is written, "Ad usum Marii Compagnoni." These works seem also unpublished and unknown, except to Mazzuchelli, (*Scritt. d'Italia*, vol. III. p. 127) who mentions them and states that "non hanno veduta la luce." The manuscript contains marginal autograph notes of the author.

117 BALESTIERI (Fulvio) Exercier-Zettul vor 1 oder 2 Battaillons und Verhaltung *4 vols. 8vo. Sec. xviii. ON PAPER*

A complete Treatise on Military Exercise for Infantry, with Diagrams.

118 BALLO. A Collection of Dance-Tunes, with the Figures for Dancing and Explanations in Italian below *8vo. Sec. xviii. ON PAPER*

This curious little volume preserves forty-one tunes, with the names, such as L'Inglese, La Vincemester, La Scozese, L'Irlan dese, La Mora, La Pollastrina, &c. attached. Prefixed are nine other similar tunes with French headings, in a separate book.

119 BALOCHO (Antonii de) *Quadragesimale de duodecim Mysteriis Christianæ Fidei*
the early part stained and damaged 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER
 An account of Antonius de Baloch, generally called Antonius de Vercelliis, a celebrated preacher who lived about 1480, will be found in Wadding (*Script. Ord. Min.* p. 21.)

120 BABATTIERI (Conte Gian. Francesco) *Elementi di Musica Teorica e Pratica secondo i Principii di M. Rameau* folio. 1766, ON PAPER
 An autograph and unpublished manuscript completely prepared for the press. The name of this author is not mentioned by M. Fetis, and seems quite unknown.

121 BARTHÉ. *Dissertation sur la Ville d'Ugerno Colonie Grecque, à laquelle a succédé Beaucaire* folio. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER
 With interesting information relating to the ancient remains of that colony.

122 BARTHOLOMEI de S. Concordio, "Pisani, Ordinis Prædicatorum," *Summa Casuum Conscientiæ secundum Alphabetum ordinata et absoluta Anno Domini MCCCCXXXVIII. original binding, with ornamented brasses folio.* SEC. XV. (1444) ON PAPER
 This important Manuscript appears to have been written in 1444, that year being placed at the top of the first page, and the date of 1338 must therefore be regarded as the date of the composition of the work itself. The following colophon occurs at the conclusion: "*Consummatum fuit hoc opus per fratrem Bartholomeum de Sancto Concordio Pisanium Ordinis Fratrum Prædicatorum in Civitate Pisana qui Dicitur Nastrucius de Pisis, Anno Domini MCCCCXXXVIII. die Mensis Decembri Tempore Sanctissimi Patris Domini Benedicti Pape XII.*" The word *Nastrucius* is we suppose a corruption for *Maestrucius*, as the work itself was sometimes called the *Summa Maestruccia* of Father Bartholomæus, who was one of the most celebrated Italian writers of the fourteenth century. At the end of this Manuscript there are *Quaedam Declarationes abbreviaturarum*, most useful to the student of the old manuscripts, and a long Index, which are not in the following. After the colophon there is an old note, stating that there were two different works under the title of *Summa Casuum*, by the same author.

123 BARTHOLOMEI de Sancto Concordio *Summa Casuum Conscientiæ alphabetice ordinata* folio. SEC. XV. (1465) ON PAPER
 With the name of the scribe, place and date, and also for whom written: "*Compleitus fuit libellus iste per me Johannem de Leodio in Arche maiori Assisi pro Reverendo in Christo Patre et Domino Domino P. de Caffarellis de Urbe Episcopo et excellenti Principe Asculano pro tempore in eadem Arche Castellano, Anno Domini MCCCCCLXV.*"

124 BARTHOLOMEI, "Frisonis Carthusiensis," de Ortu et Revelatione Anti-christi Epistola 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER
 A manuscript dated, "*Ex Ruremunda Anno Christi MCCCCCLXXXVI, Mense Januarii die VIII.*" with other curious Treatises in the volume, chiefly on *Music* and Chanting, with Notes. Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat. Med.* vol. i. p. 177) quotes a Bartholomeus Carthusiensis Prior Ruremundæ Gueldriae, who died in 1446 and cannot be the same if the date is correct. At any rate this work on the Antichrist seems unknown. At the end there is a mathematical tract (of six pages) with diagrams respecting *horologia*, or gnomonia, apparently unpublished.

125 BARTHOLOMEI de Vitellensibus de Corneto, "Episcopi Cornetani et Montis Flascone," *Memoriale ad Passagium Mortis tute faciendum* old silk binding 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER
 This author seems entirely unknown to Fabricius. On the lining of the cover is the date of 1478.

126 BARTOLI (P. Daniel) "della Compagnia di Giesu," Saggio di Poesia al molto ill. Sig. Giuseppe Cittadella Bologna, SEC. xvii—BACCANALI o Poesie Ditirambiche di Poeti illustri de' nostri Tempi raccolte da Carlo Ireneo Bragavola Ferrarese, SEC. xviii
4to. SEC. xvii. and xviii. ON PAPER

The Manuscript of Bartoli is contemporary with the author, and is valuable as proving that the poems published under the name of his nephew, Giobattista Bartoli, were in reality written by the uncle himself, a fact suspected and asserted by Quadrio (*Stor. vol. II. p. 313*). The Collection of the Baccanali contains poems by A. E. Mosti, G. B. Zappi, C. F. Marcheselli, G. Baruffaldi, Conte L. Magalotti, E. M. Zanotti and G. Gigli. The *Balzana* of the last author, included in this volume, is one of the most singular poems written by this celebrated humorous writer.

127 BARUFFALDI (Girolamo) "Seniore," La Suor Uscita, Intermezzi due in Vernacolo Ferrarese—LIBRO secondo dell' Asino d'Oro di Lucio Apulejo diviso in due Canti e traslato in Ottava Rima dal Dottore Vittore Vettori, *unpublished with autograph letter from the translator to Baruffaldi, to which are appended 11 pages of corrections*, 1739—GIORNALE Poetico Adunanza I e II, 1727—IL PASSATEMPO delle SS. Fantastica e Capricciosa Terzine—VERSI di G. Baruffaldi, fatti dopo la seconda Rappresaglia de suoi MSS. l'Anno 1745, a 15 Luglio—INTERMEZZO, Pasquella e Lindorina, etc.—SEGRETI diversi, 1743
4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

With the exception of the Apuleius in the autograph of Vettori, all the other Manuscripts are in the handwriting of Baruffaldi, and are unpublished. Girolamo Baruffaldi the elder, was one of the most learned men of his time, alike distinguished for historical and classical knowledge. A life and a long list of his works, printed and manuscript, (amounting to cxvi.) will be found in Mazzuchelli (*Scrittori d'Italia*, vol. II. part I. p. 483-93). His Manuscripts were twice seized by order of the Pope, once in 1711, as recorded by Mazzuchelli, and again in 1745, as we learn from the heading to the *Versi* in this volume; a fact, however, which has escaped the notice of his biographers. This, therefore, will account for so many of his manuscript works now offered for sale, being totally unknown to Mazzuchelli and others who have written his life. Two *intermezzi*, called *La Suor uscita*, written in the dialect of Ferrara, are, like other tracts in this volume, of a burlesque satirical character. The *Segreti* are of great importance for the history of arts and manufactures, as they are not chemical dreams, but contain useful receipts—how to manufacture steel; how to make different colours; how to make, paint and mend various sorts of glass; to make ink; to wash out stains; to gild metals, skins, &c.; to write in gold; to render bones flexible and then to harden them again; to make glue, varnish, &c. &c.; and even how to make a sort of *fuminating powder* with mercury.

128 BARUFFALDI (G.) Ragionamenti Poetici
folio. SEC. xviii. (about 1720) ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript, containing besides Essays on Rhyme and "diversi Rimarii" with Extracts, a very important Dissertation on the various Editions and Changes of the Text of the *Gerusalemme liberata* of Tasso, with Letters from Dr. J. Faccioliati and Dr. J. Lanzoni relative to autograph notes of Guarini and O. Magnanini written on the margins of their copies of that celebrated poem. The various readings of Tasso's poem mentioned in this manuscript are numerous and important. The bibliographical account of the various autograph manuscripts and early editions of Tasso, given in this volume by Baruffaldi, is also very interesting.

129 BARUFFALDI (G.) La Lum' dal Manegh Dialoghi familiari in Lingua Ferrarese composti da Ubaldo Magri Farolfi (G. Baruffaldi)
4to. SEC. xviii. (1719) ON PAPER

In the dialect of Ferrara. These vernacular little plays (ten in number) have never been printed.

130 BARUFFALDI (G.) Operette varie, cioè: **COPIOSA** Dichiariatione de Precetti di S. Chiesa con l'Aggiunta d'alcune Laudi Spirituali, 1704 — **LEGGENDA** della Vita e Miracoli della Beata Beatrice Estense Fondatrice del Monasterio di S. Antonio di Ferrara estratta da un originale antico pergameno (1488) 1719—**COGNOMI** e Famiglie di Cento e suo Territorio tanto Partecipanti quanto Fumanti, 1750—**MEMORIE** delle Cose appartenenti al Card. Taddeo Luigi dal Verme Vescovo di Ferrara, 1717—**RIME** di Bartolomeo Ferrino Ferrarese con alcuni suoi Versi Latini et una Orazione in Lode della Virtu raccolte e trascritte dal Baruffaldi—Discorso dell' Ambasciatore dello Stato Ecclesiastico al Conclave per la Sede vacante di Clemente XII. fatto in otto distinte Udienze—**OPERE** stampate e Manoscritte del Sig. Arciprete G. Baruffaldi (a long printed list with MS. additions)—**ALBERO** Genealogico dei Baruffaldi

4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

All in Baruffaldi's autograph. The *Leggenda* contains much historical information about the D'Este Family (connected with the Royal Family of England) from the seventh century to the thirteenth. It is written in a sort of old dialect, and in all probability unpublished. *B. Ferrino* (dead in 1545) was the secretary of Hercule II, Duke of Ferrara. A great portion of his poems collected here by Baruffaldi are unpublished.

131 BARUFFALDI (G.) Notizie d'alcuni Poeti Ferraresi estratte dall' Opera Manoscritta dell' Italiana Poesia di Alessandro Ziliolo, 1705—**VOCABOLARIO** manuale d'alcune Voci Latine o d'altro Lingaggio straniero le quali si trovano nel Vecchio e Nuevo Testamento, nel Messale, Breviario et in altri simili Libri compilato da G. Baruffaldi per Uso de' Cherici, &c. 1730—**RIMARIO** delle Voci Italiane per Uso proprio da G. Baruffaldi, 1701—**Nuovo Rimario** delle Voci Italiane usate licenziosamente da diversi poeti antichi e moderne, 1742—**OSSERVAZIONI** Poetiche circa l'Ordine, Frase e Testitura del Verso, 1697—**MEMORIE** della Chiesa Parrocchiale Collegiata di S. Biagio di Cento, 1750—**ARISTENETO**, Epistole Amoroſe tradotte da Cluento Nettunio (Baruffaldi) 1703—**ORISOGIA** Dialogo famigliare intorno all' Inſcrizione sulla Cappella di S. Petronio nella Basilica del Medesimo in Bologna, 1746 *4to. SEC. xvii-xviii. ON PAPER*

All in the autograph of Baruffaldi, and unpublished. They contain valuable information relating to the literary and ecclesiastical history of Ferrara. The great work of Ziliolo, although often quoted from manuscripts, was never printed. Respecting another manuscript of Aristeneto, see also No. 72 in the present Catalogue.

132 BARUFFALDI (G.) delle Origini d'alcune Voci Italiane, o tralasciate o mal trovate da Ottavio Ferrari e da Egidio Menagio, nuovamente scoperte *folio, 1736, ON PAPER*

An autograph Manuscript of this distinguished scholar. In the same volume are three other manuscripts, likewise in his autograph, namely, I. Monumenti et Inscriptioni nella Chiesa di S. Biagio e poi Collegiata della Terra di Cento Dio cesi di Bologna l'Anno 1730 quando fu cominciata a demolersi. II. Monumenti et Inscriptioni nella Terra di Cento e suo Territorio con Annotazioni. III. Giornale della Morte di tutti i Sommi Pontefici Romani da S. Pietro fino al Regnante Benedetto XIV. This last is arranged as a Calendar. All these unpublished works of the learned author of the Tabaccheide are full of curious information, and interesting documents, inscriptions, &c. To show the importance of the first work on the Italian etymologies we quote only a few lines at the beginning of it: "GHETTO, Quartiere dove habitano uniti i Giudei. Il Ferrari dice di non saperne l'origine *Ignote originis*. Il Menagio ne fa uno tiramento da *Judaicetum* quasi *Catus Judaeorum* ma non l'indovina; *ghet* è voce ebrea la quale, secondo i Talmudisti, significa Ripudio, divorzio, separazione," etc. etc.

133 BARUFFALDI (G.) Prose e Rime cioè: VITA del Card. Taddeo dal Verme Vescovo di Ferrara, con due Orazioni funebri in Lode dello stesso dal Baruffaldi e del P. Anton Franc. Bellati—CANTO XV. di Bertoldo e I di Cacaseno—TUMULI ed Epitaffi composti degli Accademici della Vigna in Morte del Dottor Giuseppe Chito Ferrarese, 1726—APOLOGHI con le Moralita, 1737—LA BABILONIA Poetica Sonetti composti in vari Linguaggi popolari di diverse Province, Città et Terre del Mondo et raccolti da Malessio Montefiamma da Musa Babilonico, 1704—RIME varie d'Antonio Chiarelli Ferrari da Cento, raccolte dall' Arciprete Girolamo Baruffaldi con la Vita del Medesimo, 1754
4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

All in Baruffaldi's autograph, and several of them unpublished. The Cantos of Bertoldo and Cacasenno form part of a burlesque poem, which is celebrated in Italy, and was written by several poets acting separately. The *Babylonia* is a most singular collection of sonnets, written by Baruffaldi, in 1701, under a false name, in *various dialects* (namely Ferrarese, Genovese, Veneziano, Popolare Ebraico, Imolese, Comacchiese, Bolognese, Cremonese, Bergamasco, Padovano, Modenese, Mantovano, etc.) and all unpublished.

134 BARUFFALDI (G.) i Cenotaffi Sonetti da esso composti in un suo Viaggio ideale e fantastico nello Spazio di due Mesi sopra i Sepolcri di Molti Poeti Volgari con un breve Ragguglio delle Vite et Opere de' medesimi Poeti
4to. SEC. xviii. (1749), ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript, completely prepared for publication. The numerous biographies contained in this unpublished work are very valuable, and include many names which are scarcely to be found elsewhere. There are two Indexes at the end.

135 BARUFFALDI (Nicolò) Diario Ecclesiastico della Città e Diocesi di Ferrara, continuata et accresciuta notabilmente da Girolamo suo Figliuolo
folio. SEC. xviii. (1715-21), ON PAPER

This highly important and interesting Manuscript, which is in the autograph of Girolamo Baruffaldi, has never been published. The lives of Saints contained in this work (including some curious anecdotes relating to the celebrated founder of the Jesuits S. Ignatius) are very interesting. The sacred Functions for each day of the year are strictly arranged under each month. Next follows the "Feste e Funzioni mobili," giving an account of the Carnival, Races, &c. &c. For the Ecclesiastical History of Ferrara, this valuable Manuscript, consisting of 759 pages, presents many curious facts which will be sought in vain elsewhere.

136 BASILII Magni "Archiepiscopi Cæsariæ Capadotiae," ad Nepotes de legendis Auctoribus Gentilibus Libellus.—HIERONYMUS Presbyter de Liberorum Officiis erga Parentes (Leonardo Aretino interprete, cum ejusdem ad Colutium Præfatione)
4to. SEC. xv. ON VELLUM

This treatise of S. Basil was sometimes called *De liberalibus Studiis*, which induced Niceron to make two different works of the same book.

137 BAYERI (T. S.) Grammatica Indica cum Vocabulario
half red morocco
4to. SEC. xviii. (1733), ON PAPER

This volume, written at St. Petersburgh, is in the autograph of Bayer, the well-known author of the *Museum Sinicum*, etc. etc.

138 BEOUCOR (Domenico) "Preposto di S. Felice à Ema," Breve Esposizione delle Meditazioni e Riforme sentite nei Santi Esercizi
4to. 1798, ON PAPER

139 BEDE PRESBYTERI COMMENTARIUS IN S. MARCUM
green morocco
folio. SEC. viii. ON VELLUM

This Manuscript, a fine specimen of the calligraphy of the eighth century, in all probability written by an English scribe (as it appears by comparing

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it with the *fac-similes* of the most ancient English manuscripts given by Astle in his *Origin of Writing*,) must be regarded as cotemporary with the author himself, or within a very few years of his death, which took place in 735. An interesting fact is that this venerable Manuscript contains the WHOLE OF THE GOSPEL OF SAINT MARK WRITTEN IN A LARGE RED UNCIAL CHARACTER, each sentence being followed by the commentary of Bede, written in a sort of Merovingian character. In every respect this manuscript seems undoubtedly to have been written before the reformation introduced by Charlemagne in the art of writing. If this manuscript was not written in England, it was at least written in some of the monasteries established on the Continent by early Anglo-Saxon or Irish missionaries, like St. Columban, and in which the British influence was long preserved. This would account for a work of so celebrated an English writer being known and copied abroad at such an early period. If such was the case (and the *pro Deo amure* mentioned in the present note seems to corroborate that supposition) we strongly suspect that this manuscript was copied in France, at the Luxeuil Abbey, in the *Vosges*, respecting which see also Nos. 356, 495, 496, 891, 892, in the present Catalogue. Another very curious fact for the biblical scholar is that at the beginning of the gospel of S. Mark, the words ET EGREDIABATUR AD ILLUM OMNIS Iudeæ REGIO ET HIEROSOLYMITÆ UNIVERSI, which are not in the editions of Bede, are wanting also in this venerable Manuscript. We must add that some marginal notes at the beginning are written in capital rustic characters, and that at the bottom of the reverse of the first leaf there are (in a very ancient hand) these words written by an ancient owner and still legible: *pro Deo amure*, which have a great resemblance to the beginning of the celebrated oath of Louis le Germanique PRO DEO AMUR, etc. (of the year 842.) After the Prologue this Manuscript contains an index of the XLVI *Capitula* into which the work is divided, which index however is wanting in Dr. Giles' edition. There are also many other variations from the text as edited by Dr. Giles, who (as we learn from his preface) had only Manuscripts of the XIIith Century to assist him in his edition of this work. It is almost superfluous to state that all the numerical figures in this venerable Manuscript (and we may add, in the following one) are according to the Roman Alphabetical system. (*See fac-simile.*)

140 BEDÆ PRESBYTERI HISTORIA GENTIS ANGLORUM ECCLESIASTICA
(Præfixa est) VITA ET TRANSLATIO S. NEOTI, etc.

folio. SEC. I—XI. ON VELLUM

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This extremely valuable Manuscript, in which the author is styled *Venerabilis*, was apparently written by an English or Anglo-Saxon scribe, as the ð is occasionally used for *th*, and the Latin ending of such names as Oswald, &c. omitted. Immediately before each book this Manuscript contains a detailed list of the contents of the chapters therein, which being omitted by Dr. Giles in his edition, could not have been seen in any Manuscript he collated. The text throughout is extremely pure. The Life of St. Neot is anonymous, and is followed by the "Translatio Corporis; Sermones de Translatione Corporis, Confessoris Vita ac Miraculis." This portion concludes with a letter of Abbo Floriacensis relative to his Life of St. Edmund. Besides these works, this Manuscript contains some "Homiliae in S. Neoti vitam," and some *Festivitates* added by another writer at the very beginning. This Manuscript is beautifully written in a rather large character, with large capitals and titles in red rustic capitals. The numerous numerical figures are invariably written according to the old Roman alphabetical system. This Manuscript contains a great number of valuable various readings, which are not mentioned by Dr. Giles, and which would prove very useful to a new editor. For instance, at the beginning, instead of *millia* as in the edition, this Manuscript always has *miliaria*, and instead of "interposito mari a Gessoriaco," as in Dr. Giles, this has *Agessoriaco*, which is certainly a better reading. There are however much more important variations which would require almost a volume to describe them accurately. Thus in the *Notitia de se ipso*, etc., the Manu-

script does not mention the work *In Isaiam, Danielem, duodecim Prophetas*, etc. which is in the edition. At the end of the same *notitia* the Manuscript has most properly a long sentence beginning with "Preterea omnes ad quos," etc., which by Dr. Giles is placed at the end of the *Prologus*. Also in the Bede *epitome* at the end, the Manuscript has some information relating to the years DCCXXXIII. and DCCXXXIV. which in the edition (with some difference) are placed in the *Epitome auctore anonymo*. These few hints are sufficient to show the IMPORTANCE OF THIS MANUSCRIPT, containing a work so interesting for the History of England. (See *fac-simile.*) *Ercole VI.*

141 **BELLAJA** (Nicolo) Sua Informazione delle injuste molestie apportate dai Venetiani nel Polesine d'Ariano pel Taglio di Porto Riviero, AUTOGRAPH, Ferrara, 1632, ON PAPER—LAVORI per Arginatura di Primaro, SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER—REGOLAMENTI di Vienna per Affari Ecclesiastici, 1768, ON PAPER—FAUSTINI (Dottore Giuseppe) Elogio del Conte Ottavio Boari, SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER—BARUFFALDI (Ambrogio) Copia fedele d'una Carta del Polesine di S. Giorgio esistente nella Camera de Lavorieri di Ferrara, 1774, ON PAPER—ALPHANUS (Petrus) Lettera sulle Riforme di Contabilità per la Cassa Ducale di Ferrara sotto Ercole I, *Autograph* (6 pages), SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER—MAZZANTII (Nicolai) Diploma in Laurea (in Canon and Civil Law) beautifully written on vellum, with the official Signatures of the Chancellor and the Notary Public, and adorned with three fine Illuminations in gold and colours, by *H. Grillus*, representing 1, A Sick-Room, with a Lady seated in bed receiving a cup of caudle from a servant, whilst another servant seated on a chair is preparing to wash the child. Beneath the Arms of Mazzanti; 2, Miniature of S. Petronius; 3, An Initial C, in which a turret is painted. The artist seems also to have been the scribe of this fine MS. for at the end are the words: "*Hieronymus Grillus Bonon. scripsit et miniavit*"), 1635, ON VELLUM—ERCOLO I. D'Este Concessione data al Frate Marino de Baldo di poter costruire la Chiesa della Consolazione in Ferrara, OFFICIAL TRANSCRIPT OF THE ORIGINAL DEED, "*Ego Franciscus de Candis Secretarius et de mandato et scripsi et subscripsi*," folio, 1500, ON VELLUM—FORMULARIO di Carteggio o di Lettere, SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER—FONDAZIONE del Convento delle Orsoline in Ferrara, *copy of the original document on vellum, dated 1696, SÆC. xix. ON PAPER*

4to. SÆC. xvi, xvii, xviii, xix.

A curious collection, with important information relating to the ecclesiastical history of Ferrara, and the history of the hydraulical works connected with the river Po. The *Diploma* by Grillo, written partly in gold, and *finely illuminated*, is well worthy the attention of the collector.

142 **BELIAL** durch Jacob von Teramo, in Deutsch gebracht
in the original binding, with brass bosses 4to. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER

A very elegant version, without the name of the translator, of a work which was extremely popular during the XVth Century. It was written in Latin by Jacobus de Theramo or de Anchurano, afterwards Archbishop of Taranto, in 1382, when only 33 years old, and whilst still a Diaconus and Canonicus at Aversa. The author probably has truly represented how a legal action was then conducted according to the Canon Law, and in this respect it is curious as one of the oldest forms of ecclesiastical trial that have reached our time. Christ is the Accused, Belial the Complainant and Representative of Hell, with full powers of attorney, Moses the Counsel for Jesus, Daniel the official Notary, and Azael the Court Messenger. Solomon is appointed by God to try the case, which is argued right learnedly, Counsel on both sides boldly quoting their *Corpus Juris Canonici*, and is finally carried even to an appeal.

143 BENEDICTI (S.) Vita quam B. Gregorius Papa composuit; cum aliis Opusculis de S. Benedicto, etc. 8vo. Sæc. xv. ON PAPER

This valuable Collection of Works chiefly relating to St. Benedict is inscribed “*Libellus largitus Scō Vitali Monachorum ob solatium ipsorum illuc confluentium.*” It contains, besides the Life by Pope Gregory, Legenda respecting the Saint, collected from various sources, such as Gordianus, the Chronicon Cassinense, the Abbot Desyderius, Paulus Diaconus, Vincent of Beauvais, &c.; the Sermones S. Bernardi; the Regula Monialium S. Augustini; Regula S. Basili; Regula et Norma vivendi B. Hieronymi; Speculum Monasticon S. Bernardi.

The volume contains also “*POEMATA PAULI DIACONI Aquileiensis, Patriarchatus Longopardorumque Historiographi præcipui,*” as well as poems “*Bertharii Martyris et Marci Poetæ Laureati.*” The verses of Paulus Diaconus, placed erroneously by Cave, (*Script. Eccles. Hist. Lit.* vol. I, p. 636,) amongst the *Opera Deperdita*, are a curious specimen of what is termed *reciproci*, the commencement of the Hexameter being repeated in the Pentameter. The Metrical Praises of St. Benedict by Bertharius, who although descended from the Royal Line of France, renounced his rank and became Abbot of Monte Cassino, and was martyred by the Saracens in 884, and those of Mark the Poet, surnamed here *LAUREATUS (a fact unknown to Leyser or Fabricius)* are good specimens of Middle-Age Poetry, especially the poem of Mark, the pupil and friend of St. Benedict, which is styled by Peter Damian *Carmen venustum*, and by Trithemius, *Carmen elegantissime currens.*

Next follows **DANTES POETA LAUREATUS** “in Canticis Paradisi in Laude Benedicti Abbatis,” in Italian. Besides the foregoing this volume contains: Epistola venerabilis Monachi D. Urbani de Congregatione Sanctæ Justinæ de Padua in *Nece horrenda excellentissimi Geleazmariae Mediolanensis Ducis ad Abbatem*; Johannis Mariae Abbatis R. Papiensis in Obitu D. Mutinensis Epistola; L. A. Senecæ Epistola ad Neronem Imp. cum ejusdem Responso; Abroxii Epistola ad Eugenium Pontificem Maximum; Oratio Ducissa Calabriæ coram Pio II; Epistola Leonardi de Pontremulo de Terræmotu Neapolitano scripta 13 die Decembris, 1456; Breve Sixti IV; Cardinalis Hungariae Capitulo Generali Epistola; *Recepta contra Pullices, Pediculos, Cimices et Mures*; Epistola Rectorum Consilii Ragusii ad Capitulum Generale 1420 missa, et Responso; Admonitio facta ad quendam Hominem; Militum Conventus Rhodiani ad Regem Ferdinandum Epistola; Florentiorum ad Breve Sisti IV Responsio; Nomina septem Sapientum Graeciæ; Vita Secundi Philosophi; Heschinis, Demadis et Demosthenis Orationes; Socratis et Axiochi Epistola; Miracula B. Gregorii de Traiano Imperatore; *Epistola Pontii Pillati de Jesu Christo*; *Lentuli Epistola de Christo*; Epistolæ Senecæ ad Paulum cum responsionibus; Modii Carmina Moralia; Excerpta varia; S. Ignatii et S. Mariae Virginis Epistole; Constitutionibus varia monachorum (S. Augustini, S. Basilii, S. Benedicti, S. Pachomii, S. Francisci, etc.) The abstract of the Dante in this manuscript, contains the whole of the 22nd Canto of the Paradise, and it has *interesting ancient Latin glosses*. At the end there is a Greek alphabet with the pronunciation like that by the modern Greeks.

This manuscript (containing numerous ancient tracts, abstracts, &c., collected by a very learned man, who frequently quotes Dante, and other classics, as well as original chronicles), consists of several hundred pages, and affords new and interesting information relative to St. Benedict and his times. The influence of this extraordinary man, who gave a constitution and a government to monachism in Europe, has been acknowledged by all the historians of the middle ages, but nowhere has the character and importance of the labours of St. Benedict been so fully appreciated as in the celebrated and unrivalled *Cours d'Histoire Moderne*, by M. Guizot (XIV^e Leçon).

144 BENEDICTI (S.) Regulæ cum Declarorio et Ordinationibus. Finit Ordo Capituli Generalis celebrandi secundum Consuetudinem Congregationis Divæ Justinæ Patavinae 4to. Sæc. xv. (1404) ON PAPER

This valuable manuscript belonged to the Monastery of St. Giustina itself, and

has valuable additions in a later hand. These include a *Tabula Alphabetica accommodatissima ad inveniendum quicquid volueris in Declaratorio Patrum; Orationes; Taxæ reformatae; Forma conficiendi Literas*; &c. with many valuable notes, pointing out when any of the Rules were altered or abrogated. Some of the additions are of the year 1508. In a *Modus visitandi ecclesias monasterio subjectas*, towards the end, is stated "Primo interrogetur si titulum habeat beneficii et quod ostendat...Item si tenet concubinam vel aliam mulierem. Item si vadit at tabernam. Si ludit ad aleas vel taxilloos et ad cartas. Item si miscet se tripudiis cum feminis," etc. This is a very ancient mention of playing cards, which, already, at the time in which these rules were written, seems to have been almost a general custom.

145 BENIGNI (Georgii) "Archiepiscopi Nazareni" *Libellus de Virginis Matris Assumptione* 4to. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER

This Prelate was considered as one of the first Theologians of his age. He was promoted to be Archbishop in 1513 by Pope Julius II, and appears to have died in the same year.

146 BERGAMO. *Constitutiones Collegii Medicorum Civitatis Pergami Venetian binding* 4to. SÆC. XV. (8 JAN. 1448) ON VELLUM

At the end are two additional Constitutions, dated 9 Oct. 1534, and 4 July, 1541, with the official signatures and seal. These Constitutions are unpublished, and very curious. Nobody was allowed to take fees as a physician, unless he had studied physic at least during six years, and had been received in the College of Physicians at Bergamo. The § 20 says, "Statuerunt sortilegia et incantationes...si fecerit privetur de collegio," which is remarkable for that time.

147 BERNARDI (S.) *Liber de Contemptu Mundi et Appetitu super cœlestium Bonorum versibus hexametris conscriptus*—PRUDENTII vel Amœni Liber Evæ Columbae (*Diptychon sive Tituli Historiarum Veteris et Novi Testamenti*)—THEOBALDI Episcopi *Phisiologus de Naturis duodecim Animalium*—FLORETUS in quo Flores omnium Virtutum et Detestationes Vitiorum metrice continentur—PRUDENTII Psychomachia cum Glossis et Proæmio—BONVICINI DE RIPA *Vita Scholastica metrice descripta*

green morocco folio (76 leaves). SÆC. XIII. ON VELLUM

The Poems contained in this manuscript are accompanied with curious glosses, several of which, interlineary, are in old Italian; but a more interesting fact is that some leaves of this volume (for instance, leaves 62 and 65,) are palimpsest, and still show the vestiges of the old handwriting. The Poem "de Contemptu Mundi" was printed at Leipzig in 1493, and by Braun, Panzer, Hain, and other Bibliographers, is attributed to St. Bernard. Fabricius, however (*Bib. Lat. vol. II. p. 254*), assigns the authorship to Bernardus Morlensis, a Benedictine Monk of Cluny, who lived about the year of Christ, 1140. This manuscript would afford valuable various readings. Respecting the *Liber Evæ*, see also No. 14 in the present Catalogue. The *Phisiologus* of Bishop Theobald concludes in this manuscript with the lines:

Carmine finito sit laus et gloria Christo
Cui si non aliis placeant haec metra Thebaldi.

A curious fact, as these same lines are stated by Fabricius (*Bib. Lat. vol. II. p. 251*) to have been found at the end of a manuscript of the *Liber Faceti*, which on their authority he attributes to Theobald. The Floretus was also attributed to St. Bernard, and published with his name. In the *Catalogus MSS. Bibl. Reg. Paris.* (vol. IV. p. 458), however, it is attributed to Pope St. Clement. Of Bonvicinus de Ripa Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat. Med. vol. I. p. 264*) observes, "In Bibliotheca Riccardiana superstet auctoris hujus *Liber Vita Scholastica*. Vide ejus Catalog. p. 80." As Tiraboschi, who speaks of his *Cronaca di Milano* and his *Poesie Italiane*, does not mention this *Vita Scholastica*, it is clear that he was unacquainted with it. Argelati (*Bibl. Script. Mediol. vol. II. p. 1228*), mentions as "Opus metricum pluribus prosis interjectis," a Treatise *de Discipulorum Preceptorumque Moribus*, a different work, as this is entirely in verse.

148 BERNARDI (S.) *Homiliae IV super Missam, Sermo in Dedicatione Templi et Epistola ad Parentes* *4to. Sæc. xiv. ON VELLUM*
 Written in a fine small hand by an Italian Scribe. This Manuscript formerly belonged to the famous Apostolo Zeno, and has his book-plate and a list of the contents in his handwriting.

149 BERNARDI (S.) *Liber de Consideratione ad Eugenium Papam—RICHARDI de Sancto Victore de Statu Interioris Hominis—LIBER ejusdem de Exterminatione Mali et Promotione Boni* *folio. Sæc. xiv. ON VELLUM*
 A very fine manuscript, written in double columns, and consisting of several hundred pages. Manuscripts of the *De Exterminatione Mali*, &c., are very scarce; two only are mentioned in the "Catalogus MSS. Biblio. Regiae Parisiensis."

150 BERNARDI (S.) *Tractatus de Planctu Virginis et alia Opuscula—AUGUSTINUS (S.) de vera Innocentia* *8vo. Sæc. xv. ON VELLUM*
 Apparently written by an English Scribe. At the end there are some curious old drawings of ships, animals, &c., with some sentences in English. This volume belonged to Matthew Bradford in 1701.

151 BERNARDI (S.) *Sermo de Dolore Virginis Mariæ in Passione sui filii Domini nostri Jesu Christi et Contemplationes de Passione—Iсаао de Siria Abbatis Sermones—EFFREM Monachi Sermones de Exercitatione et Vita Monastica—EXCERPTA ex SS. Patribus varia—SENECA (Lucii Annei) Liber de honesta Vita, etc.* *8vo. Sæc. xv. ON PAPER*
 Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat. Med.* vol. V. p. 38,) tells us that this supposititious work of Seneca was really written by Martinus Abbas Dumiensis, afterwards Archbishop of Braccara, who flourished about A.D. 560.

152 BERNARDI (S.) *Speculum Monachorum* *8vo. Sæc. xv. ON PAPER*

SECOND DAY'S SALE.

LOT

153 BERNEGGERI (Matthæi) Notationum Partes tres, quibus Proportionum Instrumenti Fabrica et Usus explicantur 4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
 Although without the name of the author, this is the original manuscript, with many autograph alterations and corrections of the instructions added by Bernegger to his translation, printed *Argentorati*, 1635, in 4to., of the work of his friend the great Galileo: *Le Operazioni del Compasso Geometrico, etc.* This work of Bernegger was afterwards translated into Italian, and printed amongst the *Opere di Galileo*.

154 BERTAPALLÆ, Doctoris medicinarum eximii atque fulgidi omni quidem virtute præstantissimi, super Cirugiam (Chirurgiam) Pratica—TRACTATUS Oculorum—PROBLEMATA Magistris Mafei de Laude super Cyrugia Avicennæ
in the original binding, with brass corners, on which are in raised letters "MARIA," and "AVE SANCTE DOMINE JESUS CHRISTUS," with the rose, and centres with the lamb bearing the cross, surrounded by the I.H.S. folio. SÆC. xv. (1473) ON PAPER
 A very remarkable manuscript, consisting of 160 leaves, having the first page within a richly illuminated border, and the capitals in gold and colours. At the conclusion is the colophon of the Scribe, stating that it was written at Rome in 1473, by "Magister Mariocetus Ser Pauli de Galleio." After this follow seven pages filled with ancient Medical Recipes for the Plague, &c. in Italian, some of them (certainly written before the discovery of America) alluding to a disease similar to the "*Morbus Gallicus*." After this follow several leaves written in Italian about the same date, and containing curious medical and chemical secrets, which show that opium, with the same name, was employed by Italian physicians several centuries ago. From the silence of Tiraboschi and Mazzuchelli on the subject, this work of Bertapaglia, of whom both speak highly, we are entitled to believe is not only unpublished, but also quite unknown.

155 BESEL (F. W.) on Lunar Distances, translated from the original German, published in Astronomische Nachrichten, Vol. X, No. 218
folio. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER

156 BEVILACQUI (R. P. Bonaventura) "Cappuccino" Prediche
2 vol. 8vo. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
 An autograph Manuscript of the learned Father, afterwards "Sono di me Donna Dianira Giustina Bevilacqui in S. Vitale Agricola." The work is probably unpublished, as it is not mentioned by Mazzuchelli.

157 BHAGAVAT-GITA, WITH THE HITOPADESA, OR THE INCARNATION OF WISDOM, A RICHLY ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPT, IN SANSKRIT, 45 FEET 7 INCHES LONG, AND 4½ INCHES WIDE, BORDERED WITH GOLD AND ARABESQUE BLAZON, AND ILLUSTRATED WITH 47 MINIATURE REPRESENTATIONS OF GANESHA, AND OF THE AVATARS OR INCARNATIONS OF VISHNU. (Mounted on rollers, and enclosed in a glazed mahogany case) SÆC. xvii. ON SILK PAPER (charta bombycina)
 This true gem is one of the finest specimens in existence of Oriental art at its highest period of prosperity, not only on account of the fineness and richness of the illuminations and ornamens, but also on account of the cali-

graphy, the text being written in the most minute and beautiful Sanscrit characters. The Bhagavat-gita is an episode of the great Hindū poem, the Mahabharata, in which, under the form of a discourse, the god Krishna explains to his pupil Arjuraea, in the midst of an undecided battle, the philosophico-mythological system of the Brahmins. W. Schlegel calls it “*the most beautiful philosophical poem that the whole range of literature has produced;*” and another eminent judge, Mr. Milman, adds, “*that it reads like a noble fragment of Empedocles or Lucretius, introduced into the midst of an Homeric epic.*” The Hitopadēsa is the original Sanscrit work from which the celebrated Fables, so anciently introduced among us under the names of Pilpay or Bidpay, or under the title of Calila wa Dimna, were taken. The history of this work, written in prose mixed with verse, and of its translation, has exercised the skill of the most celebrated Orientalists, amongst whom it is enough to mention Baron S. de Sacy. (See *Extraits et Notices des Manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, vol. X.)

158 BIĀZ (a Turkish Miscellany), *Oriental binding 4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER*
This interesting manuscript contains a work on the Motions of the Sun and Stars, with Persian, Arabic and Turkish Almanacs, having curious astronomical and astrological tables. It contains also a chronology of the Turkish Sultans, elegant prose and poetical extracts, charms, &c., in various languages, Turkish, Arabic and Persian.

159 BIĀZ (a Persian Miscellany)—containing a GEOGRAPHICAL and Historical Account of India—RUBAKARE, or Notes of a Case in Law, tried by Mr. Courtney Smith, Judge, E. I. C. S., dated 13th Feby. 1827—LAW Memorandum, extracted from a Mohammedan Law Book—TALISMANS and Mohammedan Prayers, or Charms—RECIPES for various Diseases—Ni'mat Khān 'Alī, Account of the Siege of Bijapūr, in Hyderābād, (written in the reign of Aurangzib, by Ni'mat Khān 'Alī, one of the Emperor's equerries, who was a fluent Persian poet and celebrated prose writer; a man of extraordinary genius and brilliant accomplishments)—Husn ū Ishk (Beauty and Love) Love Tales, by the same author—TREATIES between the H. E. I. Co. and H. E. the Nawāb Wazir Sa'adat 'Ali Khān of Oude, from 1798 to 1801—BIRTHS and Deaths of the Kings of Delhi (collected from historical works, &c. by the writer and owner of this Common-place Book)—HUMOROUS Letter, supposed to be from Ni'mat Khān 'Alī—ADDRESS of the Gov. Gen. of India (Lord Bentinck), with names of his council—GEOGRAPHY of the whole World (fabulous)—CHRONOLOGICAL Notes (also fabulous)—RECIPES for various Diseases—ARABIC Names of the Twelve Months

calf gilt

8vo. SEC. xix. ON PAPER

An interesting collection, written in the *Shikast āmēz* (Persian flowing hand), which few except natives of the East can write or even read fluently.

160 BIBLIA SACRA LATINA 2 vols. imp. folio. SEC. xi-xii. ON VELLUM
A MAGNIFICENT SPECIMEN OF EARLY CALIGRAPHY, WITH EXQUISITE ILLUMINATIONS, but unfortunately imperfect, as it commences with the fourth verse of Isaiah. The Psalms are of the version of St. Jerome, and not the Vulgate, a very unusual occurrence in early manuscripts. The Paralipomena (Chronicles) in this manuscript follow Daniel. After the Apocalypse is the psalm “Pusillus eram,” which, occurring neither in the Hebrew nor the Septuagint, was often omitted, followed by “Oratio devota de Sancto Sacramento quando Sacerdos se preparet ad missam.” It is apparent that at some period these splendid volumes belonged to the Monastery of Justemont, near Metz, as there is at the end a long and ancient inscription of Philip the Abbot (who is not in the list of the Abbots of that Monastery given in the *Gallia Christiana*, vol. XIII. p. 948), recounting that the lamp in the church was to be kept, “usque in eternum,” with

f. 1. v. 4. t. 1.

oil at the expense of "Arnulphus Praepositus," perhaps the Arnulfus or Arnulfus of Beauvais, a friend of S. Anselm, who became afterwards Bishop of Rochester, a munificent patron of literature and art. The illuminations in gold and colours contained in the capital letters (from 6 to 8 inches in length and upwards) at the beginning of the Psalter, of the Proverbia, of the different Gospels, &c. are in the finest style of the art of that period, and deserve the attention both of the artist and the antiquary for the manner in which biblical subjects are introduced in those paintings. The *Canones* also are very finely coloured. The numerous numerical figures are written according to the ancient Roman alphabetical system. Although imperfect this biblical manuscript is still, even in its present state, one of the finest and richest specimens of writing of the kind which has come down to us from our remote ancestors. The illuminations are quite in the style of those which are in the beautiful Bible formerly at St. Mary's and St. Nicholas, at Arnstein in Bavaria, now one of the principal ornaments of the British Museum; but in our Bible the characters are finer and of a more ancient shape, the ink is also blacker and more brilliant than in the Arnstein Bible. (*See facsimile.*)

161 BIBLIA SACRA LATINA cum Prologis B. Hieronymi et Interpretatione Nominum Hebraicorum *4to. SEC. xiii. ON VELLUM*

Beautifully written in a minute character, on vellum of the purest quality, in double columns, with the capitals illuminated in gold and colours. The initial letter to Genesis is a curious and uncommon specimen of early art, exhibiting in the capital I no less than eight representations of Christ, concluding with the Crucifixion, below which is a death's head. Several of the other capitals contain miniatures of Saints. This manuscript formerly belonged to the Austin Friars, and is headed with the following inscription: "Biblia præsens est Monasterii Divæ Mariæ de Populo Romæ Sac. Ordinis Fratrum Heremitarum Divi Augustini." Concerning other portions of the Bible, see also Nos. 354-58, 540, 770, 841-44, 988, &c. in the present Catalogue.

162 BIBLICÆ et vocum Scripturæ explicationes *in the original oak cover 4to. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM*

Prefixed are four leaves of Liturgy, written in the eleventh century, beginning with *Benedictio Cerei*, and containing "Benedictio ignis novi," &c. These leaves are chiefly remarkable as being palimpsest, and showing still some small uncial letter erased and almost entirely defaced.

163 BOCCACCIO (Giovanni) il Corbaccio *4to. SEC. xv. (1467) ON VELLUM AND PAPER MIXED*

With the name of the Scribe and date: "Completum Corbatium istud per Joannem Franciscum de Braida Die vigesimo quarto mensis Decembrii MCCCCLXVII." The text contained in this finely written manuscript is very pure, and may be used to improve even the last Florentine edition (1827) of the *Opere volgari di Giovanni Boccaccio*, as is shown by comparing the last sentence of the work:

MANUSCRIPT.

"Che tu saresti la male ricevuta, ch' ella è da pungiere con più acuto stimolo che tu non porti con teco. Il quale concedendolo colui el quale d'ogni gratia è donatore tosto a pungerla non temendo li se farà incontro."

This licentious work, which is considered as perhaps the most purely written of the whole of the works of Boccaccio, is very rarely found in manuscript, not a single copy of it being quoted by Marsand in his *Manoscritti Italiani*.

164 BOCCACCIO (G.) il Corbaccio *8vo. SEC. xv. ON PAPER*

A very good manuscript. The text is pure, and generally agrees with the previous one, for instance, in the *La mal ricevuta* and *si farà incontro*.

EDITION.
"Che tu saresti là male ricevuta ed ella è da pugnere con più acerbo stimolo che tu non porti teco: il quale, concedendolo colui che d'ogni grazia è donatore, tosto a pugnerla, non temendo, le si faccia incontra."

165 BOCACCIO (G.) *Libro de Fiametta*
in the original binding 4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER
 Of all the works of Boccaccio, which are seldom ever to be found in manuscript, the Fiametta is perhaps the rarest, as we learn from the large catalogue of Bandini that only five manuscripts of this Work (three of which are imperfect), are in the great Medicean Library of Florence, and according to Marsand in the whole of the public libraries of Paris there is only a single manuscript of the Fiametta to be found. The present Manuscript is quite perfect, and is divided into nine chapters like the whole of the best and oldest copies; the division into seven books or chapters having been introduced more recently by some comparatively modern editors.

166 BOCACCIO (G.) *TESEIDA, POEMA*
in old ornamented binding folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER
 Written in a very neat and distinct round hand by an Italian scribe, and accompanied by a Commentary in a handwriting of the same period. The large initials of each book are painted in gold and colours, with a hare illuminated on the first leaf, and an ape at the end of the poem. This very important Manuscript of the most celebrated of Boccaccio's poems, would afford interesting various readings to a new editor, as it certainly has never been collated. In corroboration of this we transcribe from this manuscript only two verses of the final Sonetto, compared with the Florentine edition (volume IX of the *Opere Volgari di G. Boccaccio*).
 MANUSCRIPT.
 Nomar lor piacle, e noi con note agute " Da Teseo li nomò: noi con argute
 Darenli in ogni etade fama immensa." Note darem lor fama ovunque immensa."
 The stanzas 44 and 47 of the eighth canto, which are often wanting, are both in this manuscript.

167 BOCACCIO (G.) *NIMPHALE D'AMETO*
in the original binding folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER
 Written in a very large Italian hand, with the first capital in colours. The name of the owner and probably scribe is on the last page, "Hic Liber est mei Xposfori de Almericus de Pesavro." Manuscripts of this work, supposed to be the oldest pastoral poem in modern literature, are of extremely rare occurrence, not one being mentioned by Marsand amongst the *Manoscritti Italiani*; no more than four being in the great Medicean Library at Florence; and two only (one imperfect) being described in the excellent Catalogue, compiled by M. Palermo, of the splendid library of the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The text of our manuscript is very pure, and affords interesting various readings. It was undoubtedly written by a very learned scribe, a Tuscan, and is quite free from Lombardisms. At the beginning the owner has written in a contemporary hand these two verses which remind us of the similar curious recommendation contained in the well-known book-plate of Garrick:
 "O tu che col mio libro ti trastulli
 Rendimel presto e guardal da' fanciulli."

168 BOCCHATII de Certhaldo (Johannis de) de Mulieribus claris Liber
 4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER
 This Manuscript is unfortunately imperfect, wanting the first ten leaves, but has the life of POPE JOAN. At the end is another work by the same author, entitled, "Commemoratio summaria Gestorum Romanorum." This last work of Boccaccio is almost unknown, and the manuscripts of it are exceedingly scarce, not a single one being in the great Medicean Library, nor in the *Regia Parisiensis*.

169 BOCATIUS (J.) de Montibus, Silvis, Fontibus, Lacubus, Fluminibus,
 Stagnis et de Nominibus Maris, *calf gilt* 4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER
 Manuscripts of this important geographical work, by Boccaccio, are also very scarce: not a single one is mentioned in the great "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiae Parisiensis."

170 BOCCALINI (Traiano) Comentarii sopra gl' Annali di Cornelio Tacito, 2 vol. *vellum*, from *Lord Guilford's collection* folio. SÆC. xvii.-xviii. ON PAPER
A work replete with curious anecdotes taken from modern history.

171 BOCCALINI (Traiano) Considerationi sopra la Vita di Giulio Agricola scritta da Caio Cornelio Tacito 4to. SÆC. xvii.-xviii. ON PAPER

172 BOERI GORRETTA (Giacopo) Catone ridotto in ottava Rima et in quattro Canti distinto; con la prima delle Epistole Morali d'Oratio e la prima delle Heroidi d'Ovidio, con duo Sonetti folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
Unpublished poems by Boeri-Gorretta, author of "I Diavoli delle Donne Poemetto in Ottava Rima," printed at Vicenza in 1598. The Manuscript is undoubtedly the original presented to his patron, *Giovanni Battista Doria Marchese di S. Stefano e Baron de Ginoso*, as it is beautifully written with illuminated capitals, and the initials to each stanza in letters of gold. The title page and heading to the Dedication, as well as all passages naming the Doria Family, are also ornamented with golden letters.

173 BERNERI (Christiani Friderici, "Iter ad illustrissimas Belgii et Angliae Universitates suscientibus") Album Amicorum old red morocco, gilt edges oblong 8vo. SÆC. xviii. (1705-6) ON PAPER
Containing the autographs of many distinguished foreign and English scholars, including: Frederick Augustus Duke of Saxony; Dr. RICHARD BENTLEY; H. Sike, Professor of Hebrew, at Cambridge; J. E. Grabe (*Editor of the Septuagint*); J. Gagnier, (*the eminent Orientalist*); J. Davies (*Editor of Cicero*); J. Wasse (*Editor of Sallust*); W. Lloyd, (*Bp. of Worcester*); G. Olearius (*Editor of Philostratus*); J. A. Fabricius, (*the learned Bibliographer*); James Gronovius; G. G. LEIBNITZ; H. Von der Hardt; J. Fabricius; J. A. Schmidt, &c. &c. The autograph of the celebrated Leibnitz is remarkable for the sentence he has written, and which no doubt was his own device, "Pars vitæ, quoties perditur hora, perit."

174 BOETHII (Anicij Manlii Torquati Severini) Quæstiones Philosophicæ cum Commentariis doctrinissimis Gilberti Porretani Episcopi Pictaviensis 4to. SÆC. xii. ON VELLUM
A fine Manuscript, which contains the Treatises "de Trinitate; Utrum tres Personæ de Divinitate substantialiter praedicentur; Quomodo substantiæ bonæ sint," entire, and the Work "de Persona et Natura contra Eutychen et Nestorium," slightly imperfect at the end. These works will be found edited at the end of the Variorum Edition (*Lugd.-Batav. 1671*, in 8vo.) of Boethius de Consolatione, omitting however the Commentary. For a new Edition this ancient manuscript would supply some excellent readings. As a sample take this passage at the commencement of Chapter VII. of the Treatise "de Persona et Natura":

MANUSCRIPT.	EDITION.
"Duplex quidem modus est qui unum ex duobus consistere significat: Unus"	"Ex utrisque naturis aliquid consistere duo significat: Unum"

This text of Boethius contains many Greek quotations, which are all here, a very rare occurrence, written in Greek capitals by the scribe, who very probably copied them from a much older manuscript. The Commentary of Bishop Gilbertus Porretanus affords, besides various readings, an entire Introduction, filling two pages and a half of this valuable Manuscript which is probably inedited, as it was not printed in the folio edition of Boethii Opera, published at Basle in 1570. (*See fac-simile.*)

175 BOETHIUS (A. M. T. S.) de Consolatione Philosophicæ cum Commentario in the original binding 4to. SÆC. xiii. ON VELLUM
An interesting Manuscript with several curious astronomical drawings, some in colours, with Arabic numerical figures. The Commentary, written in the

most minute hand, is an immense work. The initials are in various colours; the first page has been written again. At the end there is an inscription showing that this manuscript formerly belonged to Thomas de Inghiramis, a celebrated man, who at the beginning of the XVIth century was Librarian of the Vatican.

176 BOECII (A. M. T. S.) de Consolatione Notabilia.—*EXCERPTA ex Libro Dionysii de Angelica Hierarchia, Ecclesiastica Hierarchia, De Dominicis Nominibus* *4to. SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM*

177 BOETHIUS (A. M. T. S.) de Consolatione Philosophiae cum Commentario perpetuo *folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER*

Written on stout paper, with the capitals illuminated in gold and colours. As a sample of the various readings exhibited by this manuscript we select Lib. III, Metrum VIII, as given by Leyser:

MANUSCRIPT.

LEYSER.

1. Heu quem Miseros	Eheu quam miseros
5. Non altis laqueos.	Non altis aqueos.

The Commentary is different from that which was printed under the name of Saint Thomas Aquinas.

178 BOETHIUS (A. M. T. S.) de Disciplina Scolarium, cum Commentario et Glossis *folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER*

This curious work is not by Boethius, but the true author is not ascertained. Some attribute it to the celebrated schoolman John Scott.

179 BOLOGNA. Constitutiones almi Collegii Dominorum Doctorum Juris Canonici et Juris Civilis Civitatis Bononiæ, cum Rubricis *12mo. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM*

Written on very pure Italian vellum, with a miniature painting at the commencement and the initial letter to each constitutio, richly illuminated in gold and colours in a peculiar style. The first page contains a curious illumination surrounded by a border, having the arms of its first owner in the bottom compartment. The volume is in two parts, the first contains the *Statuta Juris Canonici*, which were compiled under the direction of *Johannes de Fantuciis*, prior of the Collegium; the second contains the *Statuta Juris Civilis*. This manuscript, so important for the History of the University of Bologna, remained quite unknown to Sarti and Fantuzzi, the latter of whom, in his *Notizie* (Vol. III. p. 292,) has a long article on this Giovanni Fantuzzi, who died in 1391.

180 BOLOGNA. Libro di tutti li Condanati a Morte in Bologna principiando l'Anno 1540, sino al 1744, con li Nomi e Cognomi di tutti li Eminissimi Cardinali che sonno stati in Governo in detta Citta principiando in detto Anno 1540, e tutti li Nomi e Cognomi de Signori Periori (Priori) pro Tempore della Compania della Morte *4to. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER*

A most curious document, containing a list of men and women, "tutti li giustiziati," detailing the crimes for which they were executed, by hanging, decapitation, or burning alive. Among the sufferers appear the names of celebrated banditti and murderers, instances of executions for heresy, sacrilege, forging, incendiarism, coining, rape, unnatural crime (abbruggiato vivo), stealing nuns, sorcery, witchcraft, &c. &c. As a sample of this valuable and interesting record we extract the following:

1543. "Giacomo Samon Sacerdote fu degradato e poi appiccato per stregherie con abuso sacramentorum."—1552. "Maria N. da Vernia fu appiccata per gravissimi delitti che per degni rispetti si tacciona, essendo enormissimi."—1556. "Michelle Senese Bolognese detto per soprannome il Cavaglior Sermoneta fu appiccato per haver sacrilegamente gettato una Sassata ad un Imagine d'un Christo mentre Giocava e fu poi abbruggiato in Mezzo la Piazza."—1559. "Vincenzo Fachini and four Women for Sorcery."—1567. "Bernardino Bresaglia Modonese, Baldisera N. Pitor Veneziano Martino Forni Ferrarese Abbruggiati vivi per Luterani;" a

course apparently followed in the same and subsequent years as there are several names with BURNT AS LUTHERAN without any other crime being named. Among these victims is the name of Pietro Antonio Pittor Bolognese.—1579. The Marquis della Nave, his two brothers and son, were hanged for "diversi Omicidi et enormissimi falli"—1579. "Giacomo Catani Nobile Bolognese fu appiccato e poi abbruggiatto per Eretico"—1581. "Aurelio Tanara Conte e Cavaliere Bolognese fu appiccato per Luterano"—1582. B. Buchi and five others hanged for inciting the People to revolt.—1585. Antonio Salmaro and seven companions hanged for "diversi misfatti che per degni respecti si tacciono"—1587. "Ippolita Moglie del T. Girolamo Passarotti, Ludovico Landinello detto il Specialino e G. A. N. dal Tole suo Servitore" beheaded for poisoning her husband, with two curious ITALIAN SONNETS respecting the event.—1593. "Ottavio Bargellini Nobile Bolognese fu decapitato per Sod..." and Paolo Orsino, a Jew, hanged for the same crime, with a curious account of his being publicly baptized previously, &c., &c."

At the end are added a very curious pamphlet, printed in small 4to. at Bologna, entitled "Relazione della Giustizia in Bologna, 20 Giugno 1744, nella Persona di G. Menghi per Falso Sacilego," and a printed broadside calling the people in the most cool and indifferent way to witness the execution of a criminal, "Questa mattina s' Impicca Francesco figlio di Giuseppe Borghi di Castel Bolognese per due Omicidi. Questo di 10 Dicembre 1777." A fact worthy of attention to illustrate the laws of the country is, that during a great portion of the sixteenth century we see from this manuscript that the capital punishments at Bologna were so numerous, that in the year 1585 they amounted to 51, and in 1586 to 34; while in the last century they were reduced to one or two only each year.

181 BONAVENTURE (S.) *Itinerarium Mentis in Deum*
8vo. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM

182 BONAVENTURE (S.) *Liber de Regimine Conscientiae—Opusculum extractum de Libro II. S. Thomae—Passio Sanctarum Virginum Euphemiae, Dorotheae, Thecla et Erasmæ—Homelia Ven. Bedæ Presbyteri et B. Gregorii Papæ—Lentuli Epistola de Jesu Christo—Epistola B. Ignatii ad B. Virginem Mariam cum ejusdem responsoria*
8vo. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

A very interesting volume, in a fine Italian hand. The celebrated letter of Lentulus, describing the personal appearance of our Saviour, has been the subject of much controversy. On the title page there is a defaced stamp.

183 BONAVENTURA (S.) *Dialogo tra l'Anima e l'Homo—BRANDANI (B. "Monachi et Confessoris") Orationes super Pater noster, Ave Maria, Credo*
4to. SEC. XIV. ON PAPER

An interesting Manuscript for the old Italian language, as it presents a translation unknown to Argelati, and in all probability unpublished. The Orations of St. Brandan, an IRISH SAINT, are not mentioned by Fabricius, or in the "Biographie Universelle," and seem totally unknown.

184 BONET (Honoure, "Priour de Salon") *Le livre de larbre des Batailles en quatre parties—Le livre nomme lorde de Chevalerie "veau fauve"*
folio. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

The "Arbre des Batailles" treats in the first part of Battles and their Origin, and of the Tribulations of the Church; in the second of the Fall of the four great Empires, and of the Foundation of Rome, and its government as a kingdom, republic and empire, with an account of the Wars of the Romans against the Carthaginians, Gauls and Germans; and in the third and fourth of the Rules to be observed in single Combats and Battles, &c. The fourth part is highly interesting and contains much to interest the English Collector, for instance, amongst other doubts resolved are the following: "Se par la guerre qui est entre les roys les francois pouvoient devement aprisonner les poures anglois et prendre leurs biens; Se le roy dangleterre et le roy despaigne sont subgiez alempereur; Se un estudiant anglois demourant a paris pour estudier peult estre aprisonne par voie de quelconque guerre;

Se un angloiz vient veoir son filz malade estudiant a paris sil peust estre aprisonne; Se un evesque dengleterre pouroit estre aprisonne par un francois devement; Se francoiz peuent saisir chevaux louez par les anglois aux ambassadeurs descoce;" &c. &c. The chapters respecting "Champ Clouz" are of the highest importance for illustrating the Romances of Chivalry, and the Manners and Customs of France during the Reign of Charles V. By comparing only the rubrics which we have quoted from this manuscript, with the corresponding rubrics printed in the gothic edition of the *Arbre des Batailles* (Paris, 1493, in folio), it will appear how greatly the present manuscript differs from the edition; thus, to take a single instance, in the printed book there is no mention at all of the *Roy d'Espagne* in the rubric; "Se le Roy d'Angleterre et le Roy d'Espagne sont subjeez alempereur." The language also is much older and more genuine in the manuscript than in the edition. Concerning the author of this work called in this manuscript *Bonet* or *Bovet*, but generally known under the name of *Bonnor*, see the XVIIth volume of the *Mémoires de l'Acad. des Inscriptions*, (p. 368) and P. Paris, *Manuscrits*, vol. VI, p. 249.

The second work in the volume is that of "L'Ordre de Chevalerie" and treats of the Nobility of Chivalry, the manner of creating Knights, and the various Ceremonies and Rules of the Orders of Knighthood. This is a prose work, and must not be confounded with the well known "Ordene de Chevalerie," a poem, which is ascribed to Hues de Tabarie.

185 BOTANICA. A Treatise on Plants in Italian 4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

186 BOUCHET (Arnaud) "Arpenteur juré des Eaux et Forêts," Traité de Géométrie pratique et de Stéréométrie
with drawings 4to. SÆC. xviii. (1746), ON PAPER
With the original signature of the author at the end. The whole volume is probably in his autograph.

187 BRADLEY (Dr. James) Twenty Lectures on Mathematical Subjects at Oxford in 1747 4to. 1747, ON PAPER
These lectures of one of the most celebrated English astronomers do not appear to have been printed.

188 BRANDANO (B. "detto volgarmente il Pazzo di Gièsu Christo") Sua Vita, Profezie, Miracoli e Morte. Cavata dall' Archivio della Bicchierna di Siena 4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
This Saint, born at Petroio, near Siena, in 1483, must not be confounded with the Irish St. Brandan, who lived in the fifth century. His prophecies are in rhyme, of which that relating to England may serve as a specimen:
"L'Inghilterra quasi semper starà in guerra
Fin che al vero Dio non baciara la terra."

Nothing is more curious than this biographical account of a Saint who was condemned to hard labour, and who foretold the last Siege of Siena in the sixteenth century.

189 BRANDIZZO (Conte di) Relazione di ogni Città e Terra posta nella Provincia di Cuneo da lui amministrata in qualita d'Intendente negli Anni 1750, 1751 e 1752 2 vol. in 1, folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
An original manuscript, which is not quoted by the bibliographers whom we have perused: it has the signature of the author in various places. This voluminous work contains a very minute statistical and historical description of the province of Cuneo, one of the most important of Piedmont.

190 BRECHTE (Steffan) Rechenbuch 4to. SÆC. xvi. (1551), ON VELLUM
Neither this Arithmetician, nor his Treatise on Arithmetic, are mentioned in the admirable work, *Books of Arithmetic*, by Professor De Morgan, which is a sufficient proof of the rarity of this treatise. There is a wood-cut frontispiece illuminated.

191 BREVIARIUM Fratrum Heremitarum Ordinis Sancti Augustini secundum Consuetudinem Curiæ Romanæ, cum Calendario, Psalterio et Officio Missæ 8vo. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM

This very elegant manuscript is written in a clear small hand, upon 378 leaves of the purest vellum, having the rubrics in red ink. Several of the capitals are painted in gold and colours, three of them containing miniature portraits, executed probably by a Milanese artist. At the end is inserted the office of the Mass, thus rendering it a complete missal as well as breviary. It concludes with the hymn "*Dies Iræ dies illa solvet seclum in favilla teste David et Sibilla*," *David* occurring instead of the modern reading "*Petro*." At the beginning there is the following note written during the fifteenth century: "S. Mariæ Coronatæ Mediolani ad usum fratris Victoris de Milano."

192 BREVIARIUM Monasticum secundum Consuetudinem Monachorum Congregationis de Observantia Sanctæ Justinæ de Padua 12mo. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM

This manuscript, written upon several hundred leaves of the purest vellum, with illuminated borders and capitals, contains also the Psalter, the Communion-Service, and propria Sanctorum. At the end of the first part there is the following colophon: "Iste breviarium est monasterii Sc̄i Sixti placentie, congregationis Sancte Iustine de Padua, ordinis Sancti Benedicti." At the beginning there are several leaves, containing astronomical tables, very neatly written, with the drawing of an instrument for finding *literam dominicalem, pascham, &c. &c.*

193 BRIGITTAE (S.) Regula Salvatoris data divinitus ab Ore Christi devotissimæ Spouse suæ Brigittæ 4to. SÆC. XVI. ON VELLUM

A fine specimen of Italian Calligraphy with the initial letters painted in gold on the purest vellum. This work contains the celebrated *Revelationes Sanctæ Brigittæ*, commencing *In dominio Regis Norvegiae, &c.*

194 BROMFIELD (Philip) Geometry, Trigonometry, Geographical and Nautical Problems, &c. with the Log of H. M. S. Salisbury (Rear Admiral J. Eliot) E. Gower, Commander, during her Passage from Newfoundland to England, 1788, and a Description of various Ports 4to. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript of Philip Bromfield, Junior of Lymington, who appears to have had command of the lower deck. There is also some practical information relating to the navigation of the Mediterranean, &c.

195 BROTIER (Le Père Gabriel, Jésuite) Agrippa et Mécène ou des Gouvernemens Démocratique et Monarchique 4to. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER

In the autograph of the celebrated Editor of Tacitus.

196 BROTIER (Le Père G.) sur les Hiéroglyphes 4to. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER
In the autograph of this eminent Scholar.

197 BURLEY (Gualterii, Anglici) de Vita et Moribus Philosophorum Tractatus folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

Walter Burley, surnamed *the perspicuous Doctor*, was born at Oxford in 1275 and died in 1357. He was the Head of the Nominalists, and the chief adversary of the Scotists. His Lives of the Philosophers was in great esteem during the XVth century, and ran through several editions. This fine manuscript unfortunately wants a small portion of the Life of Thales at the commencement. At the end there is an abridgement of Valerius Maximus of a later date.

198 BURLEY (Walteri de, "Anglici") *TRACTATUS de Formis, Intentionibus, &c. et de Potenciis Animæ scriptus per Manus Fratris Johannis de Gelria Alamanni in Provincia Angliæ in Villa LONDON, Deo Gratias*—
EJUSDEM Liber Metheorum, in the handwriting of the same monk,
"completus in Die Ignatii," A.D. 1425—EJUSDEM Diversorum diversæ
Opiniones de Universalibus, in the same handwriting, dated 1427—
FORMALITATES Reverendi Magistri Johannis Sharp, Ord. Carthus.
unpublished, in the same handwriting

4to. Sæc. xv. (1425-27) ON PAPER AND VELLUM

A very interesting collection for the literary history of England, not only as containing, as we learn from Fabricius, an unpublished work of J. Sharp, a celebrated English Philosopher and divine of the fourteenth century, but also as being a collection of works of old English authors, copied in LONDON, in the fifteenth century, with the date and the name of the transcriber, which is a very uncommon occurrence.

199 BUSINELLO (Pietro, "Segretario del Senato di Venetia") *Informative delle Cose de Turchi riguardo alla Religione ed al Governo Civile, Economico, Militare e Politico* *folio. Sæc. xviii. ON PAPER*

An autograph manuscript prepared for publication, but which does not seem to have been printed. This curious work is dedicated to the Doge Pietro Grimani.

200 BYROM (John) *Universal English Short Hand*

4to. Sæc. xviii. (1768), ON PAPER

Evidently prepared for a new edition, with a preface respecting the perfection of Mr. Byrom's method; half the volume consists of old white paper.

201 CÆSARII (S.) "Arelatensis Episcopi," Omeliae (*sic*) et Sermones XXXV.—
—AUGUSTINI (S.) *Liber de Contemptu Mundi ad Clericos et Liber de Honestate Mulierum* *small 4to. Sæc. xv. ON VELLUM*

This elegant and very valuable manuscript, which is well written in an Italian hand, with some nicely ornamented borders, formerly belonged to the famous library of St. Giustina di Padova. Of the *Sermo ad Monachos* (Omelia viii.) of Cæsarius there is a second copy at the end containing various readings. No doubt this is a copy of a far earlier codex, as it contains thirty-five out of the forty-six Homilies attributed to the Saint. These are probably all genuine, whilst among the forty-six are some undoubtedly spurious, as therein are quoted Gregory the Great, Isidore of Hispala, and other authors who wrote after the death of Cæsarius (in 542). The various readings of the two copies of the *Sermo ad Monachos* (as well as those of the other Sermones) are not without importance. For instance, at the end of the first copy of the *Sermo ad Monachos* (which is the ninth of the Homiliae) we read: "Iesu Christo qui cum patre et Spiritu Sancto vivit et regnat Deus per omnia secula. Amen;" while in the second copy of the same Sermon we find the name of the Holy Ghost omitted: "Iesu Christo qui cum eo vivit et regnat in secula seculorum. Amen." It is needless to expatiate here upon the name of St. Cæsarius, one of the most extraordinary men of his time. His eloquence was so great that in quoting some of his sermons, M. Guizot, not a bad judge on this subject, (*Cours d'Histoire Moderne XVI^e leçon*) stated, "Certes, Messieurs, quand vous trouveriez dans le *Paradis Perdu* un tel passage, vous n'en seriez pas étonnés et ce discours n'est pas indigne de l'Enfer de Milton."

202 CÆSARIS (Caii Julii) *COMMENTARIORUM de bello Gallico et Britannico*
Libri VII, *vellum gilt* *folio. Sæc. xv. ON VELLUM*

Apparently written by an Italian scribe, and probably a Greek scholar, as he concludes several books with τελος ἀνήν (*sic*). The text exhibited is remarkably pure, and would afford the future editor some valuable gleanings in the shape of *variae lectiones*. As a sample, the usual reading in book I, chap. I,

"Qua de causa Helvetii quoque reliquos Gallos virtute præcedunt, quod fere quotidianis præliis cum Germanis contendunt," is in this manuscript "bellis et præliis cum Germanis tendunt." By collating this manuscript with the Oudendorp (Valpy's) edition, we find also in the first book,

MANUSCRIPT.

"Eorum una pars quam Gallos obtinere dictum est initium capit a flumine Rhodano contineturque Garuna flumine Oceanum fines Belgarum attingit et a Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum vergit ad septentrionem.

Spectat ad occasum solis et septentrionem."

Good manuscripts of Cæsar, which are so important for the ancient history of France and even of England, are of uncommon occurrence. The present one is in a fine state of preservation, and contains a great number of ancient marginal annotations, several in Greek, and various readings from the pen of learned owners. Amongst the curious variations contained in this manuscript several relate to England, and are not without interest. For instance, in the description of Britanny (lib. V. § 13) instead (as in the Oudendorp edition) of "Hoc latus tenet circiter millia passuum quingenta," the manuscript has "Hoc pertinet circiter millia passuum lxx." The variations of the names mentioned throughout, and especially in chapter lxxv. of book vii, are *important to the geographer*.

203 CESARIS (Divi Julii Caii) BERUM SUARUM COMMENTARII

folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

Evidently the transcript from an excellent manuscript affording many variations in the names, by a Scholar who has occasionally noted the various readings of another codex on the margins. The following may serve as an example: "a Belgis Synarna et Sequana dividit," the gloss "al' Matrona," being written on the margin.

The variations in many of the names deserve notice—for instance: *Orgentorix* for *Orgetorix*; *Castico Chatamanti Leodis filio* for *Castico*, *Cataman-telidis filio*; *Heduo* for *Aedu*; *Latocubiti* for *Latobrigi*; *Genua* for *Geneva*; *Namnicius et Verudocius* for *Nameius et Verudoctius*; *Hedui Ambari* for *Ambarri*; &c. &c.; all however unnoticed among the variae lectiones given by Valpy, and therefore proving that this manuscript, or its prototype has never been collated. In the description of Britanny, instead of "Hoc pertinet circiter millia passuum Lxx" as in the previous manuscript, we have in the present one "Hoc pertinet circiter millia passuum quingentorum," but still with considerable variation from the Oudendorp edition. Besides the seven books contained in the previous manuscript, this one contains also the several other books written by Cæsar or attributed to him, as well as those by Hirtius, &c. These last books are more rare in manuscript than the seven genuine books *De Bello Gallico*. We give here the last sentence of the *De Bello Hispanico*, taken from this manuscript to show that in every book there are numerous various readings:

MANUSCRIPT.

"Agros provinciamque vestro impulsu depopulatus: In quo vos victores existimabatis. An me deleto non animad-vertebatis decem habere lectas quidem legiones populum Romanum quæ non solum vobis resistore sed etiam cœlum diruere possent. Quarum laudibus et virtute"

204 CESAR (Jules) SA VIE ET GESTES (en Françoy)

royal folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

A very elegant manuscript with the numerous capitals richly illuminated in gold and colours, and consisting of 219 leaves. The first page is adorned with a miniature painting representing a warrior in gold armour, having a sword in his right hand and a scroll in his left, issuing from his tent to meet warriors

EDITION.

"Eorum una pars quam Gallos obtainere dictum est initium capit a flumine Rhodano; continetur Garumna flumine, Oceano, finibus Belgarum; attingit etiam ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum; vergit ad Septentriones.

Spectat inter occasum solis et septentrionem."

EDITION.

"Agros provinciamque vestro impulsu depopulavit. In quo vos victores existimabatis? An me deleto non animad-vertebatis, decem habere legiones Populum Romanum, quæ non solum vobis obsistere, sed etiam cœlum diruere possent? quarum laudibus et virtute"

and civil dignitaries, all in the costume of the fifteenth century, and probably portraits of the time. This page is surrounded by a grotesque border composed of flowers and animals; and the arms of Balthasar de Villars (one of the ancestors of the celebrated Marshal de Villars) are stamped on two of the leaves. This work is the same which M. Paulin Paris in his "Manuscrits François de la Bibliothèque du Roi," has described (vol. I, p. 41) from an unpublished manuscript formerly in the celebrated "Bibliothèque de Louis de Bruges, Seigneur de la Grothuyse." From the quotation given by M. P. Paris we perceive that the text of our manuscript is much better than the one he described, as will be seen from the following comparison:

OUR MANUSCRIPT.

M. P. PARIS'S EDITION.

"Chascun home se doit pener a qui Dieu donne raison et entendement quil sens et entendement se doit penner et ne gaste le temps en oysiveté." "Chascun homme à qui Dieu a donné sens et entendement se doit penner et aviser qu'il ne gaste le corps ou offense."

Amongst the animals painted in the border surrounding the first leaf of the work there is a *donkey with a lantern surrounded with glasses*, and another donkey (dressed like a monk) playing at dice with a pig. Some of the dignitaries painted on the first leaf have books in their hands, one being apparently bound in red velvet with gilt leaves, and another in green velvet with silvered leaves. We suspect this compilation to have some connexion with a manuscript work quoted in a remarkable article which, without the name of its illustrious author, appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, (1^{er} Mars, 1858) under the title of *Alesia, étude sur la septième campagne de César en Gaule*.

205 CALCHI (Tristani, "Mediolanensis") Historiae Patriæ Libri XI-XX. 4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
Beautifully written. From the arms in gold and colours which are at the beginning, it is evident that this manuscript belonged formerly to the library of the Dukes of Savoy.

206 CALENDRIER des Bergiers pour XXVIII Années (1560-87) en Vers folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
A very curious poem, in old French (totally different from the ancient "*Compost et Calendrier des Bergiers*,") and very similar to our "*Tusser's Points of Good Husbandry*," but of which we can find no mention.

207 CAMBRIDGE. Statuta Collegii Christi Cantabrigiæ. Accedunt Leges sive Statuta Cantabrigiensia, calf 4to. SÆC. xvii. (1637) ON PAPER
Some are in Latin; and some: "Reports of Meetings" of the sixteenth century, are in English.

208 CAMBRIDGE. Statuta, &c. Collegii S. Johannis Evangelistæ, with the Charters of Queen Elizabeth and Charles I, Account of the Foundations, &c. folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
At the end are fourteen closely written pages, entitled: "Collegium S. Johannis Evangelistæ in Academia Cantabrigiensi una cum ejusdem Fundatrice et Benefactoribus, Anno Dom. 1679," followed by seventeen others, containing "Statuta Ecclesiæ Collegialis Beatae Mariæ Virginis de Southwell in Diocesi Eboracensi et Commitatu Nottinghamiensi."

209 CAMILLI DA NOCERA (Pier Antonio, "Maestro Generale de Minor Conventuali) Ordini da osservarsi... in tutti i conventi.... della Provincia di Bologna 4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
An official document, with signatures and seal.

210 CAMPANELLA (Fra Tommaso) Città dell' Oriente Sole, cioe Dialogo di Repubblica.—Centocinquanta Concetti metodici della universa Scienza Politica, vellum folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
A very curious manuscript by this celebrated Italian philosopher, who died in 1639. Both the works in this volume contain considerable variations from the text in the excellent edition of the works of Campanella lately under-

taken by M. D'Ancona at Turin, which however may be accounted for, as the learned editor complains much of the bad manuscript he had to put up with. This manuscript, written no doubt during the life of Campanella and in the second part of which the Latin text is followed by an Italian explanation, contains either a translation made by Campanella himself of the original Latin works, or one made under his superintendence by a friend or a pupil.

211 **CAMPANELLA** (*Fra Tomaso*) *Poetica* 4to. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER
 Written in a bold Italian hand at the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is well known that Campanella wrote this work in Latin, and delivered it in manuscript to Cardinal Aldobrandini, at Rome, and that it was subsequently translated into Spanish, and published as an original work of the translator. Afterwards Campanella inserted a work on the same subject, in his first volume of the *Philosophia rationalis*, printed at Paris in 1638. This Italian translation, certainly written during the life of the author, was probably his own work.

212 **CAMPANUS** *Novariensis ad Urbanum IV. de Erroribus Ptolomæi morocco* folio. S.E.C. xiv-xv. ON PAPER
 This is a scarce and interesting astronomical manuscript, not a single copy of this work being mentioned in the great "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis," or by Hænel. It was unknown to Lalande as well as to Fabricius.

213 **CAMPANI** *de Novaria Theorica Planetarum, Scriptum per me Do. Comitum de Pontenigo et expletum XXV Julii 1477—JOHANNIS ARCHANGELI Tabulæ Astronomicæ* folio. S.E.C. xv. (1477) ON PAPER
 Finely written with diagrams, some coloured. The age in which Campanus of Novara lived has often been mistated, but Tiraboschi has proved, beyond a doubt, from a letter addressed to him by Simone Genovese, that this eminent Mathematician was Chaplain to Pope Urban IV., who was elected to the Papacy in 1261. According to the best Bibliographers this important work has never been published. Of "Johannes Archangelus" we can find no trace, unless this author be the Johannes Angelus, of Aichen in Bavaria, some of whose works are mentioned by Lalande. In any case both these important works seem to be unpublished. The numerous numerical figures are according to the Arabic system, in both works and the tables they contain.

214 **CAMPANI**, *Novariensis, Theorica Planetarum cum Commento* 4to. S.E.C. xiv-xv. ON PAPER
 This work contains a commentary upon the *Theorica Planetarum* by the celebrated Campanus, as appears from the work itself. The numerical figures are all written in conformity with the Arabic system.

215 **CAMPANI** (*Johannis Antonii*) *Oratio in Die Cinerum apud Pium Papam secundum, A.D. MCCCCCLXII die vero III Martii half morocco* 4to. S.E.C. xv. ON VELLUM
 Beautifully written on vellum, the first page within an elegant border, which as well as the initial C. is richly illuminated in gold and colours. This was probably the copy presented to Pope Pius II, the celebrated Æneas Sylvius. This Manuscript was formerly in the splendid collection of the Marquis Maffei at Verona.

216 **CANDIDUS** *de Genitura Hominis—PALAVICINI* (*Baptistæ Marchionis*) *Historia flendæ Crucis et Funeris Jesu Christi Carmine conscripta ad Beatissimum Papam Eugenium IV.—PHILOGENIA, Comœdia, Expletum per me Dominum Philippum Tiessenum Clericum Laudensem tertio Nonas Septembbris 1484 hora Prandii—LUCIANI Dialogus Carontis et Mercurii Ranutio interprete—ÆNEAS SYLVII, postea Pii II, Historia de duabus Amantibus et Somnium de Fortuna* 4to. S.E.C. xv. ON PAPER
 A very curious collection. This work of Peter Candidus, a physician of Milan, was several times published at Rome and elsewhere during the fifteenth

century. We do not find any mention of this Palavicini in Tiraboschi. B. Palavicino is mentioned in the *Index* of Quadrio, but the reference being erroneous, as is too often the case in that index, we have been unable to trace where this name is to be found in the work. Tiraboschi gives an account of the Philogenia, a celebrated Latin play by Ugolino da Parma, of which in the fifteenth century Alb. Eyb gave an extract in his *Margarita Poetica*. It was one of the first Latin plays composed by a modern writer.

217 CANTICA ECCLESIASTICA pro Dominicis et Festis cum Notis musicis
4to. S.E.C. x-xi. ON VELLUM

Finely written. The music in this collection of early chants is written without staves, in what the French call *neumes*, one of the most convincing proofs of its great antiquity (*See fac-simile*).

218 CAPECELATRO (D. Francesco, "Maestro di Campo") Diario de i Tumulti di Napoli. Parte seconda 4to. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER

This is an important unpublished work, unknown to Giustiniani and Riccio, who both speak (*Bibl.* p. 111 and 124—*Memor.* p. 74 and 390) of other works of Fr. Capecelatro. Soria (*Mem.* vol. I. p. 336) quotes this work only from a manuscript. This author, who lived in the XVIIth Century, and who (as he says himself) "Servendo il suo Re personalmente intervenne nella maggior parte delle cose," gives an account of these celebrated *Tumulti* very different from the common one.

219 CAPELLO (Gio. Batt.) il Re Ormondo Tragedia (in Versi)
8vo. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER

With autograph corrections of the author throughout. Allacci in his *Drammaturgia* mentions another tragedy with a similar title, by Mario Cevoli of Pisa, printed at Rome in 1650, but none by Capello, whose work appears to be unpublished.

220 CAPPELLO (Bianca) Compendio della Sua Vita e Morte
4to. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER

At the end of this work, relating the extraordinary adventures of Bianca Cappello, (a well-known Venetian lady who fled from her family with her paramour, and afterwards became Grand-Duchess of Tuscany) there are some notes in the autograph of the celebrated Apostolo Zeno.

221 CARDINO (Andrea, "Cavaliere Napoletano nato in Geneura") Relazione di Geneura
folio. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER

A very important manuscript (consisting of 48 leaves) relative to the Affairs of Geneva, especially after the introduction of Calvinism, concluding with the words "Hæretica Patria non possidebis ossa mea. A.C." This work, full of curious and minute information, contains also a biography of Calvinus. It is in the autograph of the author, prepared for publication, with a dedication to Philip IV King of Spain.

222 CARLO V. Proposta fatta a Francesco Re di Francia da Monsig. Ardinghelli Nuntio di Papa Paulo III. sopra il Negotio della Pace con l'Imperator Carlo V, l'Anno 1541—PROPOSTA fatta dal Cardinale di Ferrara al Senato Venetiano in Nome del Re di Francia nell' Anno 1544, per indurlo alla Lega contra Carlo V—TRATTATO et Conclusione della Lega tra Pio V, il Re Catolico et la Signoria di Venetia composto per Michele Soriano Ambasciatore Veneto—LIGA perpetua contra Turcas
folio. S.E.O. xvii. ON PAPER

We cannot find the *Trattato . . . composto per M. Soriano*, amongst the *Relazioni* published in the 9 volumes (all that have arrived in London), of the excellent collection of *Relazioni Venete*, published at Florence, by M. Alberi, and therefore we have every reason to believe it unpublished.

223 CARNEVAL. Del Carnevale, la Mascherata, la Giostra, il Convito, il Ballo et il Giuoco, Interlocutori Grifilo et Diafane
vellum *folio.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
A present from C. T. De Murr to the celebrated Brunck, whose original auto-graph Dissertation on Carnevals in French (consisting of thirty-six folio pages) is prefixed.

224 CARRARA (Ubertini) de profligato ad Tibiscum Magno Turcarum Sultano ab Armis Leopoldii Imp. Epinicium, with various other Latin Poems, Orations and Dissertations by this learned Jesuit in the volume
folio. SÆC. xvii—xviii. ON PAPER
A great portion of this large volume (more than 500 pages) seems to be in the autograph of the author and unpublished. Concerning Ubertino Carrara, the Jesuit, who was perhaps the most celebrated Latin poet of his time, and the author of the Heroic Poem on Columbus, see the *Biographie Universelle* (vol. VII, p. 202.)

225 CARTHUSIENSIA Ordinis Privilegia 8vo. SÆC. xv. ON VELLUM
A curious collection. The first *Bulla* is of the Pope Alexander IV. (thirteenth century). This manuscript affords curious specimens of old Arabic numerical figures.

226 CASSIANI (S. Joannis) COLLATIONES CUM PATRIBUS EGYPTIIS HABITÆ —EJUSDEM super libero Arbitrio Determinatio—IDEM DE INSTITUTIS PATRUM et de octo principalibus Vitiis
blue morocco extra, joints, gilt edges, with the sides covered with rich gold tooling in the Grolier style, by C. Lewis
folio. SÆC. xv. ON VELLUM
This beautiful manuscript is a splendid specimen of Italian calligraphy, having the numerous elegant capitals richly illuminated in gold and colours. There are also several exquisite borders *most delicately painted in gold, silver and colours*, with birds, flowers, &c. in several of which *full length portraits of the Saint* are introduced. As an example of Italian art in the fifteenth century this is, perhaps, one of the most desirable manuscripts ever offered for sale. St. John Cassian, born in the middle of the fourth century, is considered the founder of the Sect of Semi-Pelagians, who rejected the received Dogma respecting Grace and Original Sin. This new Doctrine appeared most prominently in the XIIith Collation, and was opposed by St. Prosper in his book “*contra Collatorem*.” The Council of Rome, under Pope Gelasius, placed his writings amongst those which were to be considered as apocryphal, and though it did not forbid them enjoined that they should be read with caution. The best and most useful of his writings is the work “*de Institutis Patrum*,” although even in this the germ of his erroneous opinions concerning Grace is perceptible. His language being clear, easy, agreeable, ingenious, and although perhaps too diffuse, full of unction and persuasion, his writings have been the chief source from whence founders of monastic institutions have drawn their rules. St. Cassian was himself the Founder of two monastic institutions, male and female, of which the celebrated Abbey of St. Victor, near Marseilles, was the first, and over which he was still presiding in the year 433, (as is mentioned in the Chronicle of St. Prosper) having under his discipline nearly 5000 Monks. The best test of the value of his institutions is the fact asserted by the Patriarch Photius, that in his day those monasteries which still observed his rules strictly, were most flourishing, whilst those which had neglected them were languishing or fallen into decay.

227 CASSIANO. Incomença el libro dele colationi di Sancti Padri composto dal sapientissimo et clarissimo Abbate Johanni Cassiano
folio. SÆC. xiv—xv. ON PAPER
This early Italian translation of the “Collationes Patrum” of St. John Cassian was quoted, as unpublished, from a single manuscript by the Academy della Crusca (See *Vocabolario*, vol. VI, p. 27). It has recently (in 1854) been

THE LIBRI MANUSCRIPTS.

published at Lucca by Monsignor Bini, to whom Italian literature is indebted for several other important publications. In the preface Mr. Bini gives interesting details relating to the scarcity and value of manuscripts containing this classic version, stating that, one excepted, all the manuscripts of this translation which he had inspected, were imperfect. The present one is complete, containing the entire twenty-four *Collazioni*, published by Mr. Bini, and it certainly looks older than the only complete manuscript, quoted by the learned editor, which is of the year 1442. At the beginning of each *Collazione* our manuscript contains an index of the chapters, which is not in the edition. The text of the present manuscript is very good and affords constant variations from the edition. As in his preface (p. xix.) Mr. Bini has called especial attention to several portions of the *Collazioni*, which were quoted by "Fra Bartolomeo da San Concordio" in his *Ammaestramenti*, we subjoin a few quotations of the same sentences in order to show how much our manuscript differs from the edition :

MANUSCRIPT (COLLAZ. III. CAP. X.)

"Queste visibili ricchezze del mondo lasciadole noi non lasciamo le cose nostre ma l'altrui."

EDITION.

"Adunque lasciando queste visibili ricchezze del mondo non gittiamo le nostre ricchezze, ma l'altrui."

MANUSCRIPT (COLLAZ. V. CAP. IV.)

"A quelli che studiano in purità molto giova se si levano dinanzi le materie delle passioni carnali."

EDITION.

"Onde molto giova a coloro che studiano in purità che sottraggano da loro primieramente le materie di quelle cotali passioni per le quali si può generare nell'anima che è ancora inferma o ragione o ricordo di quelle cotali passioni!"

In its laconic style, as well as in the selection of the words, our manuscript is more conformable to the translation of "Fra Bartolomeo," and seems older than the text published at Lucca.

228 CASSIANO (S. Giovanni) Instituti dellì Monaci Cenobiti

4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER

This important manuscript belonged to the famous library of S. Giustina of Padova. The celebrated Apostolo Zeno in his annotations to *Fontanini* (vol. II, p. 476) says concerning this translation, "Ne fu fatto un vecchio volgarizzamento da me veduto scritto a mano, ma non so se mai sia stato messo alle stampe." The text is very good.

229 CASSIODORI SENATORIS LIBER HUMANARUM LITERARUM qui scribitur de Artibus et Disciplinis secularium Studiorum, hoc est de Grammatica, de Retorica, (*sic*) de Dialetica, (*sic*) de Philosophia, de Matematica, (*sic*) de Arithmetica, de Geometrica, (*sic*) de Astronomia, de Musica—*AUGUSTINUS* (S.) de Doctrina Christiana, contra Mendacium, de Musica, de Ordine, de Civitate Dei, et de Genesi ad litteram (Excerpta tantummodo ex S. Augustini Opusculis)—
INCERTI Versus de XII Ventis

folio or rather square 4to. SEC. viii-ix. ON VELLUM

This very important Manuscript of Cassiodorus, consisting of 109 leaves, with very elegant diagrams, would afford many emendations of the text as exhibited in the Benedictine edition. From folio 49 to 56 the scribe has repeated a portion of the Treatise de Dialetica on account of the variations, to be found chiefly in the examples.

This Manuscript, written partly in the finest Carlovingian small characters, and partly in the finest large and small uncial letters, belongs to the *end of the eighth or the beginning of the ninth century*. Some pages are entirely written in the most minute and finest uncial characters ever seen. The Greek words also are very finely written in the uncial Greek character; and the whole of the rubrics, as well as the numerous marginal notes, are in the uncial character, which last fact is another test of the great antiquity of the manuscript, which the form of some letters, chiefly of the *g*, shows to have some connection with the Irish or Anglo-Saxon Schools. The numerous diagrams are often ornamented with curious figures, and

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even with human heads, very finely executed. This manuscript contains the most important scientific works of Cassiodorus, amongst which the treatises *de Arithmeticā*, *de Geometriā*, *de Astronomiā*, *de Musica*, (the whole of them both with Roman and Greek numerical notes, without any notion of a *value of position* or decimal system,) are extremely important for the history of science. Manuscripts of these works of Cassiodorus, as may be ascertained by consulting Hænel and the "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regia Pariensis," are of the greatest rarity. As an instance of the importance of the various readings, we quote from the reverse of leaf 27, the words, *Quod etiam Tullius in Ortesio*, shewing that the celebrated philosophical work of Cicero, called Hortensius, and now lost, was still in existence in the time of Cassiodorus. Instead of this interesting quotation, we find in the editions of Cassiodorus (even in the best by the learned Benedictine Dom Garet, vol. II, p. 544), the words *Tullius in ostensione*, which signify nothing. At the end of the manuscript we find the *Incerti Versus de duodecim ventis*, which were first edited by Pithou, and subsequently republished by Burmann, Wernsdorf, Lemaire, Meyer, &c., but always in such a shape as to set at defiance the skill of the most learned philologist. This ancient little poem is so different in our manuscript from the printed one that we deem it proper to print in *juxta-position* the first verses taken from the manuscript, and the Wernsdorf (Lemaire) edition which accompanies the manuscript:

MANUSCRIPT.

"Venti huiusque sex gemini dextra leva.
que iugantur
Atque ita bis seno circumdant flamme
mundum
Primus aparthias artioo spirat ab axe
huic nostra nomen lingua est sep-
tentrio finctum
Circius hinc dextro gelidus circumtonat
antrothras græcia propria dixere lo-
quella."

EDITION.

"Quatuor a quadro consurgunt limine venti:
Hos circum gemini dextra lævaque ju-
gantur,
Atque ita bis seno circumdant flamme
mundum
Primus Aparthias arctoo spirat ab axe
Huic nostra nomen lingua est Septem-
trio factum.
Circius huic dexter gelido circumtonat
antro:
Thrascian Græci propria dixere loquela."

It is hardly necessary to add here that in the manuscript the greatest portion of the first verse is wanting, and that the verses are written almost like prose. (See also No. 248 in the present Catalogue.)

A previous owner has added to this manuscript valuable annotations, containing various readings taken from an ancient manuscript in the public library of Paris, &c. &c. This manuscript, as is apparent from a note pre-fixed, was presented by a M. Bouché to M. Alexandre Dumas, the celebrated novelist, at whose bankruptcy, after the revolution of 1848, it was sold. (See *facsimile*).

230 CASTALDO (Antonio, "Napolitano Principale Notaro del Regno") Historia delle cose accorse in Napoli dal Tempo che fu Vicere D. Pietro di Toledo Marchese di Villafranca et d'altri particolari di molti anni prima insino alla Ribellione di Ferrante Sanseverino Principe di Salerno et d'altre occorenze dopoi seguite *vellum* *folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER*

These memoirs, entering into the most minute details of private and public events, are intimately connected with the history of the Emperor Charles V. and contain more information about the manners of the Neapolitans during the sixteenth century than any other work which we have seen on the subject. This work was inserted in the sixth volume of the *Raccolta di Storici Napoletani*, but we are informed by Giustiniani (*Bibl. p. 111*) and Soria, (*Memorie*, vol. I, p. 157,) that the publisher negociated with some wealthy Neapolitan families in order to omit (for a certain sum of money) those portions of Castaldo's work which might occasion them annoyance by the details he gave of their ancestors. This manuscript would therefore greatly assist a new editor, in restoring the mutilated work to its original shape. See also No. 712 in the present Catalogue.

231 CASTILLO (Diego Enriquez del, "Coronista Capellan y de su Consejo")
Coronica del quarto Don Enrrique de Gloriosa Memoria
folio. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER

This Chronicle was not published until 1787, and the manuscripts contain many interesting variations from the printed text.

232 CATALOGUE des Manuscrits et des Livres imprimés formant la Bibliothèque de M. Gerard, Sécrétaire de S. M. l'Empereur d'Autriche
3 vols. folio. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

The bibliographical notices appended to many of the articles of this extensive library render this manuscript Catalogue very interesting. The first volume is entirely devoted to the extensive collection of manuscripts, which consisted of several hundred volumes, chiefly relating to ancient French poetry and history, and to the history of Flanders. Several of these manuscripts belonged formerly to the celebrated Abbey of St. Maximin at Trèves, to the Duke of Burgundy, or to Madame de Montfort, Chanoinesse du Chapitre de Wandrie at Mons.

233 CAVALCHA (Frate Domenico) LIBRO DELLA PATIENTIA il quale si chiama medicina del cuore. Seguita il serventese nel quale si contiene le sententia del presente trattato della patientia—EGIDIO (B. Frate, "Il quale fu tertio compagno di Messere Sancto Francescho")
CAPITOLI DE VITII ET DELLE VIRTUDI
folio. SEC. XV. (1450) ON PAPER

Written in a very distinct hand on 118 leaves of very stout paper, having the numerous capitals illuminated in gold and colours. At the end is the following colophon: "*Finito di scrivere di mano di Giovanni di Canobi Amadori Ciptadino fiorentino questo di xxvii. del mese di settembre MCCCCL.*" This excellent manuscript, very important to an Italian Scholar, was written in Tuscany, and contains many good readings, and would improve, even in the poem or *Serventese* at the end, the text given by Bottari, and recently re-printed at Milan (1840) by Silvestri, in his edition of the *Opere del Cavalca*, (17 vols. in 16mo). The text of the *Capitoli* di Frate Egidio, which is one of the most ancient writings in the Italian language, is in this manuscript much older and more genuine than the one appended to the *Fioretti* di San Francesco (Firenze, 1714, in 4to.) an edition quoted by the Crusca Academy. A few sentences taken from the beginning will suffice to corroborate our statement.

MANUSCRIPT.

"La gratia di Dio e della sancte virtudi sono via et schala di salire in cielo, ma le vitia et i peccati sono una schala da discendere nel profondo dell' inferno. Le vitia e peccati sono tosco mortale."

EDITION.

"La grazia di Dio e della virtù sono via e scala da salire al Cielo; ma li vizj e li peccati sono via e scala da discendere nel profondo dello inferno. Le vizj e li peccati sono tosco e veleno mortale."

234 CELADENI (Alexii, "Episcopi Gallipolitani") Libri III Consolationis ad Maximilianum Augustum de Obitu Filii deque ipsa Morte in genere
4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER

We do not find the name of this writer mentioned by any author that we have perused.

235 CEREMONIALE dellli Cardinali, *vellum* *folio. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER*

An unpublished work, expressly written as a Guide to those entering the service of a Cardinal, and for Cardinals themselves. To show how minute are the ceremonies of the Roman Cardinals, we find, at the end of this volume, that the Cardinal is to meet the nephews of a dead Pope at the staircase, but those of the existing Pope *un passo meno*.

236 CESSULIS (Jacobi de) LIBER SUPER LUDUM SCACCORUM. "Explicit Liber de Moribus Hominum et Offitiis nobilium et popularium super Ludo Scacchorum Deo gratias Amen"—DANTIS ALAGLERII DE FLORENTIA LIBER MONARCHIA—LIBER FACETI, Incipit: "Moribus et Vita quisquis vult esse facetus"—DE OPERE ASTROLABII, "Incipit Nomina instrumentorum astrolabii hæc sunt" 4to. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM

This manuscript has at the beginning the work of J. de Cessulis, which is the original of the celebrated "GAME AND PLAYE OF THE CHESSSE," as it is entitled by William Caxton, in his translation printed in 1474. This work, which is here adorned with 13 curious illuminations representing the pieces, was once so popular, that besides the original Latin, versions of it in English, French, German, Dutch and Italian, were published in the fifteenth century. The work of DANTE on Monarchy is of the rarest occurrence in manuscript, as it is not mentioned in the *Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regie Parisiensis*, or in Hænel, who found only a translation of it into Italian (dated 1462) in the Escurial. The Liber Faceti, in verse, is as the title expresses it *facetious*, but must not be confounded with the "Liber Faceti docens Mores," which commences "Cum nihil utilius humana credo saluti." In the Treatise *de Opere Astrolabii*, which is interesting and contains several Arabic names, the numerical figures are written according to the Arabic plan, but on folio 64 (reverse) the figures II4 for 24, shew a curious mixture of the Arabic and old Roman systems. Relative to the "Liber faceti" see also No. 14 in the present Catalogue.

237 CHAMBERLAND DE LA FAY (Avocat au Parlement de Paris) La Medecine universelle avec les Règles et l'Ordre à observer pour la Manipulation 4to. Septembre 1767, ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript on Alchemy.

238 CHARTIER (Alain) L'EXIL (en Prose et en Vers)—LE LIVRE de Mellibee et Dame Prudence (par Christine de Pisan)—LE DEBAT de Fortune et de Povreté—LE BREVIAIRE de Noblesse (par Alain Chartier) en Vers—LE RENONCEMENT damours—LAMANT rendu cordelier en l'observance damours (*attribué à Martial d'Auvergne*)—LE MIROUER des dames
vellum, ancient binding, with the arms of Jean Christophe Virey on the sides, and the autograph of Claude Enoc Virey on the first leaf
 folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

A very important collection of old French poems and prose works. The Mellibee is one of the most curious works of that celebrated authoress of the fourteenth century, Christine de Pisan, and the text of this manuscript is exceedingly pure. Respecting Cl. E. Virey, a very learned man, who died in 1636, see the *Biographie Universelle*. In the folio Paris edition of 1528, of the works of A. Chartier, the *Exil* is printed under the less appropriate name of the *Clerical*, and towards the end contains some alterations and additions which are not in this manuscript. In this manuscript the *Breviaire de Noblesse* often totally differs from the same work printed in the above-mentioned edition. As an instance of these variations we give here the four verses which follow the first three stanzas of that work, taken from the manuscript and compared with the edition of 1528:

MANUSCRIPT.

"Pour entendre comment nobles sont faits Douze vertus monstrent ey leur affaire Donques qui veult estre noble parfaist Ses heures dye en cestui breviaire."	"Prince mondains qui vous distes parfaictz En noblesse se me voulez complaire Chascun de vous par esbat plusieurs fois Ses heures dye en cestuy breviaire."
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EDITION.

A new text of some of the works of the most celebrated French poet of the fifteenth century would be a matter of considerable interest.

239 CHINE. Mémoire sur les Isles que les Chinois appellent Isles de *Lieou Kieou* (Envoyé de Chine par le P. Gaubil en Nov^{bre}. 1752)—CARACTÈRES Chinois combinés selon le Choue-wen—LETTRES MONGOLES d'Ouldjaito Souldan et de l'Empereur Arkhoun Khan (written in 1305) *folio. S.EC. xviii. ON PAPER*

An interesting geographical and historical collection. The *Lettres Mongoles*, so important for history, are here in the original Oriental character with a partial transcription. See "Mémoires (Nouveaux) de l'Acad. des Inscriptions" (vol. VII, p. 335). We have in this manuscript some inquiries on the subject, perhaps by De Guignes, before A. Rémusat (1824).

240 CHRONICA Adefonsi III. Regis Asturiarum Cognomento Magni de Regibus Gotorum a Wamba et Oretensium, usque ad Ordonium et Sebastianum—SAMPIRI Astoricensis Episcopi Chronicon Regum Legionis Era DCCCCIV.—PELAGII Ovetensis Episcopi Chronica suorum Temporum Era 1020—CHRONICON Ovetense—CHRONICON Albaldense, 1014—CHRONICON triense ex vetusto Codice Ecclesiæ Compostellanæ *folio. S.EC. xviii. ON PAPER*

Transcripts of the end of the last century of these Chronicles, so important for the History of the Goths. Apparently prepared for publication.

241 CICERONIS (M. T.) INVECTIVÆ in Catalinam et in Sallustium cum ejus Responsione. Item ORATIONES ante Exilium, Gratias agentis in Senatu, et ad Populum; et pro Domo. Item PARADOXA; ORATIONES in Vatinium Testem, pro M. Celio, pro Corn. Balbo, de Responis Aruspicum, de Provinciis Consularibus, pro M. Marcello, pro Q. Ligario, pro Rege Deiotaro; DE AMICITIA; DE SENECTUTE; ORATIONES PHILIPPICÆ; DE ORATORE; ORATOR ad M. Brutum *folio. S.EC. xiv. ON VELLUM*

A large and splendid manuscript on pure vellum, in double columns, which appears to have been written in France, but some of the leaves about the end seem to have been misplaced by the bookbinder. To find in a single manuscript a collection of so many works of Cicero is a very rare occurrence. This appears to have belonged formerly to *Hans Funes*, whose name is written both at the beginning and at the end. A curious fact is that the name and rude likeness of a lady who, in the fifteenth century, possessed this volume, are on the first page. "Hic liber vocatus Tullius nomine est . . . de jaqua Joannis . . ." From another note written towards the end this manuscript seems to have been during the fifteenth century in the possession of Cardinal di San Giorgio, a nephew of Pope Sixtus IV. The text of this manuscript is very good, and there are many valuable various readings. As an instance we give the following, taken towards the end of the second book of the *De Oratore*, compared with Valpy's edition :

MANUSCRIPT.

"Id autem committere vides quam homini censorio."

"At crassus agite vero inquit, ut vultis sed nunc quidem quoniam est id temporis surgendum censeo."

As in this manuscript the *De Oratore* offers such differences in the divisions of the work, &c., from the edition it is to be supposed that its text was derived from some other very ancient and hitherto uncollated codex.

242 CICERONIS (M. T.) Cato Major et Lælius; Paradoxa; Orationes pro M. Marcello, Q. Ligario et Rege Deiotaro; et de Officiis Libri. Accedunt Invectivæ Salustii in Ciceronem et Ciceronis in Salustium in the original binding, with clasp and brass bosses *folio. S.EC. xiv. ON VELLUM*

In the Paradoxa the Greek is beautifully written. At the beginning, on the interior cover, there is an old inscription, almost defaced but still visible,

EDITION.

"Id autem committere, vide quam sit homini turpe censorio."

"Agite vero, ille inquit, ut vultis sed nunc quidem, quoniam id temporis est surgendum censeo."

with these words : " Iste liber est congregationis Sanctæ Justinæ Ordinis Sancti Benedicti," which shews that this fine manuscript formerly belonged to the celebrated library of St. Justina de Padua. Written in a fine old Italian hand, with painted capitals, it is very valuable on account of the pureness of the text, which generally agrees with the best critical editions, although there are also several various readings which deserve notice. We give from it the conclusion of the "Oratio pro Marcello," the words in *italic* shewing the variations from the text in Valpy's edition : " Itaque C. Cesar sic tibi gratias ago, ut *me* omnibus rebus e te non conservato solum, sed etiam ornato tamen ad tua in *me* innumerabilia merita quod fieri iam posse non arbitrabor *magnus* hoc tuo facto cumulus accesserit." It is well known that both the spurious but ancient *Invectiva*, which here follow the "Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro," are of very uncommon occurrence in old manuscripts.

243 CICERO de Senectute, de Amicitia et de Paradoxis—ITEM ejusdem Liber Sinonymtrum (*sic*)—TRACTATUS de Punctis

8vo. SEC. xv. ON VELLUM

A manuscript note prefixed states that this elegant manuscript was written for Giovanni Grassi da Carpi, whose arms are emblazoned on the first page, which is within an elegant border. The capitals throughout are illuminated in gold and colours. In his "Bibliotheca Latina" Fabricius says that the *Pseudo Ciceron Liber de Synonymis* was published at Augsburg in 1488, under the title of "De Proprietatibus Terminorum," and at Padua in 1483, with the title of *De Proprietate Terminorum*. From the quotations given by Fabricius it seems that the present manuscript, which begins with the letter of Cicero to Lucio Veturio, not only contains several various readings, but that after the said letter the manuscript work is quite different from the Augsburg edition. It does not begin like that with "Inter polliceri et promittere," (for being alphabetically arranged, the first sentence of it is "Abditum: opertum: obscurum," &c. &c.) and at the proper places instead of Pollicere or Pronitttere we find "Pollet: Adornatum," &c. and "Promitto: Polliceor," &c. Manuscripts of the Synonyma are scarce, and this is beautifully written in red and black, with ample margins of the purest vellum. The "Tractatus de punctorum ordine," which is at the end, begins with the words "Quædam sunt essentialia quædam accidentalia." We do not find it either in the collection of Putschius or Gothofredus, and it seems to be a rather modern work. At the end of the volume the scribe has written these two verses :

" Qui sequitur bachum taxillos et meretrices
Vivet infamis: et semper egenus erit."

We shall only add that throughout this manuscript there are numerous important various readings, and as an instance content ourselves with giving the verses at the beginning of the *De Senectute*, as compared with Lemaire's edition :

MANUSCRIPT.

" O Tite si quid ego te adiuto curamve
levasso
Quæ te nunc coquit versatque in pec-
tore fixa
" Et qua deprimeris en quid erit premij?"

EDITION.

O Tite si quid ego adiuto curamve
levasso,
Quæ nunc te coquit et versat sub
pectore fixa
Ecquid erit pretii?"

244 CICERONIS (M. T.) Cato Major et Lælius

oblong 12mo. SEC. xv. ON VELLUM

A very elegant and excellent manuscript written by an Italian Scribe in *italic*, about the middle of the XVth century. It contains many interesting various readings. For instance, at the beginning of the *Cato major*, after the first two well known verses, instead of *Ecquid erit pretii*, as usually in the editions, this manuscript has, like the previous one "et qua deprimeris ecquid erit premii." Such a variation in an author so much studied is very valuable. We cannot find any mention of it in the best editions of

THE LIBRI MANUSCRIPTS.

the work *De Senectute*, nor even in the excellent edition of the *Cato Major*, given by M. Bouillet, in preparing which he was so much assisted by the admirable labours of M. V. Leclerc upon Cicero.

245 CICERONIS (M. T.) *Epistolæ ad Diversos (seu ad Familiares)*
folio. SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM

This fine manuscript, written in Italy, on pure vellum, which deserves collation on account of the various readings it exhibits, is also valuable for the emendations written on the margins by no mean scholar, if they are conjectural, and very important if taken from an older Codex. As an example, in the first Epistle to Lentulus for *conquiescas*, the marginal annotator suggests *conquisti*, and for *se egit* sic *egit*, both which readings are adopted by Valpy. As a specimen of the variae lectiones the collation of the Ep. ii. ad Lentulum must suffice.

MANUSCRIPT.	EDITION.
Cannii	Caninii
Removere	Commoveare
Nobis reconciliata voluntas esse Senatus	Reconciliata nobis voluntas Senatus esse:
quod cum dicendo	quod tum dicendo
Prospiceram	Perspiceram
Id est quidem factum	Id quod est factum
Hee controversia.	Hac controversia.

An additional proof showing that this manuscript is derived from a much older one, and in all probability not collated, is that it not only contains important variations (in several cases agreeing with the Medicean manuscript quoted in Valpy), but also that the Epistolæ are disposed in quite a different order from the editions of the *Familiares*. The first seven books generally agree with the editions, but instead of the eighth book (*Cœli ad Ciceronem*) we have in the manuscript the long and celebrated letter of Cicero ad Quintum Fratrem, which is generally printed after the "Epistolæ ad Atticum." Then follow a great number of letters from or to Cicero, including those from Cæsar, Antonius, Terentia, Dolabella, Tiro, &c.

246 CICERONIS (M. T.) *Epistolæ ad Atticum, Brutum, Quintum Fratrem*
aliasque *Familiares*
folio. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM

Beautifully written by an Italian scribe on 276 leaves of very pure vellum, and adorned with elegant capitals illuminated in gold and colours, the first page being surrounded by a very elaborate border, having at the bottom two winged Cupids, supporting a shield from which the arms have been erased. In the early part of the manuscript the Greek quotations, omitted by the Scribe, have been supplied in a more recent hand, very like the autograph of Paul Manuce, to whom this copy formerly belonged, as is stated in a manuscript memorandum written in the early part of the XVIth century, and pasted on the fly-leaf. Some of the marginal annotations in small characters, are also undoubtedly in the well-known handwriting of Paulus Manutius. At the end are two letters in a more recent hand, one from Plutarch to Trajan, and the other from Cornelia, the Daughter of Scipio Africanus, to her son C. Gracchus, with a short life of her prefixed. But it is not only on account of its calligraphy that this manuscript deserves great attention, for it is well-known that nothing is more rare than ancient manuscripts containing the *Epistolæ ad Atticum*. So much so is it the case that while in the great "Catalogus Bibl. Reg. Paris." there are almost innumerable manuscripts of the *Epistolæ ad familiares*, only five manuscripts (the whole of them rather modern) of the *ad Atticum* are described in the same catalogue. In this manuscript the various portions are not arranged as in the editions, and it contains a great number of various readings which it would be too long to quote here, but which deserve the attention of the scholar.

247 CICERO (Marcus Tullius) *de Officiis*
in the original binding, with clasps and brasses fol. SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM

A valuable manuscript written in Italy, in double columns, with glosses, various readings and corrections taken from other manuscripts by some learned Florentine of the fifteenth century, as appears from the orthography of an

ancient note at the beginning, "I (Uno) Tilio de Offitiis tocho (*sic*) nelle diverse." The text is excellent and offers valuable variations from the editions. At the end there is a small Latin poem, *Nomina Apostolorum*, and other verses.

248 CICERO'S Officiorum Liber *folio. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM*

The name of the Scribe is at the end of the Offices :

M: ::'s ist: l:b:r :st l:ou:rd.: b:n: qu::nd:m Ingh.
M25s Ist2 l3b2r 2st l24n1rd3 b4n3 qu4d1m Ingh!
Meus iste liber est leonardi boni quondam Inghi.

Which mode of representing the vowels by dots or numbers has some connexion with the numerical figures expressed by dots, which are mentioned in the *Archæologia* (vol. X, p. 373). Bon or Boni was a noble Venetian family known to collectors for their love of fine manuscripts and scarce books, finely bound. At the commencement is the *Pseudo-Epistle of Pontius Pilate*, which is rare in manuscript. After the "Liber de officiis" are letters addressed to the King of Cyprus and the Doge of Genoa, dated Padua 1381, followed by Latin Grammatical Treatises in verse and prose. This fine manuscript successively belonged to several learned men whose names are written here and there with various dates of the fifteenth century on different leaves, some having been defaced. One of these early possessors was Franciscus Panhormita. There is a Greek alphabet finely written on the last page and an inscription in modern Greek at the end of the work of Cicero. The grammatical works on prosody which fill the last six pages of the manuscript, are of two different descriptions. The first is a treatise on prosody, consisting of about two hundred verses, beginning "Cum quo sublimis et compositiva nobis," and the other a prose treatise on prosody, commencing "Litterarum aliae sunt vocales aliae consonantes." Of neither of these grammatical tracta can a trace be found in Gothofredus, Putschius, Lindemann, Keil, Gaisford, or in any other collection that we have perused, and they are therefore most probably *unpublished*. They are written in treble columns, which is a very rare occurrence in manuscripts. The last page contains, with appropriate diagrams, the *versus de ventis*, which the celebrated Pithou first published in his *Epigrammata vetera*, and which P. Burman has inserted in his *Anthologia latinorum epigrammatum* (vol. II, p. 386), stating "Hos versus ultra modo depravatos video." These verses which are of very rare occurrence in manuscripts are found in the present volume, with such a number of various readings as to be almost a different Poem. We give here as an instance of these variations the first six verses as they are written in this manuscript (see also No. 229 in the present Catalogue):

" Quatuor a quadro consurgunt undique venti
Hos circum gemini dextra levaque premuntur
... bissernum tenent hoc ordine mondum
(Sunt?) subsolanus vulturnus et eurus eoo
Circius occasum Zefirusque favonius afflent
Subveniunt aquilo, Boreas et horus ab alto."

249 CICERO (M. T.) de Officiis et de Paradoxis cum Glossis et Notis

folio. SEC. xv. (1425) ON VELLUM

Finely written by an Italian scribe with the date thus: "MIIIIXXV." Not only are the various readings exhibited by this manuscript of importance to the critical scholar, but the Notes, and even the Glossæ, generally so worthless, are also of the greatest value. To each of the numerous divisions there is a heading in red ink, which is not to be found in the printed editions. The books are not divided in the usual manner, for the first and second chapters of Book II. form the two last of Book I. in this manuscript. The following may serve as a specimen of the "Variae Lectiones":

MANUSCRIPT.

LIBER II. CAP. I. "In quo verbo lapsa consuetudo deflexit de via sensim que eo deducta est ut ab honesto utile secernens."

VALPY EDITION.

LIBER II. CAP. III. "In quo lapsa consuetudo deflexit de via sensim que deducta est ut honestatem ab utilitate secernens," &c.

Manuscripts of the Paradoxa are not of common occurrence.

250 CICERO (M. T.) de Officiis
old French green morocco, gilt edges 8vo. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM
 Written on pure vellum in 1436, with the name of the scribe, viz. "Explicit liber officiorum Marci tullii Ciceronis, finit⁹ p me Johen frang in anno dñi M° cccc⁹ 36° decima die Marcy." Singularly enough in this manuscript the entire work is divided into various chapters, with the rubrics written in red. At the beginning of the work there is an elegant border in gold and colours, and here and there are some curious drawings on the margins. At the end there is a tract of S. Ambrosius *de Rege*, and at the beginning several pages in old French upon the *Plague*, with some abstracts from various ancient authors, and amongst them the curious sentence from Isidorus, "Greci involute: Romani graviter, Angli pompatice: Galli splendide dictare conseruerunt."

251 CICERO (M. T.) de Officiis Accedit Aretini Praefatio ad Cosmam Medicem ad librum Aristotelis *Economicorum*
in the original stamped binding, with clasp, on which is engraved "droite-voyr" 8vo. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM
 Written on pure vellum by a French artist at the latter part of the fifteenth century in a neat running hand, with the initials illuminated in gold and colours, and a fine border on the first leaf. It consists of 134 leaves, numbered at the bottom corner. This manuscript belonged to Jean des Maretz, whose autograph signature is on the fly leaf.

252 CICERO (M. T.) de Officiis, *in the original binding* 4to. SEC. XV. PARTLY ON VELLUM, PARTLY ON PAPER
 A valuable manuscript, written in Italy in Roman characters. The text is excellent, with valuable various readings. For instance, almost at the beginning we find :

MANUSCRIPT.	VALPY.
"Neque id in philosophia solum sed etiam feci in exortatione dicendi, illidem libi faciendum ut par sis mihi in utriusque horationis facultate."	"Neque id philosophia solum sed etiam in dicendi exortatione feci; idem tibi censeo faciendum, ut par sis in utriusque orationis facultate."

The *de Officiis*, concluding with the verses :

"Excellunt cunctos hi libros phylosophorum
 Libri quos fecit Tullius offitorum,"

is followed by the long and celebrated Epistle of Cicero to his brother, beginning, "Etsi non dubitabam," of which, however, the conclusion is wanting.

253 CICERO (M. T.) de Oratore—EJUSDEM Oratoriae partitiones—EJUSDEM Orator (cum Glossis) folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER
 The "Orator" has been erroneously headed *De optimo genere dicendi* in the manuscript. The last two works are of no common occurrence in MSS. The various readings in this Codex appear similar to those of the MSS. used by the Juntas for their edition, with, however, some variations.

254 CICERONIS (M. T.) Rhetorica ad Herennium
original binding, with clasps folio. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM
 Written in a beautiful Italian hand, and adorned with capitals, richly illuminated in colours heightened with burnished gold, the first page emblazoned with Italian arms. This manuscript affords interesting various readings and with the three following lots it supports the opinion of those who attribute this work to Cicero, and not to a writer designated as *Incertus*.

255 CICERONIS (M. T.) Rhetorica ad Gaium Herennium cum Glossis
original oak binding 4to. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM
 A fine Italian manuscript. The text is very pure, and contains even at the beginning some various readings. The glosses are old and interesting.

256 CICERONIS (M. T.) *Rhetorica ad Herennium cum Glossis
in the original oak binding* 4to. SEC. xiv. ON PAPER
The text of this manuscript is very pure, and the work is divided into chapters under various headings, very different from the editions.

257 CICERONIS (M. T.) *Rhetorica ad Herennium
original binding* 4to. SEC. xv. (1468) ON PAPER
A valuable manuscript with the name of the scribe : "Ego Pierus Martini Fuentii de Sancto Severino, scripsi hunc librum, Anno Domini millesimo quattuorcentesimo sexagesimo octavo, Tempore Pauli Papae secundi in Scola egregii preceptoris Petri Felitiani de Ciculo, Amen." At the beginning there are old glosses apparently unpublished.

258 CICERONE (M. T.) *Rethorica nova de Tulio translatata in vulgare* 4to. SEC. xv. ON VELLUM
A most elegant manuscript on Italian vellum, consisting of 75 leaves, with the capitals executed in gold and colours, and having six initial letters painted as miniatures, in colours heightened with gold. The first page is surrounded by a *beautiful illuminated border*, containing several figures of angels, monkes, animals, &c., having at the bottom the figure of a lady (most probably a likeness), holding a shield with the arms of the ancient owner. The illuminations are of a *peculiar character*, very seldom to be found in manuscripts. The translation (a curious fact) is not in Italian, but in the *Venetian dialect*, as pure as possible, as will be seen from the following quotation: "Cornelio homo nuovo iera enzegnoso, iera amastrado, iera a boni homeni e studiosi amigo."

259 CICERONIS (M. T.) *Somnium Scipionis (cum quibusdam Glossis)—
DE LEGIBUS quibusdam Digesti cum Commentario, Jacobi Putei* 4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER
In the autograph of the celebrated Jacopo del Pozzo, who was one of the most famous Jurists of his time, and Professor of Jurisprudence at Pavia. (See also No. 847 in the present Catalogue).

260 CICERONIS (M. T.) *Tusculanae Disputationes* 4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER
With the name of the owner for whom it was written: "Hic liber est Pauli de Bargalglis," and also that of the scribe, "Scriptus per me Petrum de Landinis Vulterrannum, Anno dni. 1414." The text is very pure. The learned scribe was probably a relative of Cristoforo Landino, the celebrated commentator of Dante, who was born in 1424, and studied at Volterra under Angiolo da Todi.

261 CINI (Fra Giulio, "Novitio nel Convento del Annontiata di Fiorenza") *Eime* 4to. SEC. xvi. (1581) ON PAPER
An autograph manuscript prepared for the press but never published. The dedication to J. Tavanthio, General of the Order of Serviti, is dated *Florentiae tertio Nonas Septembbris, Anno CICCIOLXXXI.* This volume contains Latin poems as well as Sonneti and Canzone in Italian. Among the Latin verses is one "in Priapum."

262 CISTERCIENSIS ORDINIS S. BENEDICTI OFFICIA ECCLESIASTICA ET REGULE CUM PRIVILEGIIS, &c. 12mo. SEC. xiii. ON VELLUM
Prefixed is a most important list, consisting of nine leaves in double columns, of the Cistercian Monasteries and Nunneries, in all parts of the globe, amongst which will be found Bellus Locus in Anglia, Regalis Locus juxta Oxoniam in Anglia, Reivallis in Anglia, De Fontanis in Anglia, Mellifons in Hybernia, Boxelia in Anglia, Furnestum in Anglia, De Jac and Blanca Lauda in Wallia, Combmare in Anglia, Straford in Anglia, Bildeuas in Anglia, St. Eduardus in Scotia, and the numerous others subsequently established in *England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland*, as *FILIAE* of the Mother-Churches. The list begins with this heading: "Anno domini M° XCIVII° XII° Kal. Aprilia fundata est domus Cystercii Cabilonensis dyoceseos, mater totius

ordinis nostri." The list, written certainly no later than the end of the XIIIth century, contains about 800 names of monasteries and nunneries of that order, which (from Tripoli, Constantinople and Hungary, to the end of Ireland and Spain) were established in less than two centuries! This volume contains also a collection of privilegia and bullæ delivered by ancient popes; the *Carta Caritatis*, the *Constitutiones* of the year 1256, and some other matters of the same kind, including some written at a later period. A very curious fact is that one of the *Constitutiones* of the year 1256, stating "De secularibus ne servant in coquinis vel mensa abbatis" is defaced. In every respect this manuscript, consisting of several hundred leaves of vellum, is interesting.

263 CISTERCIENSIS Ordinis Officium ad Monachum seu Monialem benedicendum
8vo. SÆC. XVI. ON VELLUM

Beautifully written, with the arms of the first owner (the *Fleur de lis*, &c.) emblazoned in gold and colours on the last leaf.

264 CLAIRAUT (A. C.) Examen d'une Courbe Géométrique
4to. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript with diagrams, dated 3 Janvier 1728 à Paris. When this celebrated mathematician wrote this *Examen* he was only 15 years old, having been born in 1713.

265 CLAUDIANI (Claudii) IN RUFINUM LIBRI II. ET ALIA OPUSCULA, CUM GLOSSIS PERVETUSTIS (ineditis) small folio. SÆC. XII. ON VELLUM

The readings of this early manuscript generally agree with those deemed by Burman the best, and reproduced by Valpy in his edition. As a specimen we select a few of those exhibited in the Epithalamium Honorii et Mariæ:

MANUSCRIPT.	EDITION.	MANUSCRIPT.	EDITION.
Line 1 promisse	progressse	Line 34 Stilico	Stilichon
" 2 primoque	pronoque	" 37 Mihi pignus	Fœnus mihi
" 7 fixit	fixit	" 44 reddis	tridis
" 14 longa moras	segra moras	" 61 perpetuo	perpetuum
" 19 Thessalico roseos	Thesalicos roseo	contempta	contenta
pecebat pectine	pecebat pollice	" 68 Platanus Platanis	Platani platanis
crines	crines	" 79 iræ faciles	faciles iræ
" 24 thalamis	tabulis	" 83 ventis	pennis
" 33 Orandum misi	Oratum misi		

It is not only as a poet that Claudian deserves the attention of scholars, but more especially also for the information his poems afford relative to the obscure and almost unknown history of the barbarians whose irruptions were so fatal to the Roman empire. The poems, *In Stilichonem*, and *De Bello Getico*, for instance, afford a great number of interesting facts scarcely to be found elsewhere. In this respect additional value is given to this manuscript by the numerous marginal glosses, a great portion of which were written in a fine regular minute character at the time of the manuscript, and whose author must have been, no doubt, almost coeval with Claudian himself. These glosses abound with historical facts, and philological explanations of great interest. For instance, in explaining the *Fatidico custos Romani carbasus ævi* (*De Bello Getico*, 232) the printed commentators relate from Aulus Gellius the well-known story of the Sibylline books offered for sale to Tarquin the Proud, and add, "Carbasus Linteum tenuissimum continens libros seu carmina Sibyllina quæ erant fatidica seu res futuras prædicentia," while in this manuscript (leaf 71) the commentator says "Carb. vocat cortinam que est Rome in templo Apollinis quam solebat sub intrare sacerdotissa et predicere futura quam diu esset duraturum Romanum imperium," which affords an additional proof of the antiquity of the commentary written while the *Cortina* still existed at Rome, and probably gives a better explanation of the word *Carbasus* than that contained in some of the modern commentaries, as we know from Plinius (lib. XIX. c. I,) that *Carbasus* was the name (very likely of old Spanish origin) of a very delicate and fine Spanish *linum*. The glosses relating to Hannibal, Spartacus, Stilicon,

&c. contain much interesting historical information. This valuable manuscript, of narrow size (*format agenda*) consisting of seventy-one thin vellum leaves, is more ancient than any of the manuscripts of Claudian which are quoted in the "Recensio Codicum MSS. Claudiani qui in Bibliothecis Britannicis asservantur," printed before the Index in the fourth volume of Valpy's edition of this author. The same may be said of the manuscripts of Claudian described in the *Catalogus Bibl. Reg. Paris.* which, as well as those described by Bandini as existing in the celebrated Medicean library of Florence, are of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and the following centuries, the only exception being a fragment of Claudianus (*de raptu Proserpinæ*) of the twelfth century, which is in the Medicean (*See facsimile*).

266 CODRI ALETINI Logica

original binding

12mo. SÆC. xv. (1488) ON VELLUM

Apparently (at least a portion) in the author's autograph, as on the last leaf of the work is written "*Finis per me Codrum Arethinum Marescotor. Praeceptor. die XXII mensis Septembris 1488.*" This Treatise was probably compiled for his pupils, the Marescotti, a noble family of Bologna, and is unpublished. On the fly leaf there is the following memorandum, "Questa logiccha e del povero Codro Brentadore." We cannot find any mention of this *Codrus*, and are therefore unable to trace what was his connexion with the celebrated Codrus Urceus, who was Professor at Bologna from 1480 until 1500, when he died. Indeed the author might be the professor for, as a curious fact, it may be mentioned that *Urceus* and *Brentadore* are synonymous terms for a pitcher. There are numerous diagrams in this manuscript, the fly-leaves of which are palimpsest.

267 COLLECTIONS de M. Sarasin, Scudéry, &c. 4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

Apparently the autograph Common-Place-Book of an English Roman Catholic, written, generally in French, during the years 1660-64. An English Letter addressed, 8 April, 1663, to Father Gough, on his requesting the writer to prepare Theses, "to my Lord Newcastle," seeks information "whether my Epistle dedicatory must runn most upon my lords or my ladies praises," and requests the Father to thank Mr. Potter "for his promise to send mee some comedies and tragedies." This volume, written in France, contains curious information about several celebrated French writers of the XVIIth century.

268 COLLENUCII (Pandulphi, "Pisaurensis") Apologi cui Tituli Agenoria, Misotenes, Alithia et Bombarda, cum Dedicatione, "Marco S. Mariæ in Via lata Diacono Cardinali Patrimoniuque Legato," Sebastiani de Martinis de Mileximo 4to. 1518, ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript of the editor, with the following colophon : "Sebastianus de Martinis de Mileximo scribebat Roma, Anno Domini 1518, de Mense Decembris, Pontificatus Leonis X^{mi} Anno VI^o." The dedication by Sebastianus de Martinis is a very learned tract, with Greek quotations, &c. We do not find Seb. Martini in Tiraboschi. Collenuccio is a well-known historian and poet, whom the "Signore di Pesaro" caused to be privately hanged in 1500.

269 COLUMBANI ("Sancti Abbatis Luxoviensis et postea Bobiensis," HIBERNI) VITA scripta ab ejusdem Discipulo (JONA HIBERNO) 4to. SÆC. ix. ON VELLUM

This important manuscript contains the Life of the Irish Saint Columbanus, and is the more valuable because it presents a pure text without the interpolations which disfigure those written by later Scribes to such an extent as to render them utterly worthless in a historical point of view. Not only for the sacred, but also for the profane history of his time, this Life of St. Columbanus is extremely interesting. This manuscript is written in the purest Carlovingian character, with the headings and the Roman numerical figures in red rustic capital letters, having the initials (the first ornamented) in red also. Some Latin words in this manuscript are written with accents like *neumes*. See also on this point No. 1103 in the present Catalogue. (*See fac-simile.*)

270 COLUMPNA (Guidonis de) *Messaniensis Historia Destructionis Troiae*
calf gilt 4to. SÆC. xiv. ON VELLUM

This celebrated Romance, written in 1287, which Guido pretends to be a genuine history taken from Dictys Cretensis, was so extremely popular as to find translators into every language of Europe, our early English Poet Lydgate among the number. The author accompanied Edward I. on his return from the Crusades to England. At the beginning there are two leaves of a *Lectionarium*, written upon vellum, in the eleventh century, with ancient musical notes.

270* COLUMNA (Guidonis de) *Historia Trojana* folio. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER

This manuscript, having at end the date of 1474, in which year it was transcribed and was then in the possession of "Nobilis et generosi Joh. Porreti de Tresforcio notarii," is imperfect at the beginning.

271 COLUMPNIS (Guidonis de) *Liber de Destructione Magnæ Troyæ*
folio. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER

Written in a very distinct hand, with the first initial, representing a knight in armour, illuminated. This manuscript offers some curious various readings, and in the division into various chapters it entirely differs from the previous manuscripts.

272 COMEDIA INTITULATA AURELIA, *vellum* 4to. SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER

Written in the early part of the sixteenth century, and probably in the autograph of the author, who was undoubtedly of Siena. This comedy, which we did not find in any bibliographer, seems never to have been published. In it seventeen characters, mostly described as Sienese and bearing real family names, are introduced. Scheggione, a peasant, speaks in the rural Siena dialect, and two of the principal persons in Spanish. The Roll of the Hypocrite, or *Mawworm*, is given to Fra Paraclito, a Friar of the order of St. Austin.

273 COMEDIA. *I tre Fratelli Rivali per la Sorella*
sewed folio. SÆC. xviii.

The scene is laid in the *Villa di Gravisenda* (GRAVESEND). This manuscript play which is not mentioned by Allacci and which appears to be quite unknown, was written in the first part of the last century.

274 CONCLAVE. *Cardinalis Papiensis (Jacobi Amanati Lucensis) de Electione Pontificis ad Cardinalem Senensem (Franciscum Picolomineum)*
Epistola folio. SÆC. xv. (1464) ON PAPER

A letter of 12 pages, addressed by the Cardinal of Pavia, who acted as Secretary of the Conclave, to the Cardinal of Siena, recommending great care in the choice of a new Pontiff. The address and corrections are in the Cardinal's autograph.

275 CONCLAVE. *Discorso (di Girol. Baruffaldi Ferrarese) dell' Ambasciatore dello Stato Ecclesiastico al Conclave per la Sede Vacante di Clemente XII.* 4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

In the same volume is a "Capitolo del S. Gio. Bat. Fagioli, fatto li 6 Aprile, al Padre D. Pantaleone Dollera, &c." The *Discorso*, in the autograph of Baruffaldi, is not mentioned in the *Bibliografia Storica dello stato Pontificio*.

276 CONCLAVE dell' Anno MDCCCLXXIV, *Dramma per Musica nel Teatro delle Dame nel Carnevale del 1774* 8vo. 1774, ON PAPER

For writing this most curious satirical work the author (the Abate Sertor) remained some time imprisoned in the Castel Sant Angelo. At the end there is the poem of Sertor to the Pope, praying for mercy.

281 CONSTITUTIONI Ordinationi et Directorio dell modo di vivere delle Suore del terço Ordine della penitentia di S̄co Domenico Padre de' frati predicatori che habitano nel Monasterio di S̄ca Caterina da Siena vergine del d̄co terço ordine presso a S̄co Marco in Firenze
in the original binding

8vo. SEC. XVI. ON VELLUM

This manuscript has the autograph approbation, dated 14 October, 1509, of the celebrated F. Thomas de Vio Caietano, General of the Order, who subsequently became a cardinal, and acted in Germany for the Papal authority *against Luther*. In the XVth chapter of the regulations it is stated amongst the other works which the nuns are allowed to do, that they may *transcribe books and make illuminations*, provided they are not *lavori dishonesti*.

282 CONTARENI (Gasparis Cardinalis) de Magistratibus et Republica Venetorum Libri V. 4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER

283 CONTES DEVOTS, FABLES ET PARABOLES, suivies de Moralités fort spirituelles et instructives écrites en Vieux Gaulois du XIII^e siècle folio. SEC. XIV-XV. ON PAPER

According to a note at the beginning these *Contes* in old French were written during the XIIIth century. They are very curious, mixing up theological matters with every sort of curious and sometimes even free anecdote, exactly as in the *Contes dévots* of the *Fabliaux*. Here is a specimen of the curious stories contained in this manuscript: "Ci nous dit que une preud femme vouloit gaignier XV sols au boudrel pour son mari geter hors de prison et pour ce que ungs homs, la vit de ce pleurer il li bailla XV sols sans touchier a elle et par cette bonne euvre, nostre seigneur li donna cognoscance de son sauvement et fu puis ung grans preudons." See also Nos. 58 et 683 in the present Catalogue.

284 CONTI (Giusto de) LA BELLA MANO (Poesie Amoroze) 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

Giusto de' Conti da Valmontone (who died 19 Nov. 1449, as stated in the Cronaca Riminese published by Muratori) was a celebrated poet who according to Tiraboschi approaches nearest to Petrarch in the sweetness of his verses, which have been named "*La bella Mano*," on account of his frequent allusions to the beautiful hand of his mistress. This manuscript which is headed "*Justi de Comitibus Romani Utriusque Juris interpretis ac poetae clarissimi Libellus feliciter incipit intitulatus bella mano*," exhibits some valuable various readings when compared with the Verona quarto edition of 1753. As a sample we need only point out that in the third sonnet, commencing "Giunse a natura un bel pensier gentile," the first line of the last terzina reads instead of "*Ed io*," "*E Dio mirava la piu degna forma*," by which sublime idea the beauty of the Poem is greatly increased. Besides the Bella Mano, this manuscript contains at the end several sonnets written by the anonymous scribe himself, who was a great admirer of the poet and for the age, a very good poet, as appears from the following beautiful sonnet following immediately after the Bella Mano:

" Non cantò mai di Laurn o Beatrice
L'un tosco e l'altro in si leggiadro stile,
Che d' una bella man Giusto gentile
Con tanta altezza che più dir non lice.
O Roma antiqua, hor nova produttrice,
Quel frutto ch' era spento in te senile
Ben vendicasti; ond' era oscura e vile
La gloria del tuo nome alto e felice."

" Qual fu mai visto più eccellente ingegno,
Spirti gentili anime elette e dive,
Qual più di fama e più d'ogni honor
degno?
Però se eterna gloria per voi vive
Sia celebrato hormai nel vostro regno
Tra lauri, mirti e verdegianti olive."

This manuscript written about the middle of the XVth century, and perhaps in the life-time of the author (as seems indicated by the *hor nova produttrice* of the sonnet quoted above) was quite unknown to Mazzuchelli, who in his biography of Giusto de' Conti prefixed to the Verona edition, gave a list of all the manuscripts of this author that he could find.

285 COOKERY Book. Le Nature de le Coxe i quali le Persone se dibiano
uxare *8vo. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER*

This portion forms the third part of an early medical treatise written in Italian, but which wants the first eight chapters. The Cookery-Book however is complete with the following distich at the end :

*"Hoc scribi me fecit opus tute Jacopino
Gallica Lombarda confusa loquela serendo."*

On the last leaves are various valuable recipes, “*A fare acque verde*;—*a scrivere oro con la penna*;—*a conzare lazulo*;—*a fare rosetta fina*;—*a fare sisa*,—*a fare Brasilio*;—*a fare Cenabrio*; &c. &c. A vellum flyleaf at the end, taken from a manuscript of the XIIth century, contains the commencement of a metrical treatise on grammar: “*Janua sum rudibus primam cupientibus artem*” with the parsing, “*Poeta quo pars est? Nomen est. Quare est nomen, &c.*” This is a very curious volume; the *Recipes* which occupy the last six pages and contain so many useful receipts relating to the fine arts, and chiefly to the whole art of illumination, would, if published, be extremely useful to modern artists of that kind. There is also a receipt for *cleaning books*. The language is likewise very curious. Glue is called *sisa*, perhaps the origin of the English word *size*.

286 COOKERY-Book. A collection of choice Recipes for making Soups, Stews, Puddings, Pastry and Preserving *4to. SÆC. xvii. and xviii. ON PAPER*

A very curious collection written by different hands.

287 CORELLI (Jacobi, Colonensis) Cronica Pontificum et Cardinalium (a Silvestro usque ad Gregorium XII.)

MODERN TRANSCRIPT, vellum folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

We learn from this manuscript that Corelli flourished in the year 1400, and resided in Rome during the pontificate of Gregory XII. This interesting work is not quoted in the “Bibliografia Storica dello stato Pontificio.”

288 CORONELLI (Padre M. V.) Prime Mosse dell' Armi Venete contro l'Impero Ottomano nella Campagna *MDCCLXXXIV.*

folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript of this eminent geographer, illustrated with maps and plans, all beautifully drawn and coloured by the author himself. This work remained unknown to M. Cicogna who, in his *Saggio*, speaks at length of the author. Coronelli was Cosmographer to the Republic of Venice, Confessor to the Duke of Parma and General of his Order. He was an enthusiastic admirer of every thing connected with the science of geography, and was the founder of the Venetian Academy of Argonauts, the principal object of which was the increase of geographical knowledge. He also made for the Cardinal d'Estrées (who presented them to Louis XIV.) those two enormous globes which, for a number of years, were so much admired by the visitors to the great library of Paris (see *Le Prince, Essai Historique*, p. 145).

289 CORSINI (Monsignore Ottavio) Narratione del Viaggio fatto da Firenze a Roma, da Roma in Francia con Monsig. Nuntio di N. S. a S. M. Christianissima 1621, e Notizie sulla Corte di Luigi XIII.

4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript of a distinguished Florentine, who appears to have been Cardinal Corsini's companion in his embassy to France. It contains some curious unpublished information.

290 CORSINI (Monsignore Clemente XII?) Avvertimenti e Ricordi Politici — DOCUMENTI Politici e Morali (*Favole*) del Dott. Annibal Lomeri di Siena Accademico Filomato detto il Satirico — AVVERTIMENTI bellissimi per la Corte del Sig. Conte di Verrua Amb. Residente di Savoia in Roma *folio. SÆC. xvii-xviii. ON PAPER*

An interesting collection. The political *Favole* of Lomeri are very singular. We cannot find any mention showing that these works were printed.

291 CORTONA. Consilia scripta, Anno 1310, a Domino Raynaldo de Spello in Controversia inter Episcopum Aretinum et Comunitatem Cortonæ *folio.* SEC. xviii. ON PAPER
 A transcript from the original. Very interesting for the ancient ecclesiastical history of Tuscany.

292 CRAMER (Gabriel) Cours de Mathématique *folio.* SEC. xviii. ON PAPER
 In the autograph of Soubeyran, the Genevan engraver, and apparently a course of lectures given by the celebrated Professor Cramer, author of the "Analyse des Lignes Courbes." At the beginning there is an interesting autograph letter by M. Al. Monteil (the author of well-known works on French history) dated 10 Sept. 1836, from which we select the following passage:
 " Il y a quelque trente si non quarante ans que mon frère M. Thédenat me proposa d'aller voir de sa part le célèbre Lagrange, j'y allai et sous ses auspices je fus accueilli d'une manière distinguée. Je me permis de dire à M. Lagrange que je voudrais bien connaître le rang des mathématiciens de France. Il se mit, mais de la manière la plus modeste, et il ne pouvait d'ailleurs faire autrement, il se mit au premier; ensuite il y mit, je crois, M. de la Place, ensuite je ne me souviens plus qui, et, me dit-il, maintenant le quatrième c'est notre ami Thédenat."

293 CHRISTINÆ Reginæ Sueciæ Conversionis brevis Narratio, *with her portrait, engraved by Collin, prefixed half calf 4to.* SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

294 CRONIQUES depuis le Commencement du Monde et des Roys de France veau fauve *folio.* SEC. xv. PARTLY ON VELLUM AND PARTLY ON PAPER
 This manuscript was written during the reign of Charles VII. (from 1422 to 1461) as the list of the Kings of France, which is at the beginning, ends with the death of Charles VI, in 1422. These *Croniques* are divided into four parts. The first is a translation of the *Chronicles of St. Jerome*; the second is a translation of the history of Sigebert de Gemblours (from 482 to 813); the third contains the celebrated romance of chivalry called the *CHRONIQUE DE TURPIN*, but QUITE DIFFERENT from the edition given in 1527; finally there is a Chronicle (chiefly of France) from 816 to 1307. For the lover of French literature and history this is a very important collection, which (to a great extent at least) seems never to have appeared in the French language.

295 CRUSCA. Raccolta di Prose degli Accademici della Crusca (a M. Salvini, Averani, &c.) dette da loro nell' Accademia medesima *folio.* SEC. xviii. (1705) ON PAPER
 Evidently prepared for publication, with a dedication to the Academicians signed "20 Sett. 1705, *L'Informatore Segretario,*" the adopted name of the Abbate Alamanno Salviati, who was subsequently created a Cardinal. This original manuscript, from the Academy *Della Crusca*, passed into the Salviati library, and afterwards belonged to the celebrated painter and collector Bossi, who has written his name at the beginning. The volume consists of 302 leaves and is important, for even the existence of several of these prose pieces was unknown to the learned bibliographer Moreni. For instance, he only knew from a private document that G. B. Compagni belonged to the Crusca, whereas in this manuscript he would have found a *ragionamento* of the same Compagni written in 1700, when he was elected *Arciconsololo.* (See the *Ruolo*, published by Moreni at the end of the *Lettore del Redi*, Firenze 1825, in 8vo.)

296 CUMIS (Ludovici de) Sacri Ordinis Carmelitarum Florum a Sacra Scriptura collectorum mira Congregatio—VITALIS Cardinalis Lectura (Postilla) super Apocalypsin, Anno 1437, die xviii Novembris incepta per me F. Ludovicum Ordinis Carmelitarum—TRACTATUS

de humanis condictionibus quadrifaria distinctione partitus Rosarium dictus—ISOCRATIS Oratio ad Nicoclem et Principium Laudis Busiris
folio. SÆC. xv. (1438) ON PAPER

At the end of Cardinal Vitalis' "Postilla super Apocalypsin" is the name of the scribe and date, thus :

"MCCCCXXXVIII. die secundo mensis Septembbris hora XXIIA. et dimidia Blaxinus.... Ferarisi Christi Gratia librum terminavit."

At the end of the volume there are several theological tracts, entitled *Spiritus Sapientiae, De Trinitate, &c.*

297 CUNICHI (Raymundi) Poemata Latina et Italica

4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

These poems of this celebrated Jesuit, whom Tiraboschi mentions as an elegant translator of Theodoretus, are unpublished. Several of them relate to political events, and to the wars at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Lombardi in his "Storia della Litteratura Italiana nel Secolo XVIII." (vol. III. p. 453) says, "Compose inoltre il Cunichio molte Elegie, nelle quali scorgesì l'artificio Catulliano, e la facilità e soavità di Tibullo," and speaking of his wonderful talent for writing Latin verses observes, that though they fully merited, "della pubblica luce, ciò nulla meno difficile egli a contentarsi, non voleva stamparle." They were only preserved in manuscript by the learned Signora Pizzelli, with whom the Reverend Father resided after the suppression of the Order of Jesuits.

298 CYPRIANI (Sancti Cæcilii, "Episcopi Carthaginensis et Martyris")
EPISTOLÆ ET OPUSCULA folio. SÆC. vii-viii. ON VELLUM

This noble manuscript, in the rude Merovingian character, often mixed with uncial letters, was certainly written before the reign of Charlemagne, during the most barbarous times of the seventh or at the beginning of the eighth century, and we believe this to be by far the oldest of the manuscripts still in existence, containing the writings of this Celebrated Father of the church, for the *vetustissimum*, 1305, *olim Thuanum deinde Colbertinum*, quoted in the edition of Baluzius (p. cxlvii.) and described under the No. 1647 A of the Catalogus MSS. Bibl. Regiae Parisiensis, is only of the ninth century, and the whole of the other manuscripts preserved in the same Library are of a much more modern date. In the celebrated San Gallen Library there are two manuscripts of Cyprian, one (No. 89) of the ninth century, and another (No. 142) of the fifteenth. In the great Medicean Library of Florence, the oldest manuscript of Cyprian is of the eleventh century (Plut. xvi. Cod. xvi.) From the Catalogue of Manuscripts at Oxford, by Mr. Coxe, we learn that the most ancient manuscript of Cyprian's Epistles and Opuscula belongs to New College (cxxx.) and is not earlier than the twelfth century, the others being much more modern. Although written in so barbarous an age, and sometimes partaking of the orthography of the time, this manuscript, which may perhaps be called the *archetypus* of all now in existence, affords a great many various readings. It would require a volume to give a full idea of their importance and number. A single quotation taken from the first leaf of the manuscript (which begins with the *Epistola de Celerino confessore*, printed in the edition of Baluzius, p. 47), will give an idea of the rich harvest which might be derived from the collation of this manuscript.

MANUSCRIPT.

"Exultate itaque et gaudite nobis-cum lectis litteris nostris, quibus ego et collegæ mei qui presentes aderant, refe-rimus ad vos celerinum fratrem nostrum, virtutibus quæ fecerat moribus ætate usum clero nostro."

EDITION.

"Exultate itaque et gaudete nobis-cum litteris nostris, quibus ego et collegæ mei, qui præsentes adfuerant, referimus ad vos Celerinum fratrem nostrum virtu-tibus pariter et moribus gloriosum clero nostro."

The fly-leaf contains a portion of a fine theological manuscript of the ninth century, written in four columns, which is a very rare occurrence. With regard to the numerical signs which are often written in this and the following manuscripts according to the *ancient Greek alphabetical system*, see the note annexed to the following No., as well as No. 760 in the present Catalogue. (See *fac-simile*).

299 CYPRIANI (Sancti Cæcilii, "Episcopi Carthaginensis et Martyris")
EPISTOLÆ XXIIII.

in the original oak binding *folio. SEC. ix. ON VELLUM*

One of the most important Patristic Manuscripts ever described in a catalogue, as regards the purity of the text of an author who has suffered considerable mutilation by interested editors. It concludes with the following words in red uncial letters :

CAECILI CYPRIANI SENTENTIAE EPISCOPORUM LXXXVII.

The Epistles contained in this manuscript are thus described in the cotemporary list of contents occupying the reverse of the first leaf : Ad Donatum—Ad Demetrianum—Ad Furtunatum—De Lapsis—De Operæ et Elemosinis—De Mortalitate—De Patientia—De Dominicâ Oratione—De Sacramento Calicis—De Disciplina et Habituo Virginum—De Zelo et Livore—De Ecclesiæ Catholicae Unitate—Quod Idola Dii non sint—Ad Confessores—Ad Tyberitanos—Ad Antonianum de Coynelio et Novatiano—Ad Quirinum, Lib. I.—Ad eundem, Lib. II.—Item ad eundem, Lib. III.—Ad Florentium quem et Puppijanum—Ad Romanos—Ad Eucratium de Istrione—Ad Fidum de infantibus baptizandis—Sententiae Episcoporum LXXXVII.

This venerable manuscript written in the finest Carlovingian characters on the purest vellum (with the headings, rubrics and colophon, in red capital rustic and uncial letters) consists of about 150 leaves, and deserves very great attention from the scholars who devote themselves to the study of the Fathers of the Church. Dr. Routh in his valuable collection of "Opuscula Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum" (*Oxonii*, 1840, 2 vol. 8vo.) has fully appreciated the importance of Saint Cyprian's works, of which he re-published four from old manuscripts, with great learning and accuracy. It appears, however, from the Catalogue of Dr. Routh's manuscripts, (sold July 5, 1855), that his copies being of the xiith, xiiith and xivth centuries, were by several centuries more modern than the two described in the present Catalogue. By comparing the first of the Opuscula (*quod idola dii non sint*) as published by Dr. Routh, with the present manuscript, we find a great many important various readings, well deserving the attention of learned divines. We shall point out some of these readings in order to give an idea of the importance of this manuscript. Firstly we find in this old manuscript the heading in uncial titles :

"Cecili Cypriani de ecclesiæ unitate explicit.
Incipit quod idola dii non sint."

although Dr. Routh says (*Opuscula*, vol. I. p. 329) that—

"Hunc titulum nuspianam reperirem in codicibus manuscriptis."

The good reading, "Hor ita esse Alexander Magnus," adopted by Dr. Routh (vol. II. p. 331) against Rigaltius and Baluzius is confirmed by this manuscript. Instead of "Assyrii et Persæ et Græcos et Ægyptios," as in Dr. Routh's edition (vol. I. p. 271 et 332) we find in this manuscript, "Assyrii et Medi et Tyrii et Persas et Græcos et Persas et Ægyptios," the name of Tyrii being here quite new. Against Dr. Routh we find in this manuscript, "*Stultum et credulum vulgus*" instead of *Stultum et prodigum*, which scholars will regret to see in Dr. Routh's edition (vol. II. p. 272 et 333). As a further specimen of the intrinsic importance of this codex we quote a sentence which Dr. Routh acknowledges (vol. II. p. 274 et 335) to be quite obscure, and in which this manuscript affords important variations :

THE MANUSCRIPT.

"Illic vocabulo opus est ubi proprietas vaccillat (*sic*) insignis multitudo nominum dirimenda est Deo. Qui solus est Deus vocabulum totum est, ergo unus est, et ubique ipse diffusus est. Nam et vulgus in multis dominum naturaliter confitentur."

DR. ROUTH'S EDITION.

"Illic vocabulis opus est ubi propriis appellatum insignibus multitudo dirimenda est. Deo quo solus est, Dei vocabulum totum (*for solum*) est, vulgus in multis Deum naturaliter confitetur."

A most important feature of this as well as of the previous manuscript is the

form of the numerical figures depicted here by the scribes. In order to avoid the tediousness of the Roman numerical figures, which in several instances were too complicated and multiplex, the scribe not only used the Greek alphabet for arithmetical figures, but either through ignorance or for some other reason, has altered the power and even the shape of some of them, having in some cases invented perfectly new signs. As an illustration of this very curious and novel fact in the history of arithmetic, we may take in this manuscript the Index prefixed to the third book, *ad quirinum, Testimoniorum adversus Judeos*, as well as that book itself. In each the progressive numerical figures run to 117, and are exactly similar in both. After the peculiar sign (very similar to the modern 9) which was used by the Greeks to express 90, we find, instead of the usual Greek letter P for 100, a sign almost of this shape "P, formed by a T joined with a P. Again, in this manuscript the 110 is formed by a C, which, in the usual Greek system, is used for 200, &c. In the previous manuscript of the VII—VIIIth century, Greek numerical figures are employed in the first book of the same work, *Ad Quirinum*, but in the third book the old Roman figures are used. In both manuscripts appears the peculiar sign q (of which the tail has been a little scratched away in the more modern) but in the older it is employed as usual, for the number 6, while in the second, (a curious fact) it is sometimes used for the number 7. It is impossible to give here further details upon this important point, but it is an additional proof of the great want which began to be felt of some numerical contractions at that time, before the Arabic or Indian system of numeration had been fully revealed to Europeans by the celebrated Gerbert (*see fac-simile*). The importance of this fact will perhaps be more appreciated in England than elsewhere, as it was generally admitted on the authority of Mattheus Paris, even in the celebrated work of Mr. Hallam, *Introduction to the Literature of Europe*, (vol. I. p. 114) that the use of the Greek letters as numerals was first brought from Athens to England by John Basing as late as the XIITH century. Henceforth the subjoined statement of Mathew Paris on the subject must either be rejected or modified:

"Hic insuper magister Joannes (Basingus) figuras graecorum numerales et earum notitiam et sygnificationem in Angliam portavit et familiaribus suis declaravit. Per quas figuras etiam literae representantur. De quibus figuris hoc maxime admirandum, quod unica figura quilibet numerus representatur, quod non est in Latino vel in Algorismo. (*Mattheus Paris. A.D. 1252*).

In fact it is very difficult to understand how it could have been necessary to bring the use of the Greek letters as numerals from Athens to England, when we see them used commonly and without any explanation in various manuscripts described in the present Catalogue, and written in Western Europe from the seventh to the eleventh century. See also Nos. 229 and 760 in the present Catalogue. (*See fac-simile*.)

THIRD DAY'S SALE.

LOT

300 **DAMA'-AL-MASJŪM 'ALA-AL-SHIKĀK-AL-RŪM** (or Tears shed over the Schisms in the Church of Rome), in Arabic
handsomely bound in red sheep 4to. SÆC. xviii. ON GLAZED PAPER
A historical work, beautifully written by a Christian Arab, and highly interesting.
It appears never to have been printed.

10 ✓

301 **DANTE ALIGHIERI LA DIVINA COMMEDIA**
vellum binding folio. SÆC. xiv. ON PAPER
To the lovers of Dante this Manuscript is of the greatest interest, as it exhibits such various readings as to make us deeply regret that it should only commence with verse 60 of the third canto of the Inferno, and that the last leaf of the Paradiso should be missing. This precious Codex, fully described by Colomb de Batines in his *Bibliografia Dantesca* (vol. II. p. 214-16), formerly belonged to the Antaldi family, who considered it one of their choicest treasures. The late Marquis Antaldo Antaldi published at Pesaro, in 1813, for private distribution, a quarto sheet as a specimen of the various readings contained in the Purgatorio, a brochure which is now of the greatest rarity and not to be found even in Italy. The copy of it annexed will serve to convince every reader of the extreme purity of the text of this manuscript, which appears to have been copied from an earlier one by a Tuscan, and is entirely free from the Lombardisms which unfortunately disfigure so many of the ancient manuscripts of Dante. To the English collector some of these variations are of the highest interest, as they bear upon the history of his own country as may be seen by the note written on the cover by the Marquis Antaldi. Their high value is confessed by M. de Batines, who tells us that, "les variantes qu'on y rencontre lui assurent une place très distinguée parmi les anciens textes de la *Divina Commedia* et le rendraient d'un secours vraiment précieux pour quiconque voudrait entreprendre une nouvelle édition du Poème de Dante."

32 -

302 **DANTE ALIGHIERI, INFERNO, PURGATORIO, PARADISO.** "Explicit tertia Cantica Dantis Aldicherii Poetæ Florentini que dicitur Paradisus Amen" folio. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER
This very valuable manuscript formed also a portion of the famous Antaldi Library and, as will be seen by the former possessor's autograph note on the fly-leaf, was named by himself "Antaldino secondo." In this note the Marquis Antaldi states that he purchased it from the bookseller Guidotti in 1814. Guidotti appears to have bought it (*see the note at the end of the manuscript*) from Paolo Costa, a name well known in Italian literature, who obtained it from the library of the Capuchins at Lugo. Unfortunately the volume is not quite perfect, as it wants the first two cantos of the Inferno, and a few fragments more in the Purgatorio and Paradiso. In spite of these imperfections it is undoubtedly of the greatest intrinsic value. Colomb de Batines, who was aware of the existence of this Codex, was unable however to furnish any description of it, although it was cited by the Marquis Antaldi in the privately printed Tract of Pesaro, 1813, mentioned in the foregoing lot, and in which he had indubitably proved its excellence by the valuable various readings he adduced. At the commence-

ment of the sixteenth century this Manuscript appears to have belonged to the Busini family of Florence, a fact established by its containing an autograph sonnet of Ho. Busini, written at the end of the volume and headed, "Sonetto facto per la Morte di Margarita d'Agnolo Busini; mori a di xi. Ottobre, 1527." Busini is a name well known in Florentine history, and Varchi has made no unprofitable use of the admirable letters of one of this family, addressed to him during the memorable siege of Florence about this same period. We may rest assured that any manuscript of Dante preserved in a family so distinguished and so capable of appreciating a good text of the *Divina Commedia* would not be one of slight value. To give an adequate description of the critical importance, and to point out the most interesting various readings of this and the previous manuscript would require almost a volume. With regard to their mercantile value it will be sufficient to call to remembrance that when these celebrated Dante manuscripts were sold at Bologna by the heirs of the Marquis Antaldi, they were priced at SEVERAL HUNDRED POUNDS in Signor M. Guarandi's printed catalogue, in which they were described, and from which they were ordered and obtained by the gentleman who brought them to England.

303 DANTE Alighieri, La Monarchia traducta da Marsilio Ficino—FRANCESCO DA MONTE PULCIANO (Frate) Predicha fatta, 11 Dec. 1513—POEMA profetico—PROFETIA di Frate Stopo (in ottava rima)—PROFETIA di Ilario Romano... l'Anno 1400 (in versi)—PROFETIA di Frate Abadio (ed altre profetie)—VISIONE di fra Silvestro da Marrod (1505)—PROFETIA di S. Francesco—ESAMINA di Frate Domenico da Pescia—AL NOME del signore Onipotente (copia di Profetia di Frate Adolo romito nelle Montagne di Luccha l'Anno 1465)—MARSILIO FICINO de Deo et Anima al Magnifico Cosmo de Medici—VILLANI (G.) parte della Cronaca—PRONOSTICO di Mess. Ant. Arcoato Ferrarese nello Anno 1480, &c. &c.

4to. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER

An interesting collection, written by different hands at the beginning of the sixteenth century. All these *Profetie* and political poems, foretelling the ruin of Italy, show how much the Italians were agitated by the threatening state of Europe about the end of the fifteenth and the beginning of the sixteenth century. Some at least of these poems, which seem quite unknown and unpublished, deserve attention as being indicative of the state of the Italian mind at that time. Generally they have some resemblance to the ancient *Profezie* of Cecco d'Ascoli, quoted by Colucci (*Antichità Picene*, vol. XIV, p. 15). At the beginning of this manuscript the following inscription is written in pencil, giving an account of the way in which it was discovered :

"Fu trovato nel 1824 nov. a Firenze abbattendo un muro con 10 altri libri di niun pregio. Era legato in velluto cremisi con fermezze d'Argento. Io l'ebbi coal."

Concerning DANTE see also Nos. 143, 236, 374, 607, 784, 867, 869, in the present Catalogue.

304 DATI (Carlo) Lettere ad Alessandro Segni
 4to. SÆC. XVII. (1668) ON PAPER

Seven letters in the autograph of Carlo Dati, the learned editor of the "Prose Fiorentine," and other publications. These curious letters generally relate to bibliographical and private matters.

305 DEBENTURES listed and ordered to be paid in the years 1682-87
 folio. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER

Official documents, with the autograph signatures of Sir G. Legge, Lord Dartmouth, R. Graham, R. Coytmor, Sir C. Musgrave, Sir B. De Gomme, E. Sherburne, W. Bridges, and T. Gardiner.

306 DEENSII, "Abbatia Averbodii Religiosi," Notæ ad Vitam B. Andreæ Abbatis Averbodiensis *8vo.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
This manuscript is full of curious information relating to the history of the eleventh and twelfth centuries.

307 DE FOE (Daniel) Robinson Crusoe, translated into Arabic
calf gilt *4to.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
A curious proof of the great popularity of this celebrated work.

308 DELICTA Juventutis meas *4to.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
A collection of Miscellanies, in prose and verse, all written in Italian, and evidently intended for the press.

309 DEORUM Genealogia *royal folio.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
A very curious manuscript with pen and ink sketches, the genealogies being arranged so as to show the deeds of Theseus, Hercules, &c. at one view. It is very useful for explaining the old Romances of Chivalry.

310 DICOMANO. Prospetto delle Produzioni Naturali della Comune di Dicomano (in Toscana) *royal folio.* 1810, ON PAPER

311 DIESILLA cantata dall' altre Religioni a Gesuiti nella Morte d'alcuni d'essi in Lisbona (in Latin and Italian verse)
folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

312 DIETA SALUTIS. Incipit Liber qui vocatur Via vel Dieta Salutis *4to.* SÆC. xiv. ON VELLUM
This Manuscript formerly belonged to the Carmelite Library at Dijon. Prefixed as fly-leaves are eight pages of an old Latin poem on Prosody, also of the fourteenth century. The *Dieta* contains a curious chapter, *De Luxuria*, in which we read *Sexto comparatur luxuria igni Graeco*, plainly showing that the *ignis Graecus* (feu gregeois) almost unknown now, was so generally known at that time as to admit of being quoted as a sort of vulgar comparison.

313 DIEZ (D. Manuel, "Maior Dom del Rey D. Alfonzo Rey darago") "LIBRE DE CAVALLS per mostrar als iovens cavallers e gentils homens . . . la gran part dela praticha e dela conexençâ dels cavals e de lurs malaties e gran part de les cures de aquels lo qual libre compartesch en XVII Capitols," *in the original binding*
folio. SÆC. xv. PARTLY ON VELLUM AND PARTLY ON PAPER

AN AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT IN THE VALENTIAN DIALECT, of which a Spanish version, by Martinez Dampiez, was published at Zaragoza, in 1499. The rarity of old printed books in the Valentian dialect is excessive, and as to manuscripts in this country they are almost totally unknown. We learn from Fuster (*Biblioth. Valenciana*, vol. I, p. 21), that a manuscript of this work existed in the Convent of Predicadores at Valentia, and that it commenced with: "A quest libre de Merchalia la compilat e espirementat lo noble Mossen Manuel Diez," etc. In the present manuscript we find instead the following words: "Yo Manuel Diez maior dom," etc., showing that this is the original manuscript written by the author himself, and, no doubt, presented by him to his royal master, so renowned as the Patron of Literature and for his fondness for horsemanship. It is written partly on vellum and partly on paper, and is adorned with *sixty-eight large drawings* of horses and the various bits then in use. At the commencement of the text is a painting of a knight in armour, his head unprotected save by a scull-cap, with a tilting lance and shield, on which are depicted the arms of Aragon, very probably intended as a portrait of the king himself. (See *fac-simile.*)

314 DILLENII (Jo. Ja.) Historia Muscorum *Oxonii, 1741, folio,* ON PAPER

315 **DIPLOMATA.** Donatio facta per Dominam Miriam filiam Alberti de Borrozio Fratribus S. Francisci Mediolani 5 Aprilis, 1272—DONATIO facta per Moniales Monasterii de Puzinate Bonifacio VIII, 2 Jan. 1296—DONATIO facta per Antoniolam et Catelinam Sorores de Vicecomitibus de Pasqualibus de florensis centum 10 Apr. 1385—VENDITIO facta per Begondium et Franciscum de Strata D. Manfredo de Barbavarii Papia 22 Apr. 1398
in green morocco case various sizes. SÆC. XIII. ET XIV. ON PARCHMENT
 Original deeds relating to great historical names like Pope Bonifacius VIII. and the Visconti family are of rare occurrence.

316 **DISPHILO** (Giovan Carlo, “Cognomento, Pittore Cesenate”) Poesie Pastorali 8vo. SÆC. XVI. (28 Dec. 1507) ON PAPER
 As a poet as well as a painter the name of Giovan Carlo Disphilo is quite unknown in Italian literature.

317 **DISSERTATION sur l'Amour des Lettres** 4to. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER
 This is a very curious work, generally well written, but with corrections undoubtedly in the autograph of the unknown author, who writes *écrivains* for *écrivains*, and makes other similar blunders. Two questions naturally suggest themselves. I. Who was there about the middle of the last century who could write so well and spell so badly? As the work is not at all irreligious, it seems needless to say that its author could not have been Frederic the Great. II. Was this work written by some more learned than illustrious personage for a public meeting of the French Academy?

318 **DOANTI (Notedia)** Narrazioni di diversi Casi seguiti non tanto nella nostra Citta di Firenze che altrove composte da diversi Autori Fiorentini e raccolte da me Notedia Doanti
folio. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER
 A most interesting manuscript, consisting of several hundred pages, and containing, amongst other extracts, an account of the death of the famous martyr Savonarola; the life of Curzio Marignolli and his Vendetta (Feud) 1600; the Feud of N. Compagni; the death of Ginevra Morelli (Cortigiana Fiorentina detta la Rossina); the execution of Dr. J. Guelfi and others; the CENCI; Vita e Morte della Caterina Picchena, &c. &c. At the end, in a different handwriting, are verses entitled “*Museo d'Amore*,” and various sonnets and *Cicalate*, in Italian, by Crudeli and others. This volume, is full of curious and unpublished information, chiefly relating to the manners and domestic life of the Italians during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The depravity of Carolina Picchena, daughter of the Tuscan minister, Curzio Picchena (whose labours on Tacitus did not prevent him from writing letters to Galileo on the subject of Astrology) as related here, is such as to render an extract from it impossible. In the life of Marignolli, also described in this volume, we find this Florentine nobleman brought before the secret tribunal of the Inquisition, in the time of Galileo, because, to revenge some incivility, he had dressed up, as a practical joke, some asses in monkish attire. The true name of the author was *Antonio de' Dati* (a well-known ancient Florentine family) who has used the anagram of *Doanti Notedia*. This work is not only unpublished, but was also quite unknown to Moreni.

319 **DOMINIS (Marci Antonii, “Archiepiscopi Spalatensis”)** de Pace Religionis Epistola ad Josephum Hallum Archipresbyterum Wigornensem—ESTRATTO d'una Lettera dell' Archivescovo di Spalato all' Ill. Conte de Gondomar, 1622—ALIE EPISTOLE Archiepiscopi Spalatensis—RESPONSUM J. Hall—EPISTOLA Tho. Covent. et Lichf.
vellum 4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER
 A very valuable Manuscript of the time, written by an English scribe, and containing an interesting collection of letters and tracts from or to this

illustrious martyr of the inquisition. According to a note at the beginning the last *Epistola* (which is written by Bishop Morton and important) is not to be found in the printed edition. See also No. 627 in the present Catalogue.

320 DONATI (ÆLII) GRAMMATICOI URBIS ROMÆ EDICTIO SECUNDA *square 4to. Sæc. ix. ON VELLUM*

The various readings exhibited by this venerable Manuscript are well worthy of attention, as in general they are excellent and in many instances totally differ from any of the manuscripts collated by Lindemann. As a specimen we quote :

MANUSCRIPT.

"Sed hæc et similia his defectiva existimanda sunt. Sunt præterea neutro-passiva ut est gaudens sum, soled solitus sum. Deponentia quæ r littera terminantur, sed ea amissa Latina non sunt ut convivor conluctor. Communia sunt quæ r littera terminantur et in duas formas cadunt patientes ac agentes ut scrutor, criminor."

LINDEMANN'S EDITION.

"Sed hæc et similia defectiva existimanda sunt. Communia sunt quæ r littera terminantur et in duas formas cadunt, patientis et agentis ut scrutor, criminor. Deponentia sunt quæ r littera terminantur et ea amissa Latina non sunt ut convivor, collector."

Among the Prepositions, we have a quotation from Virgil (*AEn. ix. 514*):

MANUSCRIPT.

"Ferre juvat subter densa testudine casus."

LINDEMANN.

"Ferre jubet subter tensa testudine casus."

and curiously enough the very words given in this manuscript are adopted from conjecture as his text by Heyne, with the observation, "*itaque prætuli cum orationem faciat minus duram.*"

This manuscript is written in middle-size Carlovingian characters, the rubrics and headings being in rustic capitals. The margins contain a great variety of ancient annotations of the ninth and tenth centuries, worthy of attention as they are unpublished. Some of these annotations contain Greek words (in Latin characters), with translations into Latin. At the end there is the following colophon : "Incipit edictio secunde Donati grammaticæ urbis Romani," in uncial characters, which, if *incipit* is not a *lapsus pennæ* for *explicit* (this being the second book of the grammar of Donatus, as printed by Lindemann), may perhaps show that formerly the three books were not arranged in the same order as they are now. (*See fac-simile.*)

321 DOTTI (C.) SATIRE *4to. Sæc. xviii. ON PAPER*

A collection of thirty-seven extremely free poems, filling 512 closely written pages, entirely prepared for the press.

322 DOTTRINA utile per ben confessarsi et communicarsi—PASSIONE di Sa Jacopo—ESSEMPLÒ di due perfetti amici—MIRACOLI di San Giovanni Evangelista—LA VENDETTA di Cristo fatta per Tito e Vespasiano, &c. original binding *4to. Sæc. xv. (1469) ON PAPER*

An interesting collection of works, in old and pure Italian, written in 1469. At the end was added a moral poem called *El Savio Romano* in Italian verse with the date of 1517, and which has been printed several times.

323 DU'AI-SAIFI, "Imprecations." A Collection of Arabic (Mohammedan) Invocations and Talismans for warding off, or bringing on others, Diseases, Evil Spirits, &c., by different Mussulman Saints

16mo. Sæc. xviii. ON PAPER
In the Naskh character, unpublished and very curious. It is said that the death of an enemy is insured by the recitation of these prayers for forty days and nights consecutively, while fasting and observing certain other austerities.

324 DUPRÉ DE SAINT-MAURE (Nicolas François) sur les Mesures des Anciens *folio Sæc. xviii. ON PAPER*

An Autograph Manuscript of the very learned author of the "Essai sur les Monnoies," "Recherches sur la Valeur des Monnoies et sur le Prix des Grains," and other works. It seems never to have been published.

325 DU VILLARD DE DURAND (N.) Extrait d'un Ouvrage sur les Caisses d'Accumulation et d'Assurances sur la Vie *folio*. 1816, ON PAPER
With the author's autograph signature, and dated "Paris, le 29 Novembre, 1816." At the end is a printed "Notice des Travaux de M. Du Villard." This author is well known for his excellent works on annuities, &c.

326 DWĀRKA MAHATMYA, in Sanscrit
green morocco *folio*. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
We do not know whether, like the Dery Mahatmyam, this is an abstract from the Markandaya Purana. (See Adelung, *an Hist. Sketch*, p. 123).

327 EAMES (Johannis) Mechanica sive de Motu Corporum, 2 vols.
8vo. 1776, ON PAPER
By the Rev. John Eames, F.R.S., a well known Professor of Mathematics among the Dissenters. Very neatly written, with drawings.

328 EBERHARDI Betuniensis (nec non Vitalis Blesensis) Poemata, scilicet: OVIDII Amphitrio; Laborintus Magistri; De Arte Rhetorica; De Versificatione, cum Hymnis ad B. Virginem, &c.; Carmen quod incipit, "Agendum præcor novenæ" *4to.* SÆC. xv. ON PAPER
At the end of the first work the manuscript has, "Et sic est finis ipsius Ovidii Amphitrioris-Ovidius de Amphitrione." We do not find the Amphitrio quoted in Fabricius amongst the *Supposita Ovidii*, but it is well known that the author of this work was Vital de Blois (See *Hist. Litt.* vol. XXII. p. 41-48). The *Laborintus*, another poem of 268 lines, "de Misericordia Scholarum," commencing "Pierius me traxit amor jussitque camena," is attributed by Leyser, who edited it for the first time, to Eberhardus, who lived in 1212. This manuscript offers several various readings. The first of the Hymns begins with "Hæc Maria, Cecis via, Maris stella, Dei cella, Me vitare, Et calcare, Mundu serum, Malo plenum." These Hymns were printed by Leyser, at the end of the Treatises "de Arte Rhetorica et Versificatione" attached to the jocose poem on the Miseries of Schoolmasters. The last two lines of the Peroration commencing:
"Lector condoleas Ebrardi Carminis ullam
Si cariem videas," &c.

are omitted by Leyser.

329 EISENMANN (Herm. Joseph) Excerpta ex Kepleri, Salinæ, &c. scriptis de Musica *folio*. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER
In the autograph of H. J. Eisenmann, the learned editor of the first Greek edition of a portion of "Pappi Mathematicæ Collectiones."

330 EISENMANN (Herm. Joseph) Extraits et Traductions d'Aristoxene, Gaudence, Bacchius, Theon de Smyrne, Aristide et d'autres Ecrits anciens sur la Musique *4to.* SÆC. xix. ON PAPER
An Autograph Manuscript.

331 EISENMANN (H. J.) Notice Chronologique des Auteurs Grecs et Romains (in the author's autograph) *folio*. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER

332 EISENMANN (H. J.) sur les Découverts des Espagnols et des Portugais en l'Amérique, avec des Vies de Sir Francis Drake et Thomas Candish (in the author's autograph) *folio*. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER

333 EISENMANN (H. J.) Chronologie pour l'Histoire de l'Europe et Histoire des Révolutions de l'Europe et de l'Origine des François *folio*. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER
In the author's autograph. See also No. 724 in the present Catalogue.

334 ELIZABETH, "Royne d'Angleterre," SES EDICTZ ET ORDONNANCES POLITIQUES faictes en son dernier Parlement 1562, traduizt en Langue Françoise avec Annotations
blue morocco, gilt edges *4to. SÆC. XVI. (1564) ON PAPER*
 In a beautiful handwriting, with illuminated capitals in gold and colours. A Latin Dedication, "Sebastiano Laubespinæo Regis Consiliario Lemovicensique Episcopo," is dated "Tert. Idus Septemb. 1564," and this is undoubtedly the presentation copy to that Bishop. The notes are curious and interesting, and contain very valuable information relating to English families in France. See, for instance (p. 53), the case of Sorcery relating to G. Throgmorton, &c. This manuscript formerly belonged to the Library of the Jesuits in Paris.

335 ENCHIRIDION de Argutii—LUSUS Elucubrationum Poeticarum—ORATIONIS absolutæ Analysis *4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER*
 A valuable work evidently by an Italian author, as some of the illustrations are in that language. The *Lusus* (with specimens) treat "de Epigrammate; de Dialogismo; de serpantino Epigrammate; de Carmine concordante et correllativo; de Acrosticho; de Ritmo et Antisono Carmine; de Enigmate: de Retrogrado, giving as an example one addressed to Henry VIII to be read backwards:
*Conjugium tibi Rex secondeat Numina longo
 Tempore nec sterili sit tibi progenies;*
 De Carmine Diabolico; and De Carmine Italo-Latino. Of the last sort of singular poems the author gives several instances. One of them commences: "In solo aprico in spaciosa arena—Irriga me Etrusca Latina vena."

336 ENFANT SAGE. Cy fine lenfant sage a trois ans imprimé à Rouen par Richard Gouipil *4to. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER*
 Notwithstanding the colophon, *imprimé à Rouen*, no trace of such an edition is to be found in the excellent *Manuel* of M. Brunet. This is a dialogue, in old French, between an Emperor (Adrian) and the "Enfant sage."

337 ENGLAND. Advertissemens comme les Anglois ont acoustume estre traictes en Guyenne et cydevant et comme ils y sont traictes a present et aussi comme les Francoys sont traictes en Angleterre *folio. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER*
 A curious document, not quite on the side of free trade. Amongst other things we find: "Item plus nul merchant de France ne peult achepter à Londres, à Bristol ni autres villes d'Angleterre nulle merchandise sinon des bourgeois."

338 ENGLAND. Mémoires sur la Religion Anglicane—SOMMAIRE de tous les Actes des Parlemens depuis le Schisme jusqu' à l'entière separation de l'Angleterre—ÉCRIT de quelques Fanatiques (W. Ker, J. Gibb, D. Jamieson et J. Young) en date du 11 May, 1681, dont l'Original est entre les mains du Greffier du Conseil privé d'Ecosse *4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER*
 Three curious Manuscripts, apparently in the same autograph.

339 ENGLAND. Treatise to prove England by its Trade and Commerce equivalent in Wealth and Strength to a far greater Territory (France, &c.), that Taxes rather Increase than Diminish the Commonwealth, that England has Stock sufficient to drive the Trade of the whole World, &c. &c. *folio. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER*
 This valuable Treatise appears to have been written in the reign of Charles II when "*the buildings of London (since the Great Fire) grow great and glorious the American Plantations employ 400 sails of ships, money under statute interest, materials for buildings (even oaken timber) little the dearer, some cheaper, for the rebuilding of London.*" The portions relating to Ireland, Scotland, and especially to the American colonies, shew that the author was well skilled in Political Economy, and are of considerable interest even for the present day.

340 ENGLAND. DESCENTE EN ANGLETERRE
folio. SÆC. xviii. (1798) ON PAPER
 This extraordinary document, dated "Paris le cinq Germinal an 6 de la République Française," is headed "Armée d'Angleterre," and shows that even at that time the design of an Invasion of England with 90,000 men was more seriously contemplated than has ever been imagined, for here we have the "Organisation du Service général de l' Ambulance à la Suite de l' Armée pour la Descente en Angleterre," with the names of the *employés*, the necessary stores, &c. based upon calculating 15,000 men sick at the least. Concerning *England*, see also Nos. 305, 1099-1102 in the present Catalogue.

341 EPISTOLARIS Institutio
4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
 A very learned Treatise on Letter-writing, with full directions for their construction, &c.

342 EPISTOLARIUM solemnitatum totius anni *folio.* SÆC. xv. ON VELLUM
 This Service Book contains "Epistola decantata in solemnitatibus totius anni," written in very large characters by an Italian scribe, and has the capital letters flourished and richly illuminated in gold and colours. Manuscripts of the "Epistolarium," being generally executed for cathedrals only, are of uncommon occurrence.

343 EPISTOLARIUM per totius Anni Circulum secundum Curiam Romanam
folio. SÆC. xiv. ON VELLUM
 A very elegant Manuscript of this Service Book, having the first initial illuminated in gold and colours. The other capitals exhibit good specimens of flourishing with a pen in coloured inks.

344 EQUITABLE Assurance Society. Report read by Mr. Morgan 10 Dec. 1834, and other Papers respecting the Society
sewed
4to. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER

345 ERASME (D.) PROBLEME FAICT EN FORME DE DIALOGUE AU QUEL EST INTRODUCT CURIO ET ALPHIUS traduyct de Latin en Langaige Francoys a haulte et puissante Dame et Princesse Madame Jehanne de Navarre (par Jehan Breche) *calf* 12mo. SÆC. xvi. ON VELLUM
 An Autograph and apparently unpublished manuscript of the celebrated poet, John Breche (author of Le Manuel Royal en Prose et en Rime, and other works) who was highly praised for his talents by John Boucher of Poictiers. *This was the copy presented by the author to Joan of Navarre*, the only daughter of Henry of Navarre, by Margaret his wife (authoress of the Heptameron), sister to Francis I., and has her arms, richly emblazoned in gold and colours, prefixed. The Dedication is in verse.

346 ESPANA. Tres Oraciones del Estado de Hespana a D. Fr. Gomez de Sandoval y Roxas Duque de Lerma, &c. *folio.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
 A State Document of considerable interest and importance, in which will be found, "Como se ha de hacer guerra con INGLATERRA," and "Modo de fabricar la ARMADA y provechos della."

347 ESTE. Privilegi Estensi in Tassoni
4to. SÆC. xvii. ON VELLUM
 A Transcript from an important document of the year 1487, relating to the grants and gifts from the D'Este Ducal family to that of the Tassoni. At the beginning it is stated that as it is a great virtue to be liberal, for that reason the Duke Ercole presents Giulio Tassone with an immense estate, empowering him even with the gladii potestate, or the right to have his tenants executed.

348 EUCHARISTIE. Lettres de M. M. Denis, Viogué, Desgabets, Bertet, Fabry, Malleval et autres sur la Philosophie de M. Descartes appliquée au Sujet du S. Sacrement, avec les Responses. Aussi les deux Lettres que M. Descartes a escrites au R. P. Mesland, Jesuite,

en l'Année 1645 ou environ, touchant l'Estre du Corps de Jesus Christ au S. Sacrement et qui ont servy de Fondement à tout cet ouvrage, *ruled with red lines, old French red morocco, gilt edges*
8vo. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER

Written in a French running hand, with numerous corrections in the autograph of the author of the Replies. It is well known that when Bossuet disapproved of the ingenious Theory of Descartes respecting the *Real Presence*, Dom Desgabets, one of the most learned Benedictines of his time, endeavoured to amend what was considered vicious, and that when his attempt was censured by his superiors and the famous Nicole, he retracted. Although the name of the author of this manuscript nowhere appears, in all probability this collection was made by Desgabets himself, who has altered and improved the manuscript throughout, and (a curious fact) made alterations even in the very letters of Descartes copied at the end. For the history of Cartesianism this is a very interesting volume.

349 EUCLIDIS GEOMETRIA CUM COMMENTO CAMPANI (Novariensis)
large folio. S.E.C. xv. ON VELLUM
A splendid manuscript, finely written in Italy on pure vellum, with illuminated capitals and large margins. The diagrams are beautifully executed, and the numerical figures are according to the Arabic system. Manuscripts of this work are exceedingly scarce, only one being described by Hænel (at Dijon), and three only being mentioned in the great "Catalogus Bibl. Reg. Paris." It is well known that this translation of Euclid, long attributed to Campanus, was reclaimed by Tiraboschi and Andres for an ENGLISH author, ADELARD of BATH, called also Adelard the Goth, a Benedictine monk during the first portion of the twelfth century, who was one of the first translators of scientific works from the Arabic, which language he had studied during his travels amongst the Mohammedans. Concerning the author of this translation, which differs considerably from that which is contained in the No. 665 of the present catalogue, see the work of M. Chasles (*Aperçu*, p. 511) so full of interesting information, as well as the classical *Introduction* of Mr. Hallam (vol. I, p. 115), and the excellent *History of the Inductive Sciences* (vol. I, p. 258) by the Rev. W. Whewell. (See also Andres, *Origine*, etc. vol. II, p. 112.)

350 EUCLIDE, Libro secondo dimostrato per Analisi, Geometria Pratica e Trattato delle Sezione Coniche *4to. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER*

351 EUCLID's Elements, Book I to VII, XI and XII, with Diagrams
2 vols. 4to. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER

352 EUSEBII CREMONENSIS, "Jeronimi sanctissimi Discipuli," EPISTOLA AD DAMASUM, "Episcopum Portuensem," DE LAUDIBUS BEATI JERONIMI et Epistola de Morte gloriösi Jeronimi—AUGUSTINI (S.) Epistola ad Cirillum Episcopum Jerosolimitanum de Laudibus B. Jeronimi—CIRILLI Patriarchæ Jerosolimitani ad B. Augustinum de Miraculis B. Jeronimi et primo de ejus Obitu—LIBER Informationum Viciorum et Virtutum secundum Alanum
folio. S.E.C. xv. ON PAPER

Written by an Italian scribe, with the following notice at foot of the first page:

"*Iste liber est Congregationis Sancta Justina de Padua deputatus ad usum Monachorum S. Marci de Ferrara signatus numero 38°*"

It is well known that the library of Santa Giustina was most celebrated for the importance of the manuscripts it contained, and this volume affords a proof that it deserved such celebrity. The *Liber informationum Viciorum et virtutum* contained in this volume, is mentioned by Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat. Med.* vol. I, p. 37,) as one of the unpublished or lost works of "Alanus de Insulis," under the title of "Summa de conflictu viciorum et virtutum." Respecting this Alanus, see also No. 20 in the present Catalogue.

353 EUTROPII liber de Regibus Romanorum, et de Origine Imperii
vellum *4to. SEC. xiv-xv. ON VELLUM*

Finely written by an Italian scribe, with the initial capital richly illuminated.

Scholars and historians are well acquainted with all the discussions which have taken place respecting the work of Eutropius, an author of whom so little is known, and whose writings have been so many times altered, interpolated and increased (at the request, as is stated by Leo Marsicanus, of Adelperga, the daughter of Desiderius, King of the Langobards) by Paulus Diaconus, alias Warnefridus, or, and very likely *and*, by other anonymous authors. We cannot expatiate here on a question which has occupied the attention of the most celebrated men, such as Muratori, Gruter, Fabricius, &c. but shall be satisfied by stating, that while classical scholars made every exertion in order to free the original text of the ancient writer from all interpolations, men who devoted themselves to the study of history considered with much more attention and respect, additions which contain such a fund of information connected with the history of the Goths and other barbarous nations. The original (or what purports to be the original work of Eutropius) ends with the year 1119, *ab urbe condita*. The present manuscript, which contains throughout a great number of important various readings and additions, has a continuation to the death of Totila, A.D. 552.

In every respect this is an interesting manuscript.

354 EVANGELIA IV, GREECE
morocco extra, by J. Clarke *4to. SEC. xi. ON VELLUM* *174-*

This *noble manuscript*, containing the four gospels with the Canons and fine Greek numerical notes, is quite perfect. The characters, in red and black, are large and beautiful, with some ornaments in the old Byzantine style. No finer manuscript of the Evangelia has appeared in a catalogue in England for many years. With the exception of some liturgical books and fragments of the Scriptures of the eleventh century, the Meerman collection, so celebrated for ancient manuscripts, chiefly Greek, had not a single manuscript of the Evangelia which could compete with the present one. On comparing a few chapters of this manuscript with Mill's edition of the New Testament (*Oxonii, 1707, in folio*) we found that the text of our manuscript is exceedingly pure, and that it contains some various readings which are not quoted by Mill. The *Canones*, at the end, also differ from the Eusebian. Some small additions are in the manuscript which are not to be found in the printed editions. The *Capitulatio* of St. Mathew is not at the beginning but at the end of the volume. In this *Capitulatio* the title of the second chapter instead of being, as in Mill, Περὶ τῶν ἀναπεδέντων πλαστῶν is in the present manuscript Περὶ τῶν ἀναπεδέντων νησίων, which will show an instance of the variations in the readings contained in this codex. This manuscript in the handwriting, as well as in the ornaments and the capitals, bears a very close resemblance to the celebrated Codex Ebnerianus of the New Testament, supposed to be of the eleventh and even of the tenth century, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford (see for instance the capital E at the beginning of St. Luke) of which a *fac-simile* is to be found in M. Shaw's splendid work (*Illuminated Ornaments*, plate V). By comparing this manuscript with the *fac-similes* given by Montfaucon in his *Paleographia Graeca*, and by Zanetti and Bongiovanni in their Catalogue of the St. Marc Library at Venice, we find that it bears a strict resemblance (for instance, in that protracted form of the Greek letter α, which is mentioned by Montfaucon as a proof of great antiquity) to several manuscripts described in those classical works as being of the tenth or eleventh century. (See *fac-simile*).

355 EVANGELIA QUATUOR. ARMENICE
native binding, tooled *small 4to. SEC. xv-xvi. ON VELLUM* *195-*

A MAGNIFICENT GEM, containing besides coloured and emblazoned delineations of the four Evangelists, sixteen large and numerous small paintings, illustrating the various events of the Gospel narratives, illuminated calendars and title pages, &c., all in the best style of Eastern Art. (See *fac-simile*). *G*

L 150 -

356 EVANGELIA IV, LATINE, CUI PRÆMITTUNTUR CANONES EUSEBII.
Accedunt CAPITULARE Evangeliorum de Circulo Anni; BENEDICTIONES VESTIUM; ORACIO quando abbordeatur in Monasterio et CONSECRATIONES Manuum et Alia
calf *folio.* SEC. IX. ON VELLUM

ONE OF THE FINEST MANUSCRIPTS OF THE GOSPELS EVER OFFERED FOR SALE, QUITE COMPLETE, AND IN THE HIGHEST STATE OF PRESERVATION. The Canons of Eusebius, written within delicately painted columns, supporting arches, occupy sixteen pages. These columns in several instances are enriched with caryatides at the base and capital, representing figures and heads drawn with no mean skill, in the ancient Roman style. It would fill a volume to describe minutely this noble manuscript, on the fly-leaf of which some learned man (probably a Benedictine) of the last century has written a long and interesting note, in which is very properly remarked, that as on the 1st of November the *Capitulare* (at the end of this manuscript) only mentions S. Cæsarius, without any allusion to the *toussaint* (the feast of *All Saints*) which was established throughout all Christendom in the year 835, this manuscript must have been written previous to that period, and truly all things concur to prove that this manuscript is cotemporary with the commonly called Alcuin Bible, now in the British Museum, which Passavant maintained had been offered to Charlemagne himself. The sixteen pages of the Canones are entirely written in the finest UNTIAL CHARACTER, in red and black; and the rubrics, headings, &c. throughout the volume, are all either in uncial or rustic characters, the title pages of the different Gospels being written in long capitals (red and green), like those of the Roman inscriptions. The text of the Gospels is generally written in the most beautiful small Carlovingian characters. The *Capitulare*, so important for the history of the Liturgy, is partly written in the same Carlovingian characters, and partly in the finest small uncial or rustic characters, occupying twenty-four full pages. The *Benedictiones*, &c. at the end seem to have been written by another hand, but during the same ninth century. Either from the beginning, or at least at a very late period, this manuscript appears to have belonged to some French monastery in Lorraine, as rents due from various places in that territory are entered on the last two pages of the volume in a handwriting of the tenth century. This last piece is very important for the *geography of Western France* during that period, as a great number of localities are mentioned, and there is every reason to believe that this volume formerly belonged to the *Abbaye de Luxeuil*. The whole of the numerical figures (several thousand in numbers) written at different periods throughout this manuscript, are in accordance with the Roman alphabetical system of numeration. (*See fac-simile.*)

L 150 -

357 EVANGELIA IV, LATINE CUM PRÆFATIÖNE B. HIERONIMI
folio. SEC. IX. ON VELLUM

The illumination prefixed to the Gospel of St. Mark fills up the entire page, and is a fine specimen of Carlovingian or Byzantine art. Most of the initials are in letters of gold, and prefixed to each Gospel there is a page written in golden capitals. The handwriting, including a great variety of characters (uncial, rustic, capital, &c.) is of the finest Carlovingian description, and on that account, as well for the illumination, this manuscript also bears a close resemblance to the celebrated Alcuin Bible of the British Museum. The large portrait of St. Mark, in gold and different colours, is properly speaking a painting upon vellum instead of an illumination, and offers one of the noblest specimens of Carlovingian art. The whole of the numerical figures are according to the Roman system. At the end there is a "Capitulare Evangeliorum anni circuli," also of the ninth century, consisting of eleven leaves and containing interesting information relative to liturgical history, with some curious formulae, "Pro ubertate pluvia" — "Pro sterilitate pluvia" — "Pro commotione gentium," &c. (*See fac-simile.*)

858 EVANGELIA IV, LATINE *4to. SÆC. X-XI. ON VELLUM* *£ 70 -*
 A beautiful specimen of the calligraphy of the eleventh century, with an elegant initial letter to each gospel, and a full length delineation of its writer. This venerable manuscript appears to have belonged, in the year 1314, to the Church of St. Mary, in Walbeck, as is apparent from a statute of "Ludolfus dei gracia Decanus totius Walbicensis Ecclesie," amongst other "Statuta et Consuetudines" of that Church, written on the blank leaves of the volume. Several of the blank leaves have served as a *Terrier* for the monastery, and others are filled with legal documents (several in German respecting the *Jus Advocatæ* in Esbünné, 1388) connected with the Deanery of Walbeck. The special interest attached to this manuscript is derived from the illuminations and initial letters which, as will be seen by the fac-similes, are quite in the style of the first monuments of the primeval Christian art at Rome, having *several large figures surrounded by the most exquisite borders*. An additional value is imparted to these illuminations by the fact that, a few initials excepted, they are in an unfinished state, and as the work has been conducted to different degrees, they show the entire process employed by the artists of that time in illuminating manuscripts. A long description would be required to give a full idea of these half completed illuminations, which are valuable also for their curious details, exhibiting for instance the shape of the book and the roll, both used for manuscripts, in the same drawing, and even showing that *quill pens* were employed by the scribes at a period anterior to that fixed by some archaeologists for their first introduction. (See *fac-simile*.)

859 EVANGELIA OCCURRENTIA PER TOTUM ANNUM, old Venetian morocco, *original ornamented binding* *8vo. SÆC. X-XI. ON VELLUM* *£ 100 -*
 THIS EXQUISITE GEM IS WRITTEN ON THE PUREST VELLUM, WITH NUMEROUS CAPITALS ILLUMINATED IN GOLD, SILVER AND COLOURS. The frontispiece, representing the *Salvator Mundi*, is a beautiful specimen of early art as practised by the Greek artists in Italy, and the first leaf, written in gold and colours, is also one of the most elegant specimens of illuminated capitals ever offered for sale. The volume, written in a small elegant Carlovingian character, is in the most perfect state of preservation, and so is the binding, covered with blind tooling. All the capitals, throughout the volume, are in gold, and the whole of the new paragraphs are embellished with silver or gold ornaments on the margins. The headings are in small rustic capitals, and the various rubrics of the different Gospels consist of two or three lines of gold or silver uncial letters, beautifully ornamented. At the end of this truly invaluable manuscript is an inscription of the sixteenth century, stating that this volume was presented, in 1544, to a church or monastery of S. Nicholas. (See *fac-simile*.)

860 EVANGELIA DOMINICALIA—NICOLAI DE LIRA Questio (1881)—*EPI-TAFIUM Senecæ et Epistola ad Lucilium—AUGUSTINUS de Anchona super Epistolis Canoniciis, &c.* *in the original binding, from the Carthusian Nunnery at Erfurdt* *4to. SÆC. XIV. ET XV. ON PAPER*
 Augustinus de Anchona (Ord. Erem. S. Augustini), was the author of the celebrated treatise "De Ecclesiastica Potestate," printed several times during the fifteenth century. This work, "Super Epistolis Canoniciis," is not quoted by Fabricius amongst the works of Augustinus de Anchona.

861 EVANGELIARIUM *folio. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM*
 Written by an Italian Scribe in double columns in large characters. It is valuable for the history of the liturgy, as there is at the end an index containing the *Evangelia* for each day.

862 EVANGELIA DECANTANDA IN SOLLEMNITATIBUS TOTIUS ANNI *folio. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM*
 This Service-Book, with the preliminary chants and prayers, is of great rarity caused, no doubt, by the small number of copies that would be required by Abbots for Cathedral purposes. This copy was probably

executed for the Congregation of St. Justina de Padua, as it contains a prayer to that Virgin. It is written in large missal characters, with the rubrics in red, and is adorned with painted initials of elegant design, two of them richly illuminated in gold and colours. At the beginning there is a Latin Hymn, with musical notes (written for *supra ac tenor*) followed by several *orationes* also with musical notes.

363 EXCERPTA de Libro Macrobi—PROVERBIA Phylosophorum—EXCERPTA Epistolaram B. Hyeronimi—EXCERPTA de Libro Apuleii—EXCERPTA de Libro Epistolaram Plinii Secundi—EXCERPTA ex Cicerone, Aulo Gellio, Plauto, Seneca, Enodio, &c. &c.

8vo. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

A very interesting manuscript, finely written by an Italian scribe, and containing a great number of curious tracts, amongst which is the “Epistola Martini Episcopi ad Mironem Regem,” which was so little known that D’Achery gave it again in his Spicilegium as unpublished, although it had been printed in 1544 by E. Vinetus. Manuscripts of even a portion of Aulus Gellius are so scarce that Hænel only found ten of them in all the libraries he visited, six of which are at the Escurial in Spain. The extracts in this manuscript are exceedingly valuable, as they afford a great number of important various readings. As an instance we give here the beginning of the Fragment of Aulus Gellius, as it stands in the manuscript and as it is printed in Valpy’s edition (lib. ix. cap. ii.)

MANUSCRIPT.

EDITION.

“(H)erodes consularis atticus, vir ingenio ameno et greca facundia celebris palliatum quempiam et crinitum barbam ad pubem usque dimissam petentem et dari interrogabat quianam esset. At ille vultu sonitique vocis objurgatorio; philosophum se esse dicit.”

“Ad Herodem Atticum, consularem virum ingenio ameno et Greca facundia celebrem adiit, nobis presentibus, palliatum quispiam et crinitus, barbaque prope ad pubem usque porrecta; ac petitum ase sibi dari *eiſ t̄provs.* Tum Herodes interrogat quianam esset. Atque ille, vultu sonitique vocis objurgatorio, philosophum see esse dicit.”

364 FABRITII (Sebastiani, “Tigurini”) De Compositione Astrolabii Liber unus a D. M. Vito Ardiseo Rheto publice Basileas nunc privatim a D. Samuele Pellicano traditus et auctus 1551. Astrolabii quoque usus (qui multiplex est) hoc libro continetur—COMPOSITIO et usus sphæræ a planetis pretusæ (a Jos. Simlero)—FABRICATIO sphæræ—FABRICATIO horologiorum—DE QUADRANTIBUS—COMPENDIUM geographie—BESCHRIBUNG des Wellt-Spiegels, *with 112 illuminated figures (including map of America)* 4to. SEC. XVI. (1551) ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript of S. Fabritius. On one of the pages is the following inscription: “Finivit scribere Seb. Fab. 24 die Septembris, cum D. Josias Simlerus nuptias cum Bullingeri filia celebrabat 1551.” We do not find any mention of Seb. Fabritius, Pellicano, or V. Ardiuseus in Lalande’s *Bibliographie Astronomique*. This important collection, full of *vvolvelles* and figures of ancient astronomical instruments, is very interesting. At the beginning of the Compositio Sphæræ we find written by another hand, “D. Nicolaus Copernicus in Prüssien.” Simler was the son-in-law of the celebrated Henry Bullinger, whose life he wrote, as well as a Treatise de Principiis Astronomiæ, and other works relative to Switzerland, one of which, the *Vallesiae Descriptio*, has often been reprinted. No notice has been taken of this work on the Sphere by any of his numerous biographers, and as it is not mentioned by Lalande, who quotes the *De Principiis*, we may safely presume it to be unpublished.

365 FAGIOLI (Gio. Batta) L’Astuto Balordo Commedia (in Prosa)

4to. 1732, ON PAPER

An ancient transcript, with autograph corrections, of this celebrated Dramatist, whose comedies, remarkable for their burlesque humour and pleasant style, have been printed several times. In this play one of the parties speaks in the *Contadinesco* dialect.

366 **FAGIUOLI** (Gio. Batta) *Avertimenti (Poetici) dati alla sua Signora Consorte, vellum* *folio. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER*
 At the end are other verses by this celebrated comic poet, including one "In Lode del Bue."

367 **FALCONRY. AET ET SCIENCE DE LA FAULCONERYE**
in the original stamped binding *4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER*
 The volume terminates with the ordinance of Philip the Good, dated 26 August, 1459, "pour la Rédaction des Coutumes du Duché de Bourgogne." French manuscripts on falconry are very scarce; the present work, which the author states is taken from three falconers whose names are mentioned, is of the time of the Crusades, and seems quite unknown. At the end of the ART there is the name of *Clerget*, a former owner of the book in the fifteenth century.

368 **FARNSE** (Alessandro) *Lettere al Conte Carlo di Mansfelt*
folio. 1586, ON PAPER
 Seven letters, with autograph signatures and seals, from the celebrated Alexander Farnese, Duke of Parma and Placentia, whilst General of the Spanish forces and Governor in Flanders, the whole of them addressed to Count Charles de Mansfeld, and containing interesting information relating to the war in Flanders.

369 **FAROLFI** (Giuseppe) *Esemplari per imparare a scrivere*
folio. 1774, ON PAPER
 Specimens of calligraphy by the celebrated writing master of Florence, Giuseppe Farolfi, with several fine drawings in ink. This manuscript contains curious instructions about the different modes of writing and addressing letters to persons in various social positions.

370 **FABRIERY.** *Libro de Menescalcaria composto et sperimentato per il M^o Sr Giovannotto de Conostavola et il M^o Sr Alex. Capoccia Barolitani MDLVIII.* *4to. SEC. xvi. (1559) ON PAPER*
 With the book-plate of Christophorus Baro a Wolckenstain et Rodnegg, 1594. Neither Tiraboschi or Toppi mention these authors, and this curious work seems quite unknown. At the beginning there is a small treatise upon the twelve signs of the Zodiac. The Neapolitan horses were celebrated during the sixteenth century, and everything connected with their management is worthy of attention.

371 **FERISHTA** (Muhammad Kāsim Hindū Shāh) *Tārikh-i-Gujarāt, or History of Gujarāt, in Persian* *folio. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER*
 Beautifully written. A very correct copy of the Work, obtained by collating several manuscripts by the aid of the learned Munshi Mir Khairat 'Alī. This History of Gujarāt is a portion only (the 4th book) of the general History of India by the same author, which was lithographed at Bombay in 1831.

372 **FERISHTA** (Muhammad Kāsim Hindū Shāh) "Tārikh-i-Firishtah"
native binding *folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER*
 Beautifully written and very correct. This is another portion of the general History of India, by Ferishta, who is considered the best of native writers on the subject, and who is deservedly admired, both for the elegance of his style and for his veracity. For a full account of this valuable work, see the truly invaluable "Biographical Index to the Historians of Mahomedan India," by Mr. H. M. Elliot (vol. I, p. 310). It was originally finished anno Hegiræ 1008, (A.D. 1606), and subsequently brought down to at least the year 1615.

373 FERNANDEZ (D. Bernardo, "Naturale della Citta di Malaga") Astriloquio Universale. Chiromanticum Opusculum. Metoposcopia vellum 4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

This work of Fernandez relates to meteorology, navigation, astronomy, &c. The *Opusculum* contains a great number of well-executed drawings of heads, by an Italian artist of the seventeenth century. All three works seem to be unpublished.

374 FERRARA. Hic liber sive Prothocollum est mei Bellini de Pregostinis, Notarii Publici Ferrarensis super quo describuntur et annotabuntur, manu mea propria succincte breviterque, omnia quæcunque Justitia cujuscunque generis existant, de quibus ego idem Bellinus rogatus facio præsenti Millio Domini 1484, 1485, 1486 4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER

The original autograph protocol of Bellini, public notary of Ferrara, in which with his own hand, he has copied every document drawn up by him in his official capacity. Prefixed is a list of its contents. This manuscript, in which several celebrated artists and ancient families are named (Alexander de Maro *Miniator*, Nobilio Gulielmus de Carpi, Galvani, Trott, &c.) is important both for the knowledge of the state of rural property in Italy during the fifteenth century, and for the study of "verba infimæ Latinitatis," since numerous words like *Marator*, *Tenuta*, *Cimator*, &c. are to be found therein. But the most curious document is one which occurs at folio 81, relating to the descendants of the great Dante Alighieri, and containing a "Promissio de tradendo dote Dominice filie Io. Francisci de Aldigeriis, &c." (A.D. 1486). It is well known that the name of Dante's family has been written in different ways, and that the Latin form is *de Aldigherius* or *Aldigerius*. (See *Traversari Epistole*, vol. I, p. CDXXXVII.) Franciscus was a christian name of the family, and a *Francesco*, author of a Commentary on Vitruvius, is quoted by Litta in the *Famiglie celebri Italiane* (fascicolo xxiv).

375 FERRARA. Raccolta di Memorie spettanti al Comune di Ferrara (delle Prerogative ed i Nomi degli Agenti e degli Ambasciatori in Roma per Ferrara; Notizie spettanti all' Ospitale, alla Chiesa Nuova, ai Conservatorii dei Medici dei Poveri, alla Zecca, ai Magistrati Comunali, ed altri Istituti che hanno relazione col Comune) folio. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

It would take almost a volume to give an adequate idea of the contents of this interesting manuscript which is replete with curious unpublished information relating to the history and statistical description of Ferrara.

376 FERRUCCI (Francesco) Vita di folio. SEC. xix. ON PAPER A transcript of the original manuscript in the Riccardi library at Florence. This is an important anonymous work, consisting of about 150 pages, most probably written shortly after the death of that glorious defender of the Florentine Republic.

377 FIRENZE, Cronica della Badia Fiorentina folio. SEC. xv. (1418-1460) ON PAPER

An original and unpublished work; very curious, as will be apparent from the subjoined beginning:

"Nel 1418 Messer Niccold Guaschoni abbate di questo monasterio essendo anchora assai giovane, andò al concilio di Costantia. Dove posto da parte ogni timore di Dio ad ogni vitio et illeciba si dette. In casa sua conversationi, giuochi, armeggerie et omnigene inhonestà regnavano. A tanta temerità venne che con Sigismundo Serenissimo Re de' Romani ebbe tractato di pigliare di nocte tempo e Cardinali et fargli annegare nel fiume."

This extraordinary chronicle proceeds to narrate the conversion of that great sinner, and then to relate the life of the celebrated *Beato Gometio*, to enumerate the new buildings, and to notice the Greek and Latin manuscripts, the pictures, &c. collected in that famous Abbey, in which was pre-

served the manuscript of Longus, rendered so well known a few years ago by the controversy respecting the passage which P. L. Courier obliterated. Letters of Popes, and various other documents, add to the value of this unpublished and unknown chronicle, which is not mentioned by Moreni, and which, like the two following manuscripts, seems to have remained unknown to the learned contributors to the *Archivio Storico*, published at Florence by the indefatigable M. Vieuzeux, and which is an indispensable supplement to the great collection of Muratori.

378 FIRENZE. Conti dei Priore et Capitani della Compagnia de Sancto Piero Martire della Chiesa di Sancta Maria Novella di Firenze (1462-1491) *folio.* S^EC. xv. ON PAPER

Most of these accounts are audited and signed, "Ego Baldouinus Dominus de Baldouinis Notarius," &c. or "Ego Joannes Dominus de Holandrinis Notarius dictio Capitanie," &c. In these historical documents the names of the most celebrated Florentine families (Strozzi, Bardi, &c.) frequently occur.

379 FLORENTIA. PETITIO Fr. Joannis Fratrum Ordinis Prædicatorum in Conventu Florentino Prioris totiusque Conventus ad F. Nicolaum Ostiensium et Veletrorum Episcopum contra Clerum Florentinum—COPIA Positorum Capituli et Cleri Florentini contra Fratres Prædicatorum—INTERDICTION ET EXCOMUNICATIO Cleri Florentini, cum Nominibus excommunicatorum—COMMISSIONE Nerii Subdelegati *folio.* S^EC. xiv. (1331) ON PAPER

A very interesting collection of the original documents respecting the famous dispute between the friar preachers and the regular clergy of Florence. Respecting Florence see also Nos. 1105-1110 in the present Catalogue.

380 FLORI (Lucii Annæi) Historiæ Romanæ Libri IV.—PLINII (potius Aurelii Victoris) de Rebus præclare gestis Virorum illustrium Liber—CORNELII Nepotis Libellus de Vita Pomponii Attici finit feliciter ex mendoso exemplari transcriptus *4to.* S^EC. xv. ON PAPER

An important manuscript, written in a beautiful running hand by an Italian scribe. The various readings to be obtained by a collation of this manuscript are very numerous. The following, from Chap. I. of Florus, may serve as a sample : "Faustulus gregiu pastor," instead of the usual *regis pastor*; "cujus ex filia Romulus gignitur," instead of ending with Romulus; "juventine face," instead of *juventu face*; "sanguine et præda," instead of *sanguini suo*; "Tuscorumque pastores," instead of *Tuscique pastores*; "pulsi fatigative," for *pulsi fugative*; "habitas opes," for *avitas opes*; "ob auctoritatem," for *ex auctoritate*, &c. The edition from which we took these various readings is in the Lemaire Collection. Manuscripts of Aurelius Victor and Cornelius Nepos are of rare occurrence. (See also No. 1097 in the present Catalogue.)

381 FORMULAIRE POUR LES ABBESSES. Sensuyt ung livre de plusieurs difficultés qu'on pourroit avoir. Comment on doit faire et proceder en aulcunes choses de observances et manieres de faire, &c. *4to.* S^EC. xvi. (1530) ON PAPER

This very curious Manuscript, written in the early part of the sixteenth century (1530), commences with the mode of electing a visitor and an abbess, the manner of her recognition, confirmation, &c. It then proceeds to instruct her in her duties, and furnishes a complete letter-writer for her guidance in conducting the Correspondence of the Abbey, and for drawing out receipts, &c. As the words "Abbesse et Convent du Val de Grace aultremens dict val parfond," are frequently repeated in this manuscript, it is probable that the work was written for an abbess of that convent at Paris. At the end are Recipes for making Ink Syrups, Cordials, Confectionery, &c. &c.

382 FORTEGUERRI (Gio. Batt.) *Processo et Arresto ò Sentenza data dal Parlamento di Tolosa sopra d'un fatto prodigioso et memorabile tradotto di Lingua Francese con cento Annotationi vellum* 4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER

An Autograph unpublished Manuscript, entirely prepared for the press, with a Dedication to the Duchess of Tuscany (the celebrated Cristina di Lorena, patroness of Galileo), signed by Forteguerri, and dated Pistoia, 1591. The notes on this celebrated case of the false Martin Guerre are extremely interesting.

383 FOSCARINI (Cav. Marco, "Ambasciatore Straordinario della S. Repubblica di Venezia a S. M. il Re di Sardegna") *Relazione del Governo, Politica, Forze militari, Imposizioni, Commercio, Frontiere, &c. degli Stati di S. M. il Re di Sardegna vellum* 4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

A Manuscript dated 1 Marzo, 1743. Foscarini, who afterwards became Doge of Venice, is the author of the well known work *Della Letteratura Veneziana*, and was the founder of the celebrated Foscarini Library, the binding of which is so well known to collectors. This work was published in 1830, at Turin, by M. Cibrario, in the interesting collection, *Relazioni dello stato di Savoja*.

384 FRANCE. ARBOR GENEALOGIAE REGUM FRANCORUM (ad Ludovicum X, A.D. MCCXIII) folio. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM

A fine Manuscript, written in red and black, in double columns, with curious heraldic figures in various colours. On the first page are the arms of a cardinal of the Corsini family of Florence, and at the top of the same leaf is written, "Andreas Corsini et Amicorum," in a handwriting almost contemporary with the manuscript, which shows that in all probability this manuscript belonged in the fourteenth century to *Saint Andreas Corsini*, and afterwards to the Cardinal Corsini, who was Pope under the name of Clement XII. At the end there are some old Italian additions relating to the French families supposed to have been left by Charlemagne, in Florence, in which the Chronicle of *Folcho da Marsilia* is quoted. On the fly-leaves are some curious pen drawings, Italian verses, and several memoranda, all in an ancient handwriting.

385 FRANCE. CY APRES SENSUYVENT LES LIGNEES DES Roys de FRANCE; et comment leurs generacions sont descendues lune de l'autre, et cõmant ils sont faillies, et parle en brief de leurs faiz, &c. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM

An important historical roll, measuring 13 ft. 6 in. by 13½ in., concluding with the year 1372, which is probably the date of the manuscript, and containing also much information relative to the *history of England*. This is not a mere genealogical work, but a true chronicle, divided into various chapters, the last being headed "Comment le prevost des Marchan (*sic*) tua le Mareschal de Champagne." The publication of this interesting chronicle would prove serviceable both to English and French history.

386 FRANCE. Discours particulier contenant le Dessein, Procédé et Exécution au vray qu'a tenu le Roy Henry III. en la Mort de M. de Guise à Blois en Décembre, 1588 folio. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER

387 FRANCE. Fuga del Principe di Condé (et alia) 8vo. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER

This curious collection, in Italian, French, and Latin, relates to political and private matters of the seventeenth century, and contains also a later memorandum concerning a printed Prognostication, brought from Spain to the celebrated Peiresc at the beginning of 1610, in which the death of King Henry IV. of France was foretold.

388 FRANCE. Divers Mémoires concernans la Sortie de Monsieur le Duc d'Orléans hors du Royaume, et les Choses advenues sur la Fin du Règne du feu Louis XIII. *folio.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

Containing a full and interesting account of the retreat of Gaston Duc d'Orléans, brother of Louis XIII, into Flanders in 1632, his reception there, the various court intrigues of the period, and his return to France in 1641; also interesting unpublished letters and papers by Gaston d'Orléans, the Cardinal Richelieu, Desnoyers, Chavigny, &c.

389 FRANCE. Mémoire succinct et Dissertation analysée sur le Comté Venaissin vulgairement connu sous le nom du Comtat et sur la Ville d'Avignon, anciens Démembrements du Comté de Provence. Recherche historique sur la Ville de Carpentras. Divers Extraits de MSS. Histoire funeste d'une Sédition inouye arrivée dans Avignon. Accord passé entre l'Evêque d'Avignon et le Prieur de Bonpas au sujet de la Construction du Port de Bonpas en 1267 *folio.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

This unpublished and curious Manuscript contains a great number of important historical documents; the last being authenticated by a public notary in 1755.

390 FRANCE. Mémoire sur la Guienne *folio.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
This Manuscript is endorsed as having been found amongst the baggage of Lord Peterborough, taken near Requena in Spain. This historical memoir is entirely on the side of the right of England to that province of France.

391 FRANCE. Trattenimenti di una Dama sopra gli Affari presenti della Religione in Francia, Opera ripiena d'importanti Notizie istoriche e dottrinali tradotta dal Francese, *vellum 4to.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
Relating to Jansenism.

392 FRANCE. Organisation du dépôt général de la Géographie, de la Topographie Militaire et de l'Hydrographie *folio.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
A valuable official document, dated An 3^e de la République (1795).

393 FRANGIPANE (D. Rosano) delle Segrezie del Regno *calf folio.* SÆC. xviii. (1730) ON PAPER
A statistical document of considerable importance for the history of Sicily. The manuscript has been evidently written out for the press, and has the author's autograph signature to the Dedication. The present work, consisting of 406 pages, is most probably unpublished, as Father Narbone in his *Bibliografia Sicula* (vol. II, p. 57), mentions it only as in manuscript. It contains some very curious documents, including, for instance, one (page 193) showing that during the eighteenth century the *negro* and *white* slave trade was carried on in Sicily, and that the duty for the exportation of slaves was one per cent. *ad valorem.*

394 FREDERIC II. Les Matinées du Roi de Prusse *4to.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
A contemporary manuscript of this singular work.

395 Fuoco. Se il fuoco sia secco o veramente umido *folio.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
A curious work. The author objects to the Peripatetics for adopting the new philosophy, which Galileo had already introduced in his works. The word *Umido* is used here not in the sense of *damp* but *liquid*, or *able to receive its figure from another*, a signification not generally understood. This anonymous tract seems autograph.

396 GALENUS DE MORBO ET ACCIDENTE, cum variis ejusdem Opusculis Medicis *folio. Sec. XIV. ON VELLUM*

Closely written on several hundred leaves of very pure vellum, in double columns, with the capitals of each work illuminated in gold and colours. The translation appears to have been made from the Arabic of Johannitius Filius Isaac by Marcus Toletanus (see in this manuscript at the beginning of the *Liber Galeni de Tactu pulsus*). Several of the leaves have been misplaced by the binder. The works contained in this elegant and important manuscript are : 1. De Morbo et Accidente—2. De Interioribus—3. Megategni—4. De Crisi—5. De Elementis—6. De Complexionibus—7. De Simplici Medicina—8. De Maculo Cordis—9. De Ingenio Sanitatis—10. De Tactu Pulsus—11. De Motibus Difficilibus—12. Anatomia.

397 GALENI (Claud.) OPUSCULA VARIA, Græce *folio. Sec. XIV. ON PAPER*

Written in very distinct Greek characters on 104 leaves. The works contained in this manuscript are : de Foetuum Formatione ; de quinque Sensibus ; de Moribus ; de Constitutione Hominis ; and de Medicamentis.

398 GALENI Synopsis de Pulsibus Græce, cum Versione Latina Blasii Bernardii Foroliviensis *folio. Sec. XVI. ON PAPER*

This Manuscript contains a great number of marginal various readings taken from other Greek manuscripts. The translation seems to be in the autograph of the translator, whose name was unknown to Tiraboschi. This manuscript belonged to Alessandro Padoani, a great collector, who, about three centuries ago wrote his name and the title of the work on the cover, adding these words, "Sunt ibi quædam alia quæ cujus sint ignoramus." Respecting the Padoani collection, see also Nos. 507, 607, &c. in the present Catalogue.

399 GALILEI (GALILEO) DE MUNDI SPHERA TRACTATUS AUTOGRAPHUS CUM FIGURIS *4to. Sec. XVII. ON PAPER*

An exceedingly interesting unpublished autograph work, full of drawings in ink of astronomical instruments, as used during the seventeenth century. The author speaks of the new star in the Serpentarius (1604-1606) and the comet of 1618 ; he speaks of the satellites of Jupiter ; says in a few words and with great caution, that the *hypothesis* of Copernicus was forbidden by the church ; and gives the figure of the ring of Saturn as firstly supposed by Galileo, in the shape of several stars. The spots of the sun are also mentioned. The discoveries of Galileo are often quoted as made *hac tempestate* (in our time). But the most curious fact is that the figures, admirably executed in ink, and the whole of the explanatory inscriptions, (filling twenty leaves) as well as the forty-four leaves of the work itself, are in the AUTOGRAPH OF GALILEO HIMSELF, who, it is well known, was an excellent draftsman, and who very probably prepared this manuscript for one of his most eminent pupils, amongst whom he reckoned several princes. To the scientific collector this is A TRUE GEM. As will be seen by the facsimile, there cannot be any doubt that the whole of the work, including the drawings and inscriptions, is entirely in the well-known autograph of Galileo, of which so many fac-similes have been published (see Venturi *Memorie di Galileo*, the *Isographie*, and the last Florentine edition of the works of Galileo). Galileo used two different sorts of handwriting, both of which are exhibited by Venturi. Both these handwritings occur in the present manuscript ; the one, which he wrote in his earlier days, being chiefly found in the work, and the other, that of his more advanced life, in the drawings and explanations, which seem to have been written subsequently. The name of Galileo is also written several times in the manuscript, in such a way as to leave no doubt as to its being his autograph signature.

It is not only as containing an AUTOGRAPH AND UNKNOWN WORK of Galileo that this manuscript is highly interesting, but also because it affords an additional proof that the *Trattato della Sfera*, published in 1656

after the death of Galileo by Father Davisi under a false name, and attributed to Galileo, is a forgery. In fact that work was not admitted as genuine by Viviani and Bonaventuri in their ancient editions of the works of Galileo. Nelli did not believe it to be genuine, and even in the great and excellent Florentine edition, now almost complete, undertaken by M. Alberi, under the high patronage of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, it seems to have been introduced only in order not to omit anything previously published under the name of Galileo. The reason why this work is supposed to be a forgery is not only because it maintains the immobility of the earth, but especially also, because the reasoning and arguments employed in it are exactly of that peripatetic and scholastic description which Galileo opposed from his earliest years. Not only therefore, in our manuscript have we an autograph and unpublished work of the great Galileo, but we have also a genuine work instead of the forgery, which was undoubtedly intended to make ignorant people suppose that this illustrious victim of the Inquisition had become a convert to the scientific errors of his persecutors. From the cautious way in which this work is written, and from the various quotations it contains, it may be inferred that this work was written a few years after the condemnation of the theory of Copernicus in 1616, and when Galileo, not yet condemned himself, was obliged to be excessively cautious, and even sometimes to publish works under the name of his pupils, as was the case about this same time with his "Discorso delle Comete." Although anonymous, the present work contains frequent allusions to the discoveries of Galileo (the only astronomer then living who is quoted in this work). To describe and illustrate this manuscript properly would require an entire volume. That Galileo had two very different handwritings, at different periods of his life, is, as we have already stated, a fact shown by the facsimiles given by Venturi, and that this is often the case has been very ably pointed out by Mr. Leigh Sotheby in his important work on *Block Books*. See also Nos. 153, 663, 1127, 1128, etc. (See *fac-simile*.)

400 GALLAND (Antoine) *Voyage fait dans le Levant en 1679 et 1680*

4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

A transcript of a voyage made by Galland (who by his translation of the Arabian Nights into French first introduced that celebrated work to Europe) in the autograph of the learned Gabriel Brotier. Speaking of the original manuscript, the *Biographie Universelle* observes, "*Le P. Brotier en possédait le manuscrit et y attachait une grande importance; on ignore en quelles mains il a passé à la mort de ce savant.*" This interesting work is unpublished. See also Nos. 195 and 196 in the present Catalogue.

401 GALLO DE MONTE SANO (Phylenio) "Per la florida Madoña Lylia Ve^{ta} di Virtu ornatissima SONETTI E ALTRE RIME"

4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER

Unpublished poems of this author, whom Roscoe, in his Life of Leo X. (vol. I. p. 78) supposes to have flourished towards the end of the fifteenth century, and of whom he has given a few abstracts from a manuscript which was in his possession. These love sonnets and poems are evidently written in imitation of Petrarch, and are addressed by the author to his inamorata, "*Madonna Lylia Veneta*," a portrait of whom is inserted in the elegantly illuminated border. In the bottom margin there is also an emblematic delineation of his love, "lilies joined together by a band, with an inscription in gold, *Hos conjunxit amor.*" From a note of M. Bigazzi, a bibliographer of Florence, it appears that this *Canzoniere*, which is written with great pureness and more poetical taste than was generally the case during the fifteenth century in Italy, was quite unknown to Tiraboschi, Quadrio, &c.

402 GAUDENTII (Paganini) *Epistolæ et Poemata ad Gabrielem Naudœum*

4to. 1639-41, ON PAPER

Eleven letters and three poems, all in the autograph of the celebrated Paganino Gaudenzio, and addressed to the equally famous Gabriel Naudé.

Gaudenzio was Professor of Belles Lettres at Pisa, and on the most intimate terms with the Grand Duke Ferdinand II, who often invited him to his table, and found great delight in listening to the flood of erudition he poured out on any subject which could be started. He was undoubtedly a most learned man, and without his equal in philological pursuits. Fabroni, in his "Vitæ Italorum," (vol. XIV. p. 11,) says: "Paganinus Gauden-tius Pesclaviensis, tantam apud nonnullos doctrinæ famam collegerat, ut quemadmodum Galileo in mathesi, Fortunio Liceto in philosophia, sic illi in philologia nemo par poneretur."

403 GENOVA. Le saggio Difficoltà del Governo di Genova: Orazione del Padre Cattaneo della Compagnia di Giesu nella Coronazione di Agostino Centurione Doge di Genova—PERINI (Giuseppe) Orazione nella Coronazione di Luca Murea e Panegirico della Spina—VIEIRA (Padre) se il mondo sia più degno di riso o di pianto—SECTANI (Q.) Satyræ XV et XVI.—POESIE Italiane del Maggi, G. Guidicicione, Rubiera, Marino, Filicaia, ZAPPI, A. Guidi, G. M. Crescimbeni, Brugueres, Pedrusi, Card. Panfilio, Pastorini, &c. &c.

in 1 vol. 4to. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER

From some important autograph variations and alterations in the sonnets of Zappi, this manuscript seems to have belonged to that celebrated poet.

404 GENOVA. Relatione di Genova 4to. S.E.C. xvi. ON PAPER
A very elaborate account of the state of Genoa, written about 1597, and which has escaped all the bibliographers we could peruse. It bears the autograph of G. B. Giustiniano Benedettino-Casinese, who appears, from his note prefixed, to have obtained it as a gift from Sig. Nicolo Perazzo. It is a very curious document, full of historical and statistical information of great interest. It shows, for instance, that in 1597 the total number of the inhabitants of Genoa was 60,929, and that out of that number there were 1852 monks and nuns.

405 GENOVA Liberata, Poema in otti Canti half bound 4to. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER

An Autograph Manuscript. This is a very curious historical poem on the celebrated popular fight which drove the Austrians out of Genoa about the middle of the last century. It commences:

"Canto degli Austri Sardi e degl' Inglesi
Le ire, le imprese e il fiero Popol misto
Che uniron l'armi contro i Genovesi," &c.

We did not find any mention of it in Spotorno.

406 GENOVA. Descrizione dello Stato e Governo dell' Ospitale di Pammatone 4to. S.E.C. xix. ON PAPER

407 GEOGRAPHIA sive DESCRIPTIO Orbis tam Terræ quam Maris sumpta ex Libro de Proprietatibus Rerum compilato a F. BARTHOLOMEO (Glanville) ANGLICO de Ordine Fratrum Minorum—DECLARATIO TERRE SANCTÆ et Civitatum vicinarum et remotarum et Regnorum quasi tocius Orbis ex Libro Fratris Brocardi—TRACTATUS DE TRIBUS ORBIS PARTIBUS ac variis Naturis Hominum Portentorum Transformatorum. Necnon de diversis Fluminibus Aquarium Insularum et Montium royal folio. S.E.C. xv. ON VELLUM

This magnificent manuscript is written on the purest vellum, with the capital letters throughout the volume richly painted in colours and heightened with gold. The first page is surrounded by a very elegant border, composed of flowers illuminated in gold and colours. The Brocard and the *Tractatus* forming the second and third parts of the entire work, have similar borders but only in the lower margin. The various sheets have signatures, a very uncommon occurrence in manuscripts, as in all probability, if such was the constant practice, they were, as intended to be, cut

off by the binder. The first two parts are taken from well known works, but as there are great variations between the different manuscripts of Brocardus, the present one ought to be compared with other copies of the same work. (Concerning Brocardus, see the excellent *Palestine*, by M. Munk, p. 654.) The last Treatise is very curious and contains sixty-one chapters, of which an Index precedes the work. It is interesting to the English collector, as it contains much information relating to Great Britain. In the Chapter *de Transformatiis*, the unknown author treats of werwolves and ghosts, and in the subsequent pages of persons with goitres, giants and giantesses, pygmies, Cyclops and other monstrosities. Despite the absurdity of such marvellous stories, we may add that besides a description of England, Scotland, and Ireland, there is much curious information respecting the whole of the ancient world (including Taprobane) in this work, of which we can trace no mention in any author we have referred to (including the classical work *Monumenta Historica Britannica* by Petrie), and that it is highly interesting, not only to the geographer and the general historian, but also to the historian of the sciences, as it contains separate chapters : De linguis gentium—De Mundo—De quinque circulis mundi—De circulis coeli—De Mensuris—De itineribus, &c. The author frequently quotes Virgil, Lucanus, Justinus, Augustinus, Isidorus, and has borrowed largely from the last writer.

408 GERARDI (A. T.) *Tractatus de Virtute et Sacramento Pœnitentiae*
8vo. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
In the autograph of Father Gerard of the Society of Jesus.

409 GERARDI (Gulielmi, NOBILIS ANGLI) *Introductio ad Logicam*
4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
William Gerard was educated in the English College of Jesuits at Liege, of which the Rev. Francis Carr was president. Prefixed is a printed broadside, announcing "Assertiones Dialectice ad Mentem Philosophi," which "D. Gulielmus Gerardus Nobilis Anglus" would defend on 8 July, 1655. The volume is slightly damaged by damp.

410 GERARDI (G.) *Carmina; Tobias et S. Edwardus Tragedie, &c.*
8vo. SÆC. xvii.
Slightly damaged by damp. Among the poems is one entitled, "Triplex Suspirium ob afflictam Europæ, ANGLIAE et Philomusæ conditionem." On the fly-leaf is the autograph of Elizabeth Gerard.

411 GERARDI (G.) *Commentarius in decem Aristotelis ad Nichomachum Libros*
4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
From the library of Sir Thomas Gerard, Bart., with his book plate. The front margins are slightly damaged by damp.

412 GERARDI (G.) *Tractatus de Arithmetica, Algebra, Geometria et aliis Mathematicæ Partibus*
8vo. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

413 GERMAIN (Sophie) *Mémoire sur la question proposée par la première Classe de l'Institut "Donner la Théorie Mathématique des Vibrations des Surfaces élastiques et la comparer à l'Expérience"*
folio. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER
The autograph manuscript of this extraordinary lady-mathematician, who was crowned by the Institut, 26 December, 1815, for having successfully answered the difficult question, which had been previously placed thrice for competition. This original work, consisting of twenty-six leaves, with a great number of alterations and variations, is extremely interesting, as it shows the manner in which this learned lady proceeded in her mathematical investigations.

414 GERMAIN (M. Sophie) *Réflexions sur l'Application de la Théorie des Fonctions à la Géométrie*
4to. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER
An autograph manuscript, consisting of twenty pages, written by this eminent female mathematician. See also No. 1085, in the present Catalogue.

415 GEROLIMO (Sancto) *Li trenta Gradi della Celestiale Scala in the original oak boards* 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER
Written in a very fine large hand. This is an excellent text of a classical Italian work, quoted by the Crusca.

416 GIANNONE (Pietro) *Professione di Fede scritta al Padre Giuseppe Sanfelice* folio. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

417 GIGLI (Girolamo, "Sanese") *L'Osita; Madama Ciana; il Virtuoso per forza; Commedia Senza titale* folio. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER
Except "Madama Ciana," which was printed at Venice in 1744, all these plays were unknown to Allacci, and his continuator. At the end of *L'Osita* (who is represented as the daughter of Fritewald, King of England,) it is stated that this play was left unfinished by Gigli. It is doubtful whether the other plays are from the pen of the same humorous writer.

418 GITĀ MAHĀTMYA, in Sanscrit *green morocco* folio. SEC. XVIII. ON GLAZED ORIENTAL PAPER
We did not find any notice of this poem in Adelung. The volume is beautifully written, with a coloured border.

419 GODEFRIDI *Conciones de Passione Domini, &c.* 4to. SEC. XV. (1433) ON PAPER
Unpublished sermons, written in 1433, as appears from the following colophon : *Et sic est finis istarum Concionum scriptae necnon finitis die 28 Mensis Novembris, Anno Domini 1433, per Godefridum.* There is an Italian *Laude*, written on two separate leaves, near the end of the volume, beginning thus, "Oimè figlio anima mia : Oimè figlio vita mia."

420 GOTHIČÆ *Linguæ Grammatica. Accedunt Preces Anglo-Saxonicaæ et Modus confitendi Anglo-Saxonice* 8vo. SEC. XVII-XVIII. ON PAPER

421 GRÆCLE Antiquæ Reliquæ Imperatori Carolo Austrio Salutem 8vo. SEC. XVI. ON VELLUM
This long letter, which appears to have been written to Charles V. about 1534, by some leading persons of the national party of Greece to obtain his assistance with an army against the Turks, contains much information concerning the irruption of the Turks into Greece.

422 GRÆVII (J. G.) *Dictata in Suetonium* 4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER
At the end is bound up "*Observationes V. Cl. Gerhardi de Vries ad Institutiones politicas V. Cl. M. Z. Bochornii*," in the same handwriting.

423 GRÆVII (J. G.) *Collegium Chronologicum habitum MDCXCVIII. vellum* 4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER
A very excellent Chronology of History from the Creation to the Treaty of Breda in 1677. This work on general history, chronologically arranged by this celebrated scholar, consists of 363 pages.

424 GRAMMATICI VETERES : TRACTATUS GRAMMATICALIS, "Grammaticorum IIII. videlicet lectio. enarratio. emendatio. judicium." — SERVII LIBER de ultimarum sillabarum natura — INCIPIT a magno per carmina scripta TEBALDO — REGULA de longis de brevibusque protis — TRACTATUS de Re Metrica, qui incipit "A in prima sillaba ante b brevis est excepto fabula, fabella, faber, &c." — DE ACCENTIBUS in the original binding 8vo. SEC. X. ON VELLUM
A most important manuscript, which would deserve a longer description. The first work contains the first book of the *Donati ars Grammatica*, as published by Lindemann, but with an introduction (beginning *quot sunt officia gram-*

f. 51

maticorum) which is not in the edition, and a great number of various readings. For instance, at the end of that first book we read:

MANUSCRIPT.

"Media distinctio est ubi fere tantum de sententia super est quantum jam diximus cum tantum respirandum sit. Huius punctum ad medium litteram ponimus. In lectione autem tota sententia periodo dicitur. I clausula cuius partes sunt cola et comata. I membra et cassa."

EDITION.

"Media est ubi fere tantumdem de sententia superest, quantum jam diximus, cum tamen respirandum sit. Huius punctum ad medium litteram ponimus. In lectione tota sententia periodos dicitur, cuius partes suntcola et comata."

This book of Donatus is followed here by a long commentary or *expositio*, which seems quite unknown, and in which Sergius and other grammarians are quoted. The *LIBER SERVII* begins and ends like the work of the same author published under the same title by Putschius, but immediately after the dedication to Aquilinus up to the chapter *De Verbo* the manuscript is so different as to be quite a NEW WORK. The work *Regula Tebaldi*, written in verse with interlineary glosses, is a poem on prosody of which we could find no trace in Gothofredus, Putschius, Lindemann, Gaisford, (*Scriptores rei metricae*) or in any other work or collection which we have been able to peruse. The *TRACTATUS DE RE METRICA* (which is a considerable work), we have also been unable to trace. A portion of the last work, *De Accentibus*, is taken (with numerous various readings) from the work of Priscian on the same subject. (See Prisciani *Opera minora*, p. 158). The figures of the accents deserve attention (see also Nos. 523 and 1103 in the present Catalogue). Besides the above mentioned works there are in this precious volume several other smaller tracts on a similar subject, which seem also unknown. After so many inquiries and works respecting the ancient and later grammarians, it would hardly be supposed possible to discover so rich a mine of the kind. This true gem has at the beginning a note written in the last century, and stating that this *CODEX PRETIOSISSIMUS SECULI X.* belonged (in the fifteenth century) to the celebrated MARSILIO FICINO. (See *fac-simile*).

425 **GRATIANI** (Antonii Mariæ) Vita Joannis Francisci Commendoni Cardinalis, *vellum folio*. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

Important for the general history of Europe, and even of England.

426 **GRATIOLI** (Ludovico) del Governo d'Ancona *4to.* SEC. xvi. ON PAPER

An autograph unpublished work, quite unknown to the author of the "Bibliografia dello stato Pontificio." The author asks for reforms and relates some intolerable grievances of the poor people of Ancona. For instance, he states that when a fisherman goes to the market to sell fish, he is obliged to accept the price offered him by the buyer.

427 **GRAY** (Thomas, "Minor Canon and Precentor of Winchester") Sermons preached in Winchester Cathedral, A.D. 1683-85

8vo. 1683-85, ON PAPER

Autograph Sermons, probably by an Ancestor of Thomas Gray, the Poet.

428 **GRAZZINI** (Anton Francesco, detto IL LASCA) Canzone (*autografa*) nella Morte di Giovanni Falconi *4to.* SEC. xvi. (1541) ON PAPER

Attached to an autograph letter to Giulio Mazzinghi, dated "Firenza, 6 Setembre MDXLIO." Specimens of the handwriting of this distinguished Novelist and Poet, whose works are pronounced by Roscoe a perfect model of the simplicity and beauty of the Italian language, are of the rarest occurrence. Annexed is a parody of a *Pastorale*, also written in the sixteenth century. The following is a specimen of this curious parody:

"Balla cosa veder col suo bastone—E con la sua sampogna—Un pastor pien di rogna," etc.

429 GRAZZINI (Francesco Maria) Rime. Ejusdem Carmina et Epistolas Latinæ *folio.* SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER
An autograph unpublished manuscript, evidently prepared for the press.

430 GREGORII NYSSENI OPUSCULA GRECE
blue morocco *folio.* SEC. IX. ON VELLUM
This noble manuscript, which belonged to the late Lord Guildford and was sold in 1829, in the third part of his sale (Lot 649), was not on that occasion sufficiently described, having been merely catalogued under the above general title. The reason why it was not more fully described was probably because, owing to the antiquity of the manuscript, the vellum in several places had become very difficult to read on account of its purple hue, and also because the difficulty was increased by several of the leaves (58 in number) having been misplaced by the bookbinder. The proper order in which those leaves ought to be disposed has been indicated by the learned Mr. Hamilton of the British Museum in some slips contained in this volume. This manuscript is written in the same small beautiful character, (and perhaps by the same scribe) as the celebrated Euclid in the Bodleian library, the marginal annotations and headings being written in the most elegant capital letters. It contains the LIBER DE ANIMA ET RESURRECTIONE, by St. Gregory of Nyssa, the LIBER DE NATURA HOMINIS by the same, the LIBER DE ANIMA (et Alia) by St. Gregory the Thaumaturgus, and some other matters, either unknown or unpublished, without the name of the author. Compared with the edition of M. Krabinger, the "Liber de Anima" offers a great many variations, the dialogue itself being in this manuscript differently divided between the two interlocutors. Both the uncial and small characters in this manuscript are much more elegant than any of those which Montfaucon has reproduced in the *fac-similes* of his *Paleographia Graeca*, or which more recently Mr. Shaw and Mr. Jones have selected for their splendid works, and the shape of the letters as well as that of the accents, undoubtedly prove this manuscript to be at least of the ninth century, and perhaps earlier. Without doubt this is ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT GREEK MANUSCRIPTS ever offered for sale. (See *fac-simile*.)

431 GREGORII (S.) DIALOGORUM LIBRI IV.—VITA S. SIMEONIS
folio. SEC. IX. ON VELLUM
This venerable Manuscript belonged to the celebrated P. Pithou, and was sold in 1837, with the Duchess of Berry's Library (see also Nos. 104 and 490 in the present Catalogue), and has the book plate of the Bibliothèque de Rosny (see that Catalogue, No. 2369). The *Libri Dialogorum*, written in an old rude hand, are slightly deficient at the beginning, and perhaps a few leaves are also wanting in the middle of the volume, which is in the state in which it was at the time of Pithou. The initials (one curiously ornamented) are in different colours. A few leaves, towards the end, seem to have been written during the eleventh century. (See *fac-simile*.)

432 GREGORII PAPE VITA, AUCTORE JOHANNE ULTIMO LEVITARUM
half green morocco, gilt edges *folio.* SEC. XI. ON VELLUM
On the last leaf of this fine manuscript will be found "Versus epithaphii sancti gregorii," and his famous "Epistola de Penitentia Canonorum pro Fornicatione." This Life, by Johannes Diaconus, dedicated to Pope John VIII. must have been written between the years 872 and 882, as it was compiled by order of that pontiff, who was elected in the former and died in the latter year. This manuscript, written in large characters, in double columns, is in a fine state of preservation. The numerical figures are all written according to the ancient Roman system. (See *fac-simile*.)

433 GREGORII, PAPE URBS ROME, LIBER PASTORALIS
green morocco extra, joints, gilt edges *4to.* SEC. XI. ON VELLUM
Finely written with a large initial. The text is very good and offers several variations from the Benedictine edition (Par. 1705, 4 vol. in fol. tom. II.) The most important is that instead of the fourth book, containing only a

single chapter (*qualiter praedicator, &c.*) as in the edition, which seems very meagre, it begins with chapter XXXVI. of the third book, as printed, and contains the whole matter relating to public preaching, thus making a fourth book of six chapters instead of a single one (*See fac-simile*).

434 GREGORIO PAPA (Sancto) Libro di Dialogi (tracto di Latino in vulgare) *vellum* *folio*. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER

Written in double columns in a very elegant Italian hand, a fine miniature Portrait of St. Gregory being inserted in the initial letter. At the bottom of the first page are the arms of the original owner. This translation, which is classical and quoted by the Crusca Academy, was made in the fourteenth century by *Fra Domenico Cavalca*, a Dominican monk, so celebrated for the purity of his Italian style. By comparing this manuscript with the folio edition printed at Venice in 1475, by *Giovanni di Colonia*, we find that our manuscript contains an older text than the printed one, with considerable variations.

435 GREGORII Papæ (Beati) Prima Pars Moralium et in Fine hujus primæ Partis quidem Liber de Consolatione Theologiæ expositus a Magistro Johanne Jarsonis (Gerson), *calf* *folio*. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER

436 GREGORIO XIII. Discorso giuditioso sopra i Soggetti Papabili in Tempo di Gregorio XIII. *folio*. SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER

Containing curious biographies of the then living Cardinals.

437 GREGORIO XV, Conclave di (28 Jan. 1621) *4to.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
A manuscript of the period, from the Library of L. A. de Ponte, P.V. (Venetian Patrician).

438 GREVEBY (Jodoc) Secret tres noble et véritable (en Alchimie) *4to.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

439 GRINGOIRE (Pierre) Moralité et farce dit Mere sotto *8vo.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

440 GRONOVII (Jo. Fr.) ex Plauti Fabulis Excerpta et ejusdem Excerpta Terentiana *folio.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

These critical notes by one of the most distinguished Professors of Leyden, are of the greatest value for elucidating the comic writings of Plautus and Terence. At the beginning there is a fine portrait of Gronovius.

441 GRONOVII (Jo. Fr.) Index Vocabum omnium in Catullo *folio.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

An autograph and interesting unpublished manuscript of this celebrated scholar.

442 GRONOVII (J. Fr.) Collectanea ad Libros de Officiis *red morocco, gilt edges* *4to.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

With an autograph note of Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College, stating that it belonged to Professor Te Water, and that he bought it for £1. 11s. 6d.

443 GRONOVII (Jo. Fr.) Dictata in Florum *4to.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

With the autograph of R. Gough, stating that he purchased this manuscript at Askew's sale.

444 GRONOVII (J. Fr.) Excerpta ex Lectionibus publicis ad Herodianum (partly autograph), *calf gilt* *4to.* SÆC. xvii-xviii. ON PAPER

These notes will be found of the greatest value to the future editor.

445 GRONOVII (Jo. Fr.) Dissertatio de Musæo Alexandrino et Excerpta e Prælectionibus publicis in Herodianum, *cum notis Autographis J. G. Grævii, calf* *4to.* SÆC. xvii-xviii. ON PAPER

446 GRONOVII (Jacobi) Notæ in Lucam *4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER*
 An autograph manuscript of this distinguished scholar, consisting of about 400 leaves, and full of Greek and Latin biblical erudition. The book contains a great number of loose papers, with annotations of Gronovius, mostly written upon fragments of letters addressed to him, and some of which still retain his name. There is also a fragment of a printed leaf with the name of Abrah. Elzevier, and the date of 1699. (*sic.*)

447 GRONOVII (Jacobi) Annotationes in Macrobium *8vo. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER*
 An important work, in the autograph of this eminent scholar. On one of the pages there is the date of 1672.

448 GRONOVII (Jacobi) Notæ doctissimæ in J. P. D'Apples de Hydrophobia *4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER*
 In the autograph of the eminent Leyden Professor, James Gronovius. These notes are written over an interleaved copy of a Tract, which was printed at Padua in 1676.

449 GRONOVII (Jacobi) Annotata Philologica in Apocalypsin *4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER*

450 GRONOVII (Jacobi) Dictata in Acta Apostolorum 1683 *4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER*

451 GRONOVII (Jacobi) Dictata in Sophoclis Ajacem cum Indice Græco, A.D. MDCCVIII. *4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER*

452 GRONOVII (Jacobi) Dictata in Justinum *4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER*

453 GRONOVII (Jacobi) Dictata ad Epistolam Pauli ad Hebreos, *in the handwriting of his son*, "ex Ore Paterno Incepit 22 die Septembris, A. 1710" *4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER*
 Very important to a divine or Greek scholar. The volume consists of 221 pages.

454 GRONOVII (Jacobi) Publicæ Lectiones in Evangelium Mathæi et Notæ in Epistolam Pauli ad Ephesios *4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER*

455 GRONOVII (Jacobi) Notæ autographæ in Justinum, quibus Abr. Gronovius in sua Editione hic illic usus est *4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER*
 A large collection of autograph notes of that celebrated scholar.

456 GRONOVII (Jacobi) Scriptores citati in Scholiis Apollonii Rhodii Græce — Glossæ Græcae in Libros Vet. Testamenti, *with collations of the Vossian and Hemsterhusian Codices* *AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPT 4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER*

457 GRONOVII (Abrahami) Annotata in Carmen Tograi Poetæ Arabis et ad Geographiam Nubiensem—SCALIGERI (J.) Notata ad Scholiasten Ben Syræ *8vo. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER*

458 GRONOVII (Abrahami) Notæ AUTOGRAPHÆ in Justinum ab editis non parum discrepantes *4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER*
 In the autograph of the celebrated Abraham Gronovius.

FOURTH DAY'S SALE.

LOT

459 GUALDI (Abbate) *Vita di Donna Olimpia Maldachini che governò la Chiesa durante il Pontificato d'Innocentio X, cioè doppo l'Anno 1644, sin al 1655* 4to. 1666, ON PAPER
A satirical work, chiefly against Pope Innocent X. See also No. 643, in the present Catalogue.

460 GUARINI (G. B.) in IV *Georgicarum Libros Virgilii Argumenta et Declarationes* 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER
Supposed to be in the Autograph of G. B. Guarini the Elder, as the handwriting is perfectly similar to other manuscripts by him, preserved in the Public Library at Ferrara (See the note at the beginning of this manuscript). This work is well worthy the attention of future editors. The celebrated Baptista Guarini the elder, was the professor under whom Aldus Manutius studied, and to whom that printer dedicated his edition of *Theocritus*, printed in 1495. If not by him, these *Declarationes*, with many marginal alterations, are undoubtedly in the autograph of a first-rate scholar of the fifteenth century.

461 GUARINI (Cavaliere Batt.) *Selva di varii Concetti* 4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER
An Autograph and unpublished Manuscript of the celebrated author of the *Pastor Fido*; prefixed is the autograph signature of the learned Archiprete G. Baruffaldi of Ferrara. On the first leaf of the work there is a note dated 1700 stating that Guarini intended to publish this work but was prevented by death.

462 GUARINI (Cav. B.) *Scelta di Versi e Sentenze tratti da Guarini e da varii altri Autori* 8vo. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

463 GUARNERII (Joannis Antonii, "Canonici Bergomatis") *Oratio in Adventu E. D. Hieronymi Ragazoni Episcopi Bergomatis habita* 4to. 1578, ON PAPER

464 GUERRE (La) et la paix du prebstre et du Bourgeoys 8vo. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER
A curious dialogue written in old French. This manuscript is of the beginning of the sixteenth century. In this work the *Bourgeoys* does not spare the *gens d'Eglise*. The priest introduces himself as about to proceed "au Pays des Indes Nouvelles" (America), where God, the Church and the Sacraments are still held in honour.

465 GUERRICI Abbatis Sermones cum aliquibus Legendis Sanctorum original binding 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER
Guerricus, Abbas Ignaciensis, was the Disciple of St. Bernard, and died in 1157. His Sermons are pronounced by Combeffiss "vere aureos ac mellitos." This manuscript contains also Sermons by St. Anselm, St. Augustin, St. Maximus, &c., probably abridged by Guerricus himself. Among the legends, are Lives of St. Thomas à Becket, and other English Saints. This manuscript formerly belonged to the Carthusian Convent prope Dulmaniam.



466 GUICCIARDINI (Francesco) che Ragioni abbia la Chiesa Romana nelle Terre di Romagna—*SEPULVEDÆ* (Jo. Genesii) *DE CORRECTIONE ANNI* Commentarius cum Præfatione ad Gasparem Contarenum S. R. E. Cardinalem, *beautifully written, with the AUTHOR'S AUTOGRAPH CORRECTIONS*, circa 1545—Discorso delle Comete, *SÆC. xvii.* (1680)—COLLOQUO su gl'Affari presenti fatte nell' Inferno tra Mahometto e Monsieur Colbert già Ministro di Francia dal 1683, *SÆC. xvii.*—LETTERA scritta da Benedetto di Poggio intorno all' Origine del Proverbio, che si dice Stare, ó conversare in Apolline, 1709—DISCORSO di B. di Poggio intorno alla Valutazione del Sesterzio circa 1710—BREVES Meditationes in Orationem Quietis—Discorso contro l'Orazione di Quiet. (The last two in the Author's autograph, with corrections) *folio*. *SÆC. xvi. xvii. et xviii. ON PAPER*

This is a very curious collection, consisting of several hundred pages, mostly in the autographs of the authors, written during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and unpublished. The "Discorso delle Comete," which is autograph and apparently in the handwriting of J. D. Cassini, is very curious; it mentions the "Cometa del presente anno 1680."

467 GUIDO de Monte Rocherii, manipulum curatorum
4to. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER
 Imperfect at the end.

468 GUILLAUME d'AQUITAINE, Vye Mons. Saint Guillaume jadis Duc Dacquitaine et Conte de Poictou Translaté de Latin en Francoys par maistre Geoffroy des nez en lan de grace 1316 le 17 Jour de Janvier, *in the original binding* *4to. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER*

A very important manuscript, "Ex Bibliotheca et Conventu S. Martini Turonensis." This Guillaume was one of the most celebrated men of the tenth century.

469 GUILIELMI Apuliensis Rerum in Italia ac Regno Neapolitano Normanicarum Libri quinque *4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER*
 A well-known historical poem.

470 GUILIELMI de Falgario, "Ministri Equitaniæ," Abbreviatio quatuor Librorum D. Bonaventuræ super Sententias *4to. SÆC. xiv. ON VELLUM*

Written by an Italian Scribe, who concludes with "Orate pro Scriptore." It seems then to have been handed over to the Illuminator, who, having painted the capitals in gold and colours, writes below his fellow-labourer, "et pro Amatori." The junction of the two in the same prayer is rather an extraordinary occurrence. This author was Vicar-General of the Order of Minorites, and one of the most learned men of the thirteenth century.

471 GUILLEY. Précis historique de l'Expedition Anglaise sur le Bas-Escaut pendant les derniers Mois de 1809 *4to. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER*
 An official paper, signed by the author.

472 GUINEBAUD (Mademoiselle) Lettre d'une Demoiselle d'Orleans à une de ses Amis, contenant une Relation de son Voyage à Paris en MDCCXXVIII, suivie d'une Description des Jardins de Chantelou et de Détails sur Ozias Féroncé Jardinier des Thuilleries sous Henri IV, et scavant Astronome, par Jean Felicissime Adry *4to. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER*

In the autograph of J. F. Adry, and entirely prepared for publication, but never printed. Adry was an indefatigable bibliographer, and wrote many most interesting prefaces for the different works edited by him. This manuscript is dated Paris MDCCXCV.

473 GULSHAN-I-KHUSRAWI, or Garden of Khusrū: A choice selection, in Verse and Prose, from the most eminent Persian Authors, made at the request of Mirzā Khusrū Beg, an Indian nobleman, copied and collected Anno Hegira 1246 (A.D. 1830), in six parts, viz. Parts 1, 2 and 3, various Poems, Sonnets, Epigrams, &c.; Part 4, the WAKĀL-I-HYDERĀBĀD, by NI'MAT KHĀN 'ALI, written in the reign of Aurangzib, being a Satirical Account of Aurangzib's operations against Golconda and Hyderābād; Part 5, HUSN-Ū-ISHK (Beauty and Love); Part 6, RAMZ-AL-BIYĀHĪN in praise of Shāh 'Abbās, his Garden, &c. *folio. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER*

The last part has an ornamented title and *thirty admirably illuminated pictures* of flowers, shrubs and birds. The whole volume is beautifully written in the Nasta'līk character, on glazed India paper, with variegated border lines, and is handsomely bound and lettered.

This is a most interesting manuscript, not only on account of the beauty of the characters and illuminations, but also for its contents. The collection of Persian poets contained in the first three parts is one of the richest of the kind, containing poems written by fifty-two of the most celebrated Persian poets, whose names are given in the manuscript, such as: Kudsi, Jāmī, Sulaiman Subāhī, 'Abd-Al-Wahāb Nishat, Fatah 'Ali Khān, Badr Guli, Sayid Muhammad, Husain Isfahāni, &c. The last work is a collection of poems by the celebrated Persian poet, Ramzī, who, having offered a poem to the great Shāh 'Abbās while standing in his garden, the Shāh ordered the poet to write these poems in praise of the same.

474 GUZMAN (Francisco de) Seicientas Sentencias y Flor de Sentencias glosadas (en Verso) *4to. SÆC. xvi. (1572) ON PAPER*

This interesting manuscript is in the autograph of Bonifacio Carnesequi, "hijo legítimo de Juan Carnesequi de Stirpe e familiaridad florentina, segunda naturaleza, y primera origen y descendencia de la casa de Borgōna ymperial," who has added at the end his letter to "Donna Leonora de Guzman Abbadesa en el Monasterio de S^a Clara d'Sevilla," on the manner of reciting the Rosary, his letter to Senora Florentina Botti, a Confession of his Faith in which are particulars of his life, and several Indulgences, the latter in Italian and Latin. This Carnesequi (or rather Carnesecchi) a Florentine Spanish writer, was no doubt a relative of the celebrated Pietro Carnesecchi, who was one of the most illustrious victims of the Inquisition in the sixteenth century, and who perished miserably at Rome in 1567, preferring rather to suffer death as a reformer, than to preserve life by the abjuration of his faith.

475 HERETICORUM Renunciatio. Incipit qualis Hereticus Patarinus ab renuntiatione hæresi suæ atque ecclesiæ Catholicæ satisfaciat *4to. SÆC. xiv. ON VELLUM*

At the end is a collection of quotations from Scripture remarkable for the references being in Arabic figures, some of them of unusual shape. It is well known that the Patarini heretics were persecuted during the middle ages by the Inquisition.

476 HĀFIZ (Muhammad Shams-al-Din) Dīwān-i-Hāfiż: the Poems of the celebrated Poet Hāfiż, in Persian

gorgeously bound in the Oriental style, the inside covers displaying bouquets of painted flowers, and the outside a blaze of gold and colour *8vo. SÆC xviii.*

A most exquisite specimen of Oriental calligraphy, written in a very elegant Nasta'līk character on glazed paper. Each page, with the exception of the two first, which are surrounded by most elaborate borders, executed *in gold and colours*, is divided into two columns within a frame formed of lines executed in gold, blue, and green, having an ornamented centre. The commencement

of each poem is marked by a flower painted also in colours on a gilt ground. There is also a miniature painting (*Mirāj-Nāmah*) representing the ascension of Mohammed to heaven. The Diwān-i-Hāfi is esteemed by Mohammedans generally as very little inferior in beauty of style and piety of sentiment to the Korān itself, and is frequently consulted by Diviners in the East. The Emperor Nādir Shāh never undertook any arduous enterprize without previously consulting this revered work. The true name of the poet was Muhammad Shams-al-Din, but he is better known by the name of HAFIZ, the title applied to those who have learnt the Korān by heart. He is considered the finest lyric poet of the Persians, and independent of his literary beauties has the merit of illustrating in a remarkable degree the manners and customs of that nation. His poems to the unlearned reader would often appear licentious, but to the initiated they are mysteries in which the author, in imitation of Solomon, veils under the name of earthly love and wine his love and admiration of the divine essence. Hāfi died A.D. 1394, at his birthplace Shirāz, where his tomb is still to be seen. This *true gem*, in which the caligraphic beauty is coupled with one of the finest specimens of Oriental binding in existence, was written and ornamented in Kashmīr, no less renowned in the East for its shawls than for its ornamented manuscripts. See also No. 587 in the present Catalogue.

477 HAGADAH SCHEL PESACH. The Legend of the Paschal Feast, in Hebrew *folio.* S_EC. XV. ON VELLUM

L 108 -

A very extraordinary manuscript of one of the most popular Legends of the Jews, by some supposed to have been written as early as the second century, and by none later than the fifth. It gives in detail the Exodus from Egypt, and is read in the family circles of the Jews on the first and second evenings of the Passover. (See Bartholocci, *Bibl. Rabb.* vol. II, p. 389 et 764.) It is adorned with nearly one hundred curious illuminations in colours, representing Expounding the Law, Praying, Hunting, Sports, Cooking the Lamb, Banquets, &c. although it is well known that nothing is more uncommon than to find ancient Hebrew manuscripts with illuminations of human beings and animals. (See also No. 522 in the present Catalogue.) The features, the costumes, and the dresses of the men, as well as those of the women, show that this manuscript is a remarkable specimen of the old Spanish art of illumination, of which so few are in existence. The characters are large and the headings in gold. Some illuminations are a little defaced, but for the most part they are in a good state of preservation. (*See fac-simile.*)

478 HAMILTON (Comte Antoine) *Fleur d'Epine, Conte old French red morocco, gilt, marbled edges* 8vo. S_EC. xvii. ON PAPER

A fine specimen of calligraphy. This beautiful tale was written by the celebrated Count Hamilton, author of the delightful Mémoires de Grammont.

479 HĀSHIM 'ALI KHĀN (Mir Muhammad) surnamed Khāfi Khān, the "Tārikh-i-Khāfi Khān," in 2 vols. viz. Vol. 1 containing a History of the House of Timūr (Tamerlane) from its origin to the fifteenth year of the reign of Muhammad Shāh, (A.D. 1732); and Vol. 2, A History of Aurangzib, from his accession to the throne until his death, in the fifty-first year of his reign, viz. Anno Hegiræ 1118 (A.D. 1706-7) 2 vols. folio. S_EC. xviii. ON PAPER

This work is one of the chief authorities for the History of Hindūstān. Complete manuscripts of this work are very scarce.

480 HEBRAICA LINGUA. Annotationes nonnullæ quæ ad Hebrææ Grammatices Rationem spectant 4to. S_EC. xvi. ON PAPER

An autograph grammar written by some Italian Hebrew scholar of the sixteenth century.

481 HERALDRY. A very curious and extensive Collection of Foreign Genealogies, including the principal Families of Brabant, Flanders, Guelderland, Holland and Germany, with manuscript Index
folio. SÆC. XVI-XVIII. ON PAPER

This valuable Collection contains numerous pedigrees written by various hands on loose sheets of paper during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, having the coats of arms either emblazoned or drawn in trick. In several instances there are also drawings of ancient monuments. There are also in this collection several autograph letters by different learned men of the seventeenth century on the subject of Heraldry, &c.

482 HERBARIO, CON FIGURE 4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER (80 leaves)

Each leaf contains a rude drawing in colours of the Plant described in the opposite page. The work, which seems totally unknown, commences “*Dacer el quale te scribe li vertu de alcune herbe in lo so principio mette in parte de le vertu et proprieda de lartemissio, &c.*” For the history of Botany this manuscript is invaluable. Ancient manuscript *Herbarij* in Italian, with drawings, are extremely scarce; one only is mentioned by Marsand, and not a single one is to be found in the immense Catalogue of the Medicean Library by Bandini.

483 HERMANNI CONTRACTI LIBER DE COMPOSITIONE ASTROLABII—INCIPIT RITHMACHIA, Incipit: “Nomen, materia intentio finis”—LIBRI Almogesti Ptolomei Philudensis (Abbreviatio seu Capitulatio)—RHETORICA et Grammaticalia Quædam 4to. SÆC. XII. ON VELLUM

An invaluable manuscript to the historian of mathematics. It is written in double columns and full of numerical tables, the whole of them according to the ancient Roman alphabetical system. It is well known that Hermannus Contractus, so celebrated for his Latin, Greek, and Arabic erudition in the first portion of the twelfth century, was one of the first to introduce amongst the Christians the sciences of the Arabs, and this work, full of Arabic names chiefly relating to astronomy, is a proof of his Oriental labours. This work was first published by Pez, in the third volume of his *Thesaurus Anecdotorum*, and it has recently been republished in Paris by M. Migne, in the 143rd volume of his really grand work, *Patrologia cursus completus*. In this last volume (col. 379-412) may be seen how many difficulties Pez had to contend with in publishing the writings of Hermannus on the Astrolabe, from a manuscript in which perhaps different works written by different authors were mixed together. (*Res obscura et perplexa*, said Pez.) The present manuscript contains a text of the *Liber de Compositione Astrolabi*, quite different in the general disposition as well as in the details from the two works (*De Mensura Astrolabii* and *De Utilitatibus Astrolabii*), published both by Pez and M. Migne. For instance, the manuscript begins with *quicunque astronomica peritie*, and contains a portion of the *Liber primus* of the work published under the title of “*De Utilitatibus Astrolabii*,” (Migne, vol. 143, col. 389), and then gives the *Liber de compositione Astrolabi*, published by M. Migne under the same title of *De Utilitatibus Astrolabii*, in the volume already quoted (col. 389). But there are great differences between this manuscript and the edition. Besides the work, *De Mensura Astrolabii*, as printed, the manuscript contains some additional matter, followed by several chapters, the first of which forms in the edition (col. 405) the *caput primum* of the second book, *De Utilitatibus Astrolabii*. The tables also offer considerable variations. As our manuscript is very ancient and was very probably written shortly after the death of the author (if not in his life time) we are induced to believe that we have here the true work of Hermannus, whilst Pez, in all probability, had only an interpolated copy, with subsequent additions. The RITHMACHIA is a work of great importance for the history of arithmetic, and of the composite or figurative numbers (*nombre figure*s). It has nothing to do with the work published in 1496 at Paris, by Jacobus Faber Stapulensis (and republished in 1510, both folio editions, quoted by Professor De Morgan) under the name of “Rithmomachia,” which is in the shape of a dialogue between Bathillus, Alcmeon, and Brontinus, with tables having

Arabic numerals, quite different also from the tables with Roman alphabetical numerical figures of the manuscript. The following is a quotation from the first chapter of this work:—"Non enim aliter arismetice opus rithmachia representat quam musica in cytharis et organis, et geometria in abaci opere et astronomia in hoscopis et astrolabii sollertia consistit. Inventor ludi hujus apud Romanos Boetius fuit, quemadmodum arismetice apud Græcos Pythagoras et Nicomacus et alii quapropter his premissis ad negotium transeamus." The beginning of this work, as given in the title, shows that this *Rithmachia* is also quite different from the work with the same title contained in the manuscript 366 of the *Ecole de Medecine*, of Montpellier, (See *Catalogue général des Manuscrits*, vol. I, p. 433), and that it has no connection whatever with the work of Shirwood, printed at Rome, 1482, in 4to. As both Trithemius and Joecher say, that Hermannus Contractus composed a *Rythmomachia*, and the present very old manuscript contains such a work immediately after that on the *Astrolabium*, by the same Hermannus, we may believe that we have here the original work written by that celebrated *little man*. The abridgment of Ptolemy and the *Rhetorica*, consisting of five columns, closely written, are in a different, although ancient hand-writing. (*See fac-simile*).

484 HERMANT, Le Rommans de Sapience (en Vers)
folio. SEC. xviii-xix. ON PAPER

A transcript from the original vellum Manuscript of the thirteenth century at Chartres, in the autograph of M. Herisson formerly librarian in that town. This singular biblical romance, written in old French, and consisting of about 170 leaves, has never been published.

485 HESSE. Christliche Leichtpredigten: Two (autograph) Sermons, the one preached before the Clergy of Ottsberg by Jessaias Plocket, and the other at Langfelt by Matthew Vietz, at the Funeral of "Ludwig Landgraf von Hessen, Graf zu Catzenellenbogen Vietz Ziegenhain und Nidda," 11 September, 1626 4to. 1626, ON PAPER

486 HIERONYMUS (B.) Excerpta quædam de Epistolis B. Hieronymi
4to. SEC. xi. ON VELLUM

On the last leaf a later possessor of this manuscript has written a Recipe "ad curandum dolorem oculorum," with a notice "excerptum est 1439 Mogunciae." This manuscript, consisting of 130 leaves, contains the most important epistles of St. Hierome. The Greek words are finely written in small Greek capital letters, and where these are transcribed in the Roman character, they show that their pronunciation was then similar to that of the present Greek. The numerical figures are all expressed according to the Roman alphabetical system. (*See fac-simile*).

487 HIERONYMI (Divi, "Episcopi Stridonensis") Vita B. Hylarionis—VITÆ SANCTORUM PATRUM, calf
folio. SEC. xv. ON VELLUM

A fine manuscript on 160 leaves of very pure vellum with illuminated capitals and the following colophon: "Anno dñi Millesimo Quadragesimo vigesimo tercio Reverendus in xpō pater ac dñs dñs Johannes Epüs War-mien hunc libru videlicet Vitas patrū perme A (Theobaldum Argentinum?) scribi mandavit," after which there is a life of S. Hieronimus.

488 HIERONYMI (B.) Vita B. Malchi
4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER

With the name of the scribe "Iste liber est mei petri andree filius q. s. nicolai de bruscis, quando ad scolam magistri Garini (Guarini)," &c. Written by a boy, probably a pupil of the celebrated Guarinus.

489 HIERONIMO. Incomincia lo Transito del beato e glorioso Hieronimo eximio doctore de la sancta Chiesia. Et in prima la epistola de beato Eusebio..... de la Morte de esse sancto hieronimo
4to. SEC. xv. (1461) ON PAPER

With the following colophon: "Finita et scritta he questa opera la quale se chiama il transito del glorioso sancto Jeronimo dottore eximio de la sanctissima chiesia

da Frate Valentino da Varese del Ordene da Frati Menori de Observancia lanno del segnore 1461, 4 di de Marzo dec." This manuscript contains the *Vita ed il Transito di San Hieronimo*, (the *Vita e la Fine* being first in the manuscript, but second in the edition) as contained in the edition of Venice 1473, in 4to., but with many important variations. For instance at the end of the *Vita et la Fine* we find:

MANUSCRIPT.

"Aduncha bona cossa he ad desiderare la temptacione. Il gui dardone suspecta Xpo in cielo. Et ello per la maledictione grave non he mutato per la divina laude. Morite Sancto Jeronimo intorno ad li anni del nostro Signore Jesu Xpo trecento. Ad honore et laude sia de Dio et gloria impio et forteza. In secula seculorum amen."

EDITION.

"Adoncha bona cossa e desiderare la tentatione; in cui guidardone se aspecta da Christo in cielo e degli per la maledictione grave non ce mutato per la divina laude. **FINIS.**"

490 HILDEBERTI (Episcopi Turonensis) Incipiunt Versus de Sacramentis (Liber de Concordia veteris ac novi Sacrificii elegiaco metro)
small 4to. SÆC. xi-xii. ON VELLUM

This manuscript was certainly written during the life of Hildebert, or shortly after the death of that celebrated Father of the Church, as the handwriting resembles rather that of the end of the eleventh century than that of the beginning of the twelfth. This manuscript belonged to Pithou, and (as well as the Nos. 104 and 431 of the present Catalogue) was sold at the Duchess of Berry's Sale (No. 2436 bis), as being of the eleventh century, which may be the case as Hildebert was born in 1057. (*See fac-simile.*)

491 HILDUNIS ABBATIS CENOBII S. DIONYSII IN FRANCIA VITA ET PASSIO, S. Dionysii, Episcopi Parisiensis, ET SOCIORUM EJUS — REVELATIO quæ ostensa est Sancto Papæ Stephano et Memoria de Consecratione Altaris Sanctorum Petri et Pauli quod est situm ante sepulchrum sanctissimi Dionysii Sociorumque ejus, quæ revelatio et consecratio acta est v. Kal. Aug. DCCLIII — VITA SANCTI SYMEONIS TREVIRENSIS AUCTORE OTLOH MONACHO 4to. SÆC. xi. ON VELLUM

This venerable and important manuscript is elegantly written in Carlovigian characters, and is certainly in the *autograph* of *Otloh the monk*; as may be seen from the dedication in his handwriting at the end. As he describes himself as being present at the death of St. Symeon and celebrating his funeral rites with two other brothers, he was probably at that time a Benedictine Monk of some Abbey situated only a short distance from the Saint's Cell. The date of the Saint's death is not given, but as Otloh distinctly states that S. Symeon died whilst Poppe was Bishop of Treves, it must have occurred somewhere between the years 1016 and 1047, the time in which that prelate is stated by Hontheim to have ruled the Diocese. At the end of the life of St. Symeon Otloh dedicates his work to St. Boniface:

"Presbiter et monachus Otloh quidam vocitatus
Sancte tibi librum Bonifaci tradidit istum."

Hilduinus, Abbot of St. Denis, is supposed to have been the originator of the legend of St. Denis carrying his head under his arm for nearly two miles after it was cut off, but this story is probably much older as the author professes to have abridged the life from writings, both Greek and Latin, existing in his Monastery, and would hardly have dared to have forged such a miracle which, if previously not recorded, must have aroused the suspicions of even Lewis the Pious, for whom and by whose order the account was written. (See also No. 626, in the present Catalogue). Respecting this *Otloh* (or *Othlo*) *monachus*, whose autograph work and dedication we have here (as in No. 748 of the present Catalogue), see Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat. Med.* vol. V. p. 183), Oudinus (*Script. Eccles.* vol. II, p. 523), and Hontheim (*Hist. Trevirens.* vol. I, p. 351). This life of St.

Symeon by Otloh has remained quite unknown to all the authors that we have been able to peruse, although they quote the life of St. Boniface as well as those of St. Nicolas, St. Wolfgang and St. Firminus, by the same writer. (*See fac-simile.*)

492 HIPPOCRATIS Aphorismi, Græce *4to. SEC. xvi. ON PAPER*

With the name of an ancient owner who very likely was also the Scribe: "Hic liber est mei Sebastiani Magistri Antonii de Benevinius καὶ κοῦρὸς τῶν φίλων." Antonio Benivieni, who died in 1502, was a celebrated physician and a friend of Politian and Marsilius Ficinus. Mazzuchelli, who gives the pedigree of Antonio Benivieni, was not aware of this son Sebastiano.

493 HISTORIÆ selectæ et Genesis Ethnica ex Pausania, Strabone, &c. *folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER*

The Historiæ selectæ contain lives of Polycrates, Democedes, Syloson, Pisistratus, Othryades, Deioces, Cyrus, Croesus, Thrasylus, Periander, Amasis, Darius, Rhampsinitus, Anacharsis, Zamolxis, Zopyrus, Artemisia, Miltiades, Xerxes, Gelon, &c., gathered from Greek writers. The Genesis Ethnica is a most learned explanation of the names occurring in Pausanias, Strabo, &c. The work is unpublished and anonymous, but its author was undoubtedly an excellent scholar.

494 HOBBES (Thomas) Leviathan, original MS. of this celebrated work, dated May 9th, 1640, calf gilt *folio. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER*

There are at the beginning the initials T. H. being those of the author in his autograph, and some corrections probably also in his handwriting.

495 HOMILIE SS. PATRUM IN EVANGELIA IV. folio. SEC. viii. ON VELLUM

This truly venerable volume contains a collection of Sermons on the Gospel for each Saint's day, commencing with that of St. Stephen. These Homilies are by Saints Fulgentius, Severianus, Hieronymus, Augustinus, Ambrosius, Gregorius Magnus, and Maximus, and by the Venerable BEDE. The volume also contains "Relatio Egesippi de Jacobi Justi Passione;" "Sermo B. Serapionis de octo Vitiis principalibus;" "Sermo Johannis Episcopi;" &c. This manuscript, written in large rude Carlovingian characters, with some mixture of uncial letters (the whole of the rubrics and quotations being in large uncial or rustic capitals, generally in red, with some large and rude initials,) belonged formerly to the celebrated *Abbaye de Luxeuil*, in France, and contains at the beginning a very elaborate description of its contents by the learned Benedictine Dom Victor Perrin, Keeper of the Records of the Abbey, who therein states that this manuscript is of the eighth or ninth century; and it is so rudely written that certainly it is not later than the second portion of the eighth century. Most probably at the period in which it was written, this volume was used as a church service book, and it is well known how difficult it is now to find old manuscripts of that kind—so important for the history of the liturgy—which have not been worn out by frequent use. This volume contains also several additions, such as "*hymni*," with the old music, &c., written by different hands during the ninth and tenth centuries. On the tenth leaf of the manuscript there is a note very probably written in the ninth century, and relating to an old inscription, which we think proper to give here:

"Has litteras in lapidibus sultas, ita invenimus extra positas.
LUXOVICO. ET. BRIXIAE. G. IVL.
FIRMAR. IVS. V.S.L.M."

Several Manuscripts described in this Catalogue came from the ancient library of the Abbaye de Luxeuil (see Nos. 140, 356, 769, 891, etc., in the present Catalogue), which, as is well-known, was founded by the Irish St. Columban, who first settled at Luxeuil, the inhabitants surrounding which were almost barbarians, and where the remains of a Roman colony (statues, inscriptions, etc.) were scattered about the forest. It is curious to find in the present manuscript, written perhaps a century or a century and a

half only after the foundation of that abbey, the mention of an inscription which reminds us of the state in which that country was found by St. Columban. Respecting the travels of St. Columban, and the British literary influence exerted through him in France, Switzerland and Italy, (which influence accounts for the English or Anglo-Saxon appearance of several manuscripts described in the present Catalogue, which were perhaps copied on the continent), see the Life of St. Columban (No. 269, in the present Catalogue), the *Prolegomena* of O. Connor to the *Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores*, the Lives of the Saints by the Rev. A. Butler, and especially the celebrated *History of Latin Christianity* (vol. II. p. 100), by the Rev. H. Milman. (See *fac-simile*.)

496 **HOMILIE HIERONIMI, LEONIS, GREGORII, BEDE, &c. nec non lectiones veterum officiorum**
original binding, with brass bosses, corners and clasps
large fol. SEC. X.-XI. ON VELLUM

This venerable manuscript, which came from the celebrated monastery of Stavelot (*Liber Monasterii Stapulensis*), is written on 263 leaves, in double columns, in large Carlovian characters, and is invaluable for liturgical history. It contains a great number of large capitals ornamented with the most beautiful drawings, of such pure and elegant taste as to render it certain that we never have seen anything more beautiful amongst manuscripts of this early period. These drawings have so close a resemblance to the Anglo-Saxon style (as will be seen by merely comparing them with the plate XXVI of the first volume of the well-known work, *A complete View of the Manners, etc.*, by Strutt,) that we are induced to believe that they were either made in England, or by English artists on the Continent. (See *fac-simile*).

497 **HOMILIE Dominicale et in Festis Sanctorum 4to. SEC. XIV. ON PAPER**
 498 **HONESTIS (Christophori de, "de Bononia") Liber de Venenis 4to. SEC. XV. (1457) ON PAPER**

From the library of Al. Padoani, with his name on the titlepage. This manuscript has the name of the scribe and date: "Scriptus per me dompnū lucam peri de pergula ad petitionem Magistri Ghirardi de forsinfronio sub annis Domini MCCCLVII et die xv maii." At the end are inserted 33 leaves filled with old medical recipes, all written also during the XVth century. Fantuzzi, in his "Notizie degli Scrittori Bolognesi," (vol. VI, p. 180), mentions this work as *unpublished*.

499 **HORACE. A Translation into English Verse 4to. SEC. XIX.**
 500 **HORATII FLACCI (Q.) LIBER EPODON, CUM VITA
old French red morocco, gilt edges 8vo. SEC. XV. (1454) ON VELLUM**

A splendid specimen of Italian calligraphy, having the heads of each poem and the side references in letters of gold. The first page, having the initial illuminated in gold and colours, is surrounded by an elegant border, in the bottom compartment of which are the arms of the owner. At the end is the name of the scribe and date thus: "Librum hunc Laurentius Petri Filius et Bellantea Domus suis manibus scripsit Anno MCCCCLIII." Beneath this is the following autograph memorandum: "Emi ego Celso Cittadinus a Fabio Paulinio Librorum veterum venditore die xx Januarii 1603, julios duodecim" (Six shillings). This Celso Cittadini was the celebrated author who was born at Rome, in 1553, and died at Siena in 1627, where he had collected all sorts of rare books, manuscripts, coins, etc. It seems impossible to find a more elegant manuscript of Horace than this.

501 **HORE DIURNE, cum Calendario
in the original oak boards folio. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM**

Written in a very bold character, with illuminated capitals, having the rubrics in red ink. Half the first leaf, which probably contained a miniature, is cut off. The Calendar is very valuable for rectifying mistakes in the

various Martyrologies respecting the Saints-Days. Besides the fly-leaves, which contain musical notes, the manuscript contains also some ecclesiastical music. At the end there are several *tabulae* for the *epacta*, the *golden number*, etc. All the numerous figures are in the old Roman style.

502 HORARIUM, cum Calendario
in the original binding 8vo. SEC. xv. ON PAPER
Written by a German Scribe, who has added many of the tunes on the margins. A curious fact is that, the hymns in verses are written like prose. Amongst the saints, there occurs Saint Thomas of Canterbury.

503 HUETII (Petri Danielis) et aliorum Poemata 4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER
In the autograph of Huet, Bishop of Avranches, one of the most learned prelates of his time, who has copied here a great number of Latin poems, even those in his own praise, written by other learned men of his time.

504 HUGONIS FLORIACENSIS GESTA FRANCORUM, SEC. xv.—TRITHEMII Compendium de Origine Francorum, SEC. xvi.—VITA Friderici Bellicosi, SEC. xvi.—DUISBURGENSIS Civitatis, quod vetus Toutoburgum est, Primordia et Diplomata (*with an account of the English Exiles under Q. Mary finding Refuge*) SEC. xvi.—UESPRUNG und Beschreibung der Stadt und Freyherr Weinsberg (*containing the original story from which Bürger took his Women of Weinsberg, who each took on their backs a Husband, Father or Brother, when permitted by Capitulation to remove as much as each could carry of her treasure*) SEC. xvii.—ANFANG des Hussitischen Krieges, 1426, SEC. xviii.—MAXIMILIANI Imp. Epistola ad Fideles Pragenses et cæteras Civitates Bohemiæ Germanice et Latine, AUTOGRAPH OF HIS SECRETARY ZIEGLER, 1517—FRIEDERICII III, Bunda mit Frankreich und Brief an Bischof Rudolph von Wircenig (respecting the disgraceful withholding Anne of Bretagne, the Bride of his son Maximilian) *with the AUTOGRAPH ENDORSEMENT of the EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN*, SEC. xvi.—KRIEGSORDNUNG wieder den Türcken zu Kaiser Siegismunds Zeiten, *with autograph endorsement of the Emperor Maximilian*, SEC. xvi.—POLI (Reginaldi Cardinalis) Epistola ad Cæsarem in qua Legatum Card. Contareni commendat, Roma, 1541—COPIA eines Schreibens Kaisers Carls an die Wirtenberger in Betreff des Schmalkaldischen Bundes, *entirely in the handwriting of MELCHIOR PFINZING, the author of THEUERDANCK, with corrections and endorsement in the AUTOGRAPH of his master (afterwards the EMPEROR) MAXIMILIAN; a most interesting and beautiful specimen of the calligraphy of this celebrated poet and his patron, and a most desirable companion to the Theuerdanck*, SEC. xvi.—CAEMEN Satyricum Germanice et Latine, endorsed “Carmen Glareani,” *in the autograph of the Emperor Maximilian*—LIED des Kaisers Carl, endorsed by the Emperor Maximilian, 1546—PASQUILLUS in diversas Europæ Personas et Senatus, *entirely in the autograph of the Emperor Maximilian, concluding with “Ratiopone descripsi VI Julii, Anno MDXXXVI. in Comitiis”*—WIRTENBERGISCH Vertrag 1547, and various Documents of both sides, endorsed by the Emperor Maximilian—SÄCHSISCHER Vertrag 1547, endorsed by the same—COPIA DES SCHREIBENS Herzog Friedrich von Sachsen an die Böhmer 1547—MAXIMILIANS Beschluss in Betreff der Strafie der Prager Stände wegen ihren Bündnisses, *autograph document of this Emperor, dated 1547*—OBATIUNCULA Augustanorum apud Cæsarem Carolum V, cum Responsione Cæsaris Germanice, endorsed by the Emperor Maximilian, 1547—EPISTOLE duo P. Melanchthonis et

G. Maieri ad D. Martinum Bucerum, 1547—NEUE Zeitung so der Regierung zu Ennshaim zukommen von Margraff Albrecht von Brandenburg, *endorsed by the Emperor Maximilian*, S^{ec}. xvi.—PHILIPP Landgraf zu Hessen Schreiben an die Röm. Kayser Maj. in Betreff des Interims, *endorsed by the Emperor Maximilian*, 1548—HERZOG Johans Friedrichs Antwort an Kais. Maj. in Betreff des Interim, 1549—GEDICHT bey Wiedereinsetzung Herzog Johann Friedrich von Sachsen, S^{ec}. xvi.—VERVS Stigelii (ni fallor) de Duce Sax. Ioa. Friderico—FERDINAND Römischer Hungerischer und Bohemischer Kunig an die Breslauer in Betreff d. Schmalkald Bundes, *endorsed by the Emperor Maximilian*, 1549—FERDINAND, &c. Befehl in Betreff den Lutherischen Bücher an die Statt Wells, *a very important document, with the Emperor's autograph signature and countersign*, Wien, 1551—KURTZER Extract aus der Handlung von Passau, 1552, *with the following endorsement in the Emperor Maximilian's autograph*, “Von Georgen Miltzen Reichsschreiber zu Regenspurg von Passau geschicht,” 1552—BEYDER Stennde Sachsen und Meyssen Antwort und Bedenken auf den Fürtrag zu Thurgau, 1552—ÉCHO de præcipuis Sectariorum Fructibus, Poema, S^{ec}. xvi.—MELANCHTHONIS (P.) Schedula “Sebastiano Trombnero mittit Jo. Walthero,” *autograph of Walthero*, 1561—ALBRECHT Hertzog von Baiern Befehl der Religion halben, mit Antwort von Cristoff von Kutcher zu Ollshof, 1552—RESPONSO auff die Sprüch der Bibel von Jesuiten ausgezogen darüber D. Luther falsationis beschultigt wird, *an important theological document*, S^{ec}. xvi.—LAGI (Friderici) Annotationes ad Agendam Austriacam, *in the autograph of the author*, S^{ec}. xvi.—REGULLUS (Martinus) über die Agenda Austriaca, *autograph letter of fourteen pages to the Emperor Maximilian, by whom it is endorsed*, S^{ec}. xvi.—HOLTZSHUER (Carolus) ad Status Imperii (pro Bello Turcic inferendo) *in the author's autograph*, S^{ec}. xvi.—LESINCII (Cipriani) Urthail nach Mathematischer Kunst und Rechnung über d. Expedition wider den Türcken, *in the autograph of the author*, 1566—KHÖSINGER (Steffanus) zwey Trostschriften zu der Gräfin Wittrawen Magdalena Khotepörthin, *two long autograph epistles*, 1566—DECRETUM per Imperatorem contra librum G. Ederi “die Evangelische Inquisition,” 1573—GEDICHTE (Sstyrische) gegen den Papst und den Türcken, S^{ec}. xvi.—PRESAGIA sacra comprehendentia Statum Belli Austriaci, S^{ec}. xvi.—ANHALT und Haideburgerische aufgerichte Kirchenordnung, S^{ec}. xvi.—Das Collnisch Evangelium Johannis am 2 April und Wienerischer Hofspasquill, S^{ec}. xvi.—DIX FÜRSTEN im Reich Reimen (*Satire against Spain*) S^{ec}. xvi.—PAPISTISCH Religions Eide zu Passau, *endorsed by the Emperor Maximilian*, S^{ec}. xvi.—CONFESION, Fragen für Bayern, Österreich, &c. 1579—BRIEF von der Landtschaft Crain über N. Frischlino, *original and important document addressed to the Diet of Augspurg respecting the celebrated Frischlin*, 1583—BESCHREIBUNG wie Heinrich III. von Frankreich zu Venedig sich aufbehalten hat, *apparently an official report to the Emperor*, 1574—CHRISTIAN II. Herzog zu Sachsen Ausschreiben (*Circular respecting the permission given by him for those professing the Confession of Augsburg to reside in his dominions*) 1603—DUCES Electores Saxonie poetice descripti, S^{ec}. xvi.—TEIAS Romana (Pasquillus) S^{ec}. xvi.—ERMANUNG und Trost in der Verfolgungszeit, *with a curious Epigraph by Dr. Martin Luther*, S^{ec}. xvi.—PROGNOSTICA Anthonii Torquati von Ferrara und Jacob Hartmann über d. Türcken, 1545—GIOPARDO del Regimento di Adamo Prognostica Latine et Germanice,

A most extraordinary collection of historical documents of the highest importance, the majority of which appear to have belonged to the Emperor Maximilian II. (Son of Ferdinand I.) as is clear from their being endorsed in his autograph. This Monarch was a pupil of Wolfgang Severus, an ardent admirer of the Lutheran tenets, and became so imbued with his tutor's spirit as to have been willing to embrace the Protestant faith had he not been persuaded to the contrary. His sentiments however were well known, and when in 1558 he was elected unanimously King of the Romans the Roman-Catholics looked forward with dread, and the Protestants with intense desire to his becoming Emperor. When this event however took place in 1564, for political reasons, he declared himself a Catholic, but expressed his intention of protecting the Protestants by his tolerance and acting on the terms agreed upon in the Passau Treaty of 1552, which he was mainly instrumental in procuring for the Reformers. It would be useless to expatiate any more upon the importance of this volume which, besides containing a great number of pages IN THE HAND-WRITING OF THE EMPEROR MAXIMILLIAN and of the most celebrated Germans of his time, is full of interesting documents of the most intimate and confidential character. The *Gesta Francorum* at the beginning of this volume, attributed to Hugo Floriacensis, were published by Freher, and republished by Dom Bouquet in his *Scriptores* (vol. II. p. 542), but the text contained in the present manuscript differs considerably from the two texts given by Dom Bouquet.

505 HUGONIS DE FOLIETO (Cardinalis) Tractatus de Claustro Corporis et
Animæ folio. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM

This fine and valuable manuscript was originally in the library of the "Fratrum Prædicatorum de Venecia." This work was wrongly attributed to Hugo

de Sancto Victore, and published in his opera. Hugo de Folieto, a French divine, was made a Cardinal in 1140, and he is supposed to have written an interesting work, *De avium Natura*, much celebrated during the middle ages.

506 HUNT, Epitome Grotii de Jure Pacis et Belli, *autograph manuscript, with Dedication to Dr. Clerke, President of Magdalen*
4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER

From an autograph note of Dr. Routh prefixed, it appears that Hunt was admitted by Dr. Clerke, 24th November 1685, to the Study of the Law, and that having taken his degree of LL.D. he died in 1699, aged 41, and was buried in the Chapel of Magdalen College.

507 HYGINI (CAL JULII) ASTROBOSCO (Joannes de) de Spera—TRATTATO di Abbaco e di Geometria col lunario in Lingua Volgare, con Figure—MANUS MUSICALE—TRACTATUS de duodecim signis et alia astronomica cum figuris 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

An exceedingly interesting collection. Nothing is more uncommon than to find manuscripts of the *Astronomicon*, which is so important for the history of astronomy. Two only are mentioned in the great "Catalogus Bibl. Reg. Paris," and three by Hænel. This present manuscript has been corrected by some learned man of the fifteenth century, who has written the variations in the readings on the margins. It is chiefly important on account of the number of the stars which are here assigned to the several constellations, this number being often different from that which is given in the printed editions, so as to induce us to believe that the disappearance of ancient stars, or the appearance of new ones, was more frequent than is generally imagined. At the end of the work of Sacrobosco (called here, *J. De Sacro Busto Anglico*,) we find about six pages following on the same subject, and apparently by the same author, beginning "Et quia deo auxiliante iam premisimus quod debent premiti de utriusque motibus circuli nunc incipiamus rememorari loca terræ habitabiles." The *Trattato d'Abbaco* which follows, contains several hundred pages, written by another hand, in the fifteenth century, with numerous coloured figures, and is exceedingly curious and important, for besides a considerable treatise of practical geometry, land surveying and gauging, it contains several curious algebraical problems, one of which is the following: "Uno uomo a danari in borsa e frasse medesimo piglia lo $\frac{1}{4}$ di queli danari e pone sopra queli danari, poi piglia lo $\frac{1}{4}$ di tutti queli danari e pone sopra, e poi piglia el quinto di queli danari e pone sopra esi e da ultimo conta queli danari e trovasi libbre 12: quanti danari foro prima queli che avea in borsa?" This highly interesting work is without any apparent order, the last chapter being *De partire rooto*. The last work on astronomy (with very curious figures) is written in the same hand, although in a smaller handwriting than the *Abbaco*, and has on the page immediately before the *Aries* the date of 1482. This interesting manuscript belonged to Alessandro Padovani, in the sixteenth century, and in the following century to some learned inhabitant of Faenza, who wrote on the margins of the *Abbaco* several memoranda of a private character, coupled with mathematical problems, &c. At the beginning a librarian of the Costabili Library, from which it came, has described this most interesting work as "Algebra, trattato di, Antico e poco interessante." (!!!)

508 IBN-AL-WARDI ('Omar) The "Kharidat-al-'Ajâib" (the Pearl of Wonders), a Treatise of general Geography, Natural History, &c. in Arabic red sheep
4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

This important manuscript was copied Anno Hegirae 1115 (A. D. 1702). Ibn-al-Wardi, a most celebrated Arabic geographer, lived in the fourteenth century. Of this valuable work only a few extracts have been published, but it is frequently mentioned by the best historians of geography, such as the Viscount de Santarem, M. Lelewel, &c. This Arabic author not only describes Asia and Africa, but also Turkey in Europe and Christian Europe (*including England*) in this work. In the preface Ibn-al-Wardi

says that he has taken his work from several authors: Khwajah Nasir-al-Tusi, Batlimüs (Ptolemy), Balkhi, Mas'udi, Ibn-al-Athir-al-Jarzi (author of the "Ajäib-al-Makhlikat"), &c., &c. Des Guignes has given a minute account of this celebrated work in the second volume of the *Notices et Extraits*. At the end of the present volume there is an Arabic poem on the resurrection day.

509 **IBN ISHÄK** (Shaikh) the "FUTÜH-MISR," a History of the Conquest of Egypt, in Arabic *4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER*

510 **IBN ISHÄK** (Shaikh) the "FUTÜH-MISEH:" A History of the Conquest of Egypt, in Arabic *4to. SÆC. XIX. ON PAPER*

Both the present and the preceding manuscript contain the same important work which is different from the work of the author, commonly known under the name of Wâkadi, which was published in 1825 by the learned Hamaker. Ibn Ishâk says that in composing his work he consulted many authors, amongst whom he quotes Wâkadi, Dâwi, Ibn 'Abbâs, and many others.

511 **IBN SINÄ** (Shaikh Abû Rais 'Ali Ibn Sinâ) "Kânün-al-Tibb :" a Treatise of Physics, Medicine, Anatomy, &c. *two folio volumes. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER*

Besides the medical works of the celebrated Avicenna, these two volumes contain much additional matter on the same subject. The second volume in which is the "Mufradat Kânün" (on simple medicaments), was copied Anno Hegirae 1113 (A.D. 1690).

512 **ILLICINO** (Bernardo Lapini) *Vita di Honorata—IN PRODITORES, Rithmi Italiici* *4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER*

From the Library of S. Mariae Victoris, of Vercelli. Bernardo Illicino, or "Da Montalcino," was a physician who flourished about 1470. This Life of Madama Onorata was published at Milan in 1843, from this very manuscript, but neither the Italian verses nor the additional matter which in this manuscript occupies 21 pages. Illicino was chiefly celebrated for his commentary on Petrarch, first published at Bologna in 1475.

513 **IMMUNITATIS Ecclesiasticæ Tractatus** *folio. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER*
A very learned Treatise on the subject extending to thirteen chapters.

514 **'INAYAT ALLAH.** The "Bahär-Dânish," or Garden of Knowledge, an Oriental Romance in Persian Prose, *bound 4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER*

A very elegantly written manuscript of these amusing tales, which were translated into English by Jonathan Scott, and published by him at Shrewsbury in 1795. The author, 'Inayat Allah, of Delhi, lived in the beginning of the seventeenth century, during the reign of the Emperor Shâh Jahân, to whom this work is dedicated. No Mohammedan or Hindoo gentleman is considered thoroughly acquainted with Persian, unless he has read the *Bahär Dânish*.

515 **INNOCENTIUS III.** *Liber de Miseria sive de Vilitate Conditionis humanae editus ab Innocentio tercio Lotario ab auctoris nomine vocato vellum* *4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER*

Pope Innocent III. was the contemporary of our King John, whom he excommunicated. The work is divided into three parts: the last chapter of the second part, "De ornatu personæ, mensæ, et domus," contains curious details about the cosmetics employed at that time, and gives a minute description of the painted table cloths, knives with ivory handles, beds with silk covers, etc. which shows that already, in the XIIth century, luxury in domestic life was carried to a great excess in Italy.

515* **INNOCENTIUS III.** (seu Lotharius Diaconis) *liber qui dicitur Contemptus Mundi sive de Vilitate condicionis humanæ old red morocco, gilt edges* *4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER*

516 INNOCENZO XI. Rellatione della Scomunica fulminata dalla S.N.S.
Papa Innocentio XI contro il Marchese di Laverdin, Ambasciatore
in Roma del Re Cristianissimo, con Riposta e con Protesta di quel
Re sul medesimo Oggetto *folio.* SÆC. xvii. and xviii. ON PAPER

Attached to this interesting manuscript are various squibs and political dis-
courses, together with "Una Relazione delle Funzione fatte in Roma alla
Morte di Innocenzo XI." It contains also secret informations from the
Emperor to Tassinet (his ambassador at Rome, 1701), and a forged
Retractatio Clementis XIV, dated 1774, after the suppression of the Jesuits.

517 INQUISITION. INQUISITIONIS PROCESSUS
original binding *folio.* SÆC. xvi. (1511) ON VELLUM

This curious and official manuscript contains several processes made from the
middle of the XIVth century to the date of the manuscript by the Inqui-
sition of Barcelona against various religious persons, for holding peculiar
opinions concerning the divinity of Jesus Christ and the real Presence. Early
original processes of the Inquisition, like this, are of the rarest occurrence.

**518 INQUISITION. INQUISITIONIS PROCESSUS CONTRA ELENAM ORSINI,
ABBATISSAM DE CASTRO, PRO FORNICATIONE CUM EPISCOPO CAS-
TRENSI** *folio.* SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER

This most curious volume contains the original record of the process instituted by
the Inquisition against the Abbess of Castro (Elena of the great Roman family
Orsini) on account of her having been the mistress of Francesco Cittadino,
Bishop of Castro. This manuscript, consisting of about 500 pages,
seems to have been a portion of a larger volume, containing apparently
other processes of the Inquisition, but is complete in itself as regards
this trial, which commences on leaf 181 and ends on leaf 417,
beginning with the first information (dated Sept. 13th, 1573) to the 5th of
May, 1574, when the prosecution was stopped by authority. The exami-
nations are in Italian, and full of the most extraordinary details of debauchery.
The *Autograph Signatures* of all the parties and witnesses, including
those of the Abbess and the Bishop themselves are, in this remarkable
volume, subscribed to the depositions. A recent French novel, the *Abbesse
de Castro*, is based on the facts so minutely described in the present unpub-
lished and hitherto unknown manuscript.

519 INQUISITIONE. Racconto cavato da Processi del Santo Officio di Roma
di diverse Heresie estirpate, et in particolare di quella del Padre
Aniello Arciero, di Suor Giulia de Marchi e di Giuseppe de Vicariis,
con la Forma dell' Abjurazioni fatte in Roma da questi tre ultimi
l'Anno 1615, *vellum* *4to.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

A most interesting manuscript connected with the history of the Reformation
in Italy (especially in Naples), commencing with the heresies of Valdes,
Peter Martyr, B. Ochino, M. A. Flaminio, &c. This *processo* affords also
a fair specimen of the abominations which took place at that time in some
of the monasteries of Italy. For instance, at the end, it is stated that the
said Suora Giulia, having received a superior light with the "Dono della
Castità.....mediante d'un cingolo" (a belt), given to her from heaven, and
by her transmitted to others *per via d'atti carnali*, was so earnest in diffusing
her new doctrine, that, besides Father Aniello and a certain Giuseppe, she
had so many paramours, "che essendo tra l'altre una volte gravida non
sapeva da chi per esser stata con molti, e che per non scandalizzar i semplici
haveva procurato l'aborto."

520 INQUISITIONE. Scritture risguardanti il Tribunal del Santo Officio
folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

This manuscript relates to the attempt at establishing the Inquisition in Naples,
and its failure. It contains valuable historical documents on the subject.

521 INTERESTS des Princes et Estates

8vo. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

A curious and interesting work to the English historian, as it treats of the "Interest du Roy d'Espagne, du Pape, de la France, et de l'Empereur, sur le Royaume d'Angleterre," as well as of the "Interest du Nom de Roy de la Grande Bretagne et Interest de l'Angleterre sur la Normandie, Poictou, Guienne, Languedoc, &c. et sur tout le Royaume de France," and also "sur les Isles d'Isabella et de St. Domingo."

522 ISAAC-BEN-JOSEPH, SEPHER MITZVOTH QATON. The small Book of Precepts, IN HEBREW, written by the Rabbi Isaac, son of the Rabbi Joseph de Corbeil

4to. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM

A very important manuscript, beautifully written by a German Scribe in the Allemanic-Hebrew character, having the commencing word of each book written in letters of gold within an ornament, illuminated in a very elegant style, and having round the first page of each book grotesque borders, likewise illuminated in gold and colours. In addition, each page throughout the work is adorned with figures of men and women, animals of every description and nondescripts, flourished with a pen filled with coloured inks, in a truly grotesque manner, by a master of evidently no mean skill, and rivalling almost, in spirit and execution, those admirable designs with which Albert Durer and Lucas Cranach illustrated the celebrated manuscripts known as their Prayer-Book. Amongst these designs is one of the hog, the unclean animal, which religious Jews look upon with horror, and its introduction into a Book of Precepts is so strange a peculiarity, that perhaps no other ancient Hebrew manuscript will be found to contain a similar illustration. (See also No. 477 in the present Catalogue.)

This work, usually denominated SMAQ from the initials of its Hebrew title, is one of the greatest authorities with the Jews, (almost equal to the Talmud itself,) and was written by the author at the intercession of the Rabbis in France. He called it the small Book of Precepts, or Columns of Captivity, to distinguish it from the Sepher Mitzvot Gadol (usually contracted into SMAG) of Rabbi Moses of Kotsi, which contains the whole of the Jewish laws, whilst the SMAQ omits such as the Destruction of the Temple, and the Dispersion of the Jews, rendered no longer practicable. This manuscript presents some remarkable variations from the more modern transcripts and deserves attention. The entire work is divided into seven parts, to correspond with the seven days of the week, and with the seven columns which, according to Rabbinic authority, support the world. (See *Bartholoccius, Bibl. Rabb.* vol. IV. p. 316.) The fact of this manuscript being (contrary to the Hebrew rites) decorated with drawings of men and animals, and with borders of gold and colours, is very singular. (See *fac-simile*.)

523 ISIDORI HISPALENSIS LIBRI ETHIMOLOGIARUM

folio. SEC. xi. ON VELLUM

A splendid Manuscript of this early Cyclopædia of such Universal Knowledge as could be acquired in the seventh century (arithmetic, geometry, astronomy, &c.), and indeed for the time a most wonderful compilation, written upon stout vellum, with the capitals as well as diagrams painted in various colours. It formerly belonged to the Abbatial Library *De Camberone*, each sheet consisting of eight leaves being marked in consecutive order i, ii, iii, &c., with the word *De Camberone* on each; at the end is "*Liber Sac Marie de Cambrai Roni.*" At the beginning and the end are various Latin sentences and epigrams, and an abstract of the Chronicon of Sigebertus, in an ancient handwriting. This fine and venerable manuscript commences with several letters of Isidorus ad Braulionem followed by the answers. The chronicle and the "tabulae astronomicæ" are full of numerical notes, all written according to the alphabetical system of the ancient Romans, with some peculiar abbreviations to indicate the thousands. This manuscript contains a great number of variations from the celebrated edition by Arevalo, printed at Rome in 1798 (seven 4to. volumes), and several in the *Chronicle* (lib. v.) are

very important. As an instance we give here the last words of the chronicle from this manuscript compared with that edition :

MANUSCRIPT.

EDITION.

"*V. DCCC. XXVI.* Eraclius anni *XXVI*
huius quinto et quarto religiosissimi
principis siseberti judei in hispania *XI* ani
efficiuntur. Residuum sextæ etatis tempus
soli dō cognitum."

The arithmetical and geometrical diagrams of the third book, as well as the curious signs called *Note Sententiarum*, differ considerably from those in the edition by Arevalo (vol. III, p. 33 et 130). The large astronomical and geographical figures (Europe, Asia and Africa : the ancient world) in red and black, are exceedingly curious, and they admirably illustrate the state of science at the time of the manuscript. They perfectly agree with the geographical figures of the same time, which we find in the elaborate and well-known *Geographie du Moyen-âge*, by M. Lelewel, and they afford a strong proof of the great antiquity of this manuscript. These figures, which in this volume are placed in the third and fourth books, are not in the printed edition, and add much to the merit of this manuscript, which is certainly as ancient as the celebrated Isidorian Codex (SÆC. XI.), of which Rivautella has given a *fac-simile* in his *Catalogus Bibl. Taurin.* (vol. II. p. 12). (*See fac-simile.*)

524 ISIDORI, EPISCOPI Hispalensis, Libri Ethimologiarum *xx.*—COMMEN-
TARIVS ad Symbolum Apostolorum, qui incipit "*Funiculus triplex*
difficile rumpitur"—TABULA INVENIENDI PASCHAM

folio. SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM

A very elegantly written manuscript, adorned with numerous miniature paintings for initial letters (mostly portraits, that in the first being the author's) executed by an artist of the highest skill, each being accompanied by an elegant and appropriate border. There are also an immense number of capitals elegantly flourished in variegated inks, rendering this altogether one of the finest manuscripts of this author ever offered for sale. The *Tabula ad inveniendam Pascham* was added at the end after the manuscript was written, and bears the date of 1393 in Arabic figures. As is well known this *Tabula* is intended to resolve a celebrated problem of Astronomy. This manuscript of the "Ethimologiæ" contains curious diagrams, peculiar signs for the *note digitorum* and *sententiarum*, cyclic tabule, etc., but the whole of the numerical figures are here according to the Roman alphabetical system. The numerous small illuminations contained in this manuscript are in the best style of Italian art during the fourteenth century, and afford curious information respecting the manners, instruments, &c. of the geometers, astronomers, agriculturists, &c. of that period. By comparing this manuscript with the Arevalo edition, we find, even at the beginning, important variations. We must also add that the figures of the *note sententiarum*, as well as the *arithmetical and geometrical diagrams* of the third book differ considerably in this volume, both from Arevalo's edition and the previous manuscript.

525 ISIDORI HISPALENSIS EPISCOPI DE SUMMO BONO LIBRI *III.*

4to. SÆC. XI. ON VELLUM

This manuscript belonged formerly to the celebrated library of Apostolo Zeno. It is finely written in red and black, with a *curious illumination* at the beginning. It appears to have been written in Spain, and from a note at the end, dated 1517, seems to have been given to Matthew Bonci, canon of Fabriano, by the Spanish soldiers, who in that year pillaged that town so celebrated for its ancient manufactures of paper. (*See fac-simile.*)

526 ISIDORI Chronicæ Pars et de Vita et Obitu Patrum—HIERONYMI Liber
de viribus illustribus ecclesiasticis, cum Continuacione Gennadii

folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

This manuscript, which was formerly in the collection of H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, and subsequently in that of Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen

College, belonged originally to the College of Jesuits at Agen, near Toulouse. These historical works are not the least important amongst the writings of these three Fathers of the Church.

527 Isidori Hispaniensis Episcopi Differentiarum Patris Filii et Spiritus Sancti Liber. Item de Differentiis Verborum
red morocco, gilt edges

4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

We see in Fabricius that the second work is that which Barthius intended to publish from a manuscript.

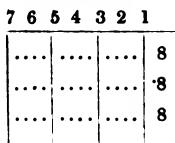
528 Isidori Hispalensis Soliloquia seu Synonyma de Homine et Ratione—
Liber utilis Exordiorum qui vocatur Centinus Hymnus ad B. Mariam Virginem—Ex Libro Prophetiarum Magistri REGINALDI EXONIENSIS qui mortuus est Constantiae, 1433—Cosmographia Isidori *calf, with the Pazzoni arms on sides* *folio, SEC. XV. ON PAPER*

The scientific work of Isidorus, the "*Cosmographia sive de Astris*," is interesting, both to the geographer and the astronomer, and is very seldom to be found in manuscript. At the end of the chronicle which follows the *de Astris*, there are important additions relating to the history of the Emperors of Germany, the Norman Princes at Naples, the Kings of France (up to the end of the thirteenth century), *de regibus longobardie*, etc. This miscellaneous manuscript was written in Italy by different hands, and contains some small portion in Italian. As a curious fact we mention, that the Latin of the Hymnus is partially mixed with a sort of Venetian dialect. The prophecies of Reginaldus Exoniensis (of Exeter), not mentioned by Fabricius, are in verse with double rhymes.

529 Isma'il Ibn Mākē The “'Unwān-al-Shara'”

4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

It is very difficult to give an adequate idea of this extraordinary Arabic work, in comparison with which the most complicated system of Acrostics would appear child's-play. To try and explain something of the contents we subjoin a diagram, showing how each page of the manuscript is arranged:



Now the whole page being, as all the Arabic works are, written horizontally from right to left, in those lines marked 8 in the above figure, the words (or letters) written on the perpendicular lines 1, 3, 5, 7, are in *red*, while all the other words or letters contained in the columns 2, 4, 6, are written in *black*. The distances and dimensions of each column are the same throughout the various pages of the whole work. Now if, without paying any attention to the various colours and columns we read the whole page, and each consecutive page of the work, as every Arabic work is to be read, in the horizontal lines 8, from right to left, we find a treatise on *theology*; but if we read the whole of the words or letters only contained in column 1, *perpendicularly*, continuing, from one page to the following, to read only what is contained in the said 1st column of each page, we find that these columns contain a treatise on *prosody*. Similarly, by reading only what is contained in column 3 as well as in the columns 3 of the following pages, we have a work on *chemistry*, while in the columns 5, we find a work on *astronomy*. Read in the same manner, the contents of each of the columns 2, 4, 6, form a distinct work, and this extraordinary system of different works existing together, is carried regularly through the whole manuscript. It is therefore no wonder to find the author stating that he is so certain of nobody being able to

produce a work of a similar kind, that in case a man should succeed in doing so, he (the author) would be ready to deliver to that man his beloved wife!

This astonishing work is described by Hājī Khalfa (Vol. IV, p. 272). The present manuscript, beautifully written, with curious ornaments, was copied by Mohammed, in the mosque Aksā, Anno Hegirae 1108 (A.D. 1695), and was left for the benefit of the public by Hājī Ahmad Pāshā, and presented to the College of Nūr Ahmad.

530 ISOCRATIS ORATIONES QUÆDAM, GRÆCE (nempe Evagoras; ad Demonicum; Adversus Sophistas; Nicocles)
vellum *folio.* SÆC. XIV. ON PAPER

Very distinctly written, about the end of the fourteenth century, and apparently a transcript of an excellent text with various readings from other manuscripts on the margins. The Nicocles is very rarely to be found in manuscript, and, in fact, manuscripts of any of the Orationes of Isocrates in Greek are so scarce, that Hænel in his travels, found only one Greek codex with a single *Oration* of Isocrates, and that at Lisbon.

531 ISOCRATE Orazione a Demonico; traduzione detta nell' Accademia della Crusca dal Sig. Tommaso Buonaventuri detto l'Aspro, SÆC. XVIII.—DISCORSO sulla Precedenza che pretendono gli Ambasciatori di varie Potenze sopra D. Taddeo Barberini Prefetto di Roma et Risposta del Prefetto, 1644—DISCORSO di M. Aldobrandini Nunzio Pontificio a Venezia, 1714—BUONARROTTI (Michel Angelo) Origine del Ferragosto, Cicalata, 1594—FRANCESCHI (Lorenzo) Orazion funebre in Lode dei Polli, Cicalata, 1592—LODE delle Pianelle, Cicalata—CHIMENTELLI (Valerio) Lodi dell' Insalata, Cicalata, 1650—ORAZIONE letta nell' Accademia sull' Accettazione d'una Carica e sul Toscano Fiorentino Idioma—OSTELLI (Franco) Orazione funebre in Morte del S. Giulio Cesare Pallavicino—SALVINI (Anton Maria) Sermone di S. Benedetto e Sermone di S. Luca, 1676-77—DOLLERA (Don Pantaleone) Panegirico di S. Francisco di Paola, 1698—DISPUTA se nel Giovedi Santo si debba lavare i piedi a 12 o 13 Poveri—PAROLE alla Lavanda di Giovedi Santo, 1679—LA PIU bella e prodigiosa di tutte le Penitenti—RINUCCINI (Allessandro) sopra la Carestia del' Anno, 1619—ELOGIUM in Bernardum Guadagni—PROVERBI Fiorentini—SCRUTINIO Astrologico del' Anno 1688, sopra la Real Maestà di Sassonia—REGALI fatti alla Santissima Vergine del' Improneta nella sua Dimora in Firenze, 1711
in 1 vol. folio. SÆC. XVI. XVII. & XVIII. ON PAPER

An interesting collection, containing several curious tracts (some unpublished) apparently in the handwritings of the various authors. The treatise of A. Rinuccini is an important historical work which, according to Moreni, is unpublished, as he quotes it only from a manuscript formerly in the Guadagni Library. The proverbs, occupying 16 large pages, are very curious, as is also the astrological Scrutinio. The magnitude of presents to the "Vergine dell' Improneta" seems quite astonishing.

532 JACOBI de Forlivio in Libros Galeni de Arte Parva subtilissimæ et ordinatissimæ Quæstiones *folio.* SÆC. XIV. (1372) ON PAPER

This early manuscript has on the first page the following inscription: "Iste liber est meus ipsi vocor Mathewus de Mathematicis de Forlivio Ano Domini 1372 Die 1 Junii." Fabricius is wrong in assigning the date of about 1430 to this author, as another manuscript of the fourteenth century also of the same work is in the Medicanean Library. (See Bandini, *Catal. Bibl. Medic.* vol. III. p. 47.)

533 JACOBI DE VITRIACO Historia Jerosolimitana abbreviata.—Accedit HISTORIA facta per magistrum Thadeum Civem Neapolitanum de desolacione et conculcacione Civitatis Acconensis et totius Terra Sanctæ, in Civitate Messana in Annis Domini MCCCXCII inditione quinta de mense Decembri, *in the original binding folio.* Sec. xv. (1448) ON PAPER AND PARTLY ON VELLUM

Written in a fine large hand with illuminated capitals, and having the following colophon: *Hic finem recepit Anno dni Millimo ccccxlviij fia Sclā in die s̄t Johannis ante portam latinam.*" This work of Jacques de Vitry who died in 1244 is remarkable as containing a passage on the magnet "valde necessarius navigantibus." We gather from Bongarsius that some times, as here, the whole text was called *Chronica abbreviata*. Old manuscripts relating to the history of the Crusades are exceedingly scarce. The present one contains headings which are not in Bongarsius. The work of Jacobus de Vitriaco is interesting not only for the information it affords relative to the political and natural history of the East, but also because it contains an important portion of English and French history during the thirteenth century. But that which gives even more importance to this manuscript is the HISTORIA MAGISTRI THADEI, a most valuable unpublished work of which we cannot find any mention either in Fabricius, Tiraboschi, Toppi, Riccio, Mongitore, Narbone, or in the *Bibliographie des Croisades* by Michaud, and which seems to be quite unknown. The fly-leaves contain fragments of old manuscripts on vellum, in Hebrew and in Latin, relating to grammar, theology, &c., &c.

534 JACOPONE DA TODI (Beato) POESIE
pigskin, with clasps

folio. Sec. xiv. on vellum

A splendid manuscript of these sacred poems (*Cantici Spirituali*) written as if in prose. Prefixed is an *exquisite drawing*, representing a full-length portrait of the author, as a monk, holding the cross in his right hand and his breviary in the left, with monks escaping the flames of hell coming to kiss the Saint's toe. The two next pages are occupied with representations of Christ and S. Leonardus, drawn and coloured in the rude style of the Block Books. Before the Table of Contents is a full-length Madonna and Child, in colours, elegant in design but rudely executed. At the end are other verses, including "La Profetia vulgarmente facta per Frate Tomassuccio da Norcia MILLEXIII (1363)," and "la Profetia dell Abate Johacchino." Manuscripts containing these sacred *Cantici*, in which a Saint of the Roman Church inveighed so much against the Pope, who had him imprisoned for many years, are very scarce. Hænel quotes none, and exclusive of some fragments, Marsand found only two perfect copies in the whole of the libraries of Paris, and those on paper, and considerably more modern than the present one, which affords several proofs of having been written at the very beginning of the fourteenth century, either during the life of the author, or shortly after his death, which occurred in 1306. For instance, there are at the end several Latin memoranda of the time, written (as was the habit in those times in which vellum was dear and scarce,) upon two leaves which had remained blank. These memoranda relate to the years 1316 and 1317, the last of them stating:

In nomine Domini anno Millesimo trecentisimo decimo septimo tempore domini Iohannis Papæ XII. &c.

Another date occurs, in a more modern handwriting, on the reverse of folio 115, where it is stated that this manuscript was lent in 1436 by Francis Marcucci to a Friar, called also *Franciscus*. At the beginning there is another note, stating that in 1433:

Dal mese de gennaro foro retrovate le ossa del beato Jacopone, &c.

These and other notes of a similar character, the likeness of the Saint which, no doubt, was taken from the life, and the dialect of Todi, which is manifest in the *Laudi*, show that this manuscript was written in the native town of Iacopone, and that it was not altered by Tuscan and other

scribes, as was frequently the case. Indeed, in the subsequent editions, alterations were made by the printers also. Another important proof of the antiquity of this manuscript, is the fact that these *Laudi*, composed in so bold a style before the *Divina Commedia*, are here written like prose, without distinction of verses. The following instance, taken from one of his most celebrated *Laudi*, in which Iacopone relates the hardships he suffered in prison, and compared with the Venetian edition of 1617, quoted by the Crusca, will show at once the manner in which the verses are written in this manuscript, and the various readings it contains.

MANUSCRIPT (folio 52).

" De frate iacobo qū fuit I cācere; ca. Lv.
 Que farai fra ioccone
 Ei nenufo alparagonē
 Fusti ad móte pellestrina.
 Anno e mezzo in disciplina.
 Ecco pigliasti malina. Dō
 ne ai mo la prescione. P
 robēdato ē corte de Roma. Ta
 no reducta soma, Omē
 fama seccafuma. Talna
 gio maledepongō. So ar
 uenuto probēdato. Chel
 capuccio me moçato P
 petuo encarcerato. Enca
 tenato co lione. Lapres
 cione che me data. Una
 casa sotterrata Aresiece
 una priuata.

EDITION, (p. 61).

" Che farai fra Iacopone;
 Ch'or se' giunto al paragone?
 Fui al monte Pelestrina
 Anno e mezo in disciplina:
 Pigliai quivi la malina,
 Onde n' haggio esta prigione
 Prebendato in corte Roma
 questa n' ho recata soma;
 Ogni fama mia s' affuma,
 Tal nio haggio, maledezione.
 Or vedete il prebendato
 Chel capuccio m' è mozato
 In perpetuo carcerato
 Catenato qual leone.
 La prigione che m' è data,
 Una casa sotterrata:
 Vi riesce una pravata, etc."

Although the present description may appear too prolix, still so venerable a manuscript (perhaps the oldest in existence) of Dante's most celebrated predecessor in Italian strong and animated poetry, decorated with several exquisite drawings (see especially that on the first page and at the top of the reverse of the second leaf) made by undoubtedly a first-rate artist, seemed to deserve a somewhat more lengthy notice than is ordinarily the case. In doing so we followed the steps of the celebrated M. Villemain, who, in his admirable *Tableau de la littérature au moyen âge* (vol. II, p. 3-6), has given a full account of the hazardous life and works of this celebrated monk. Respecting Fra Jacopone, see also Nos. 865 and 867, in the present Catalogue. (*See fac-simile.*)

535 JĀMI, THE YŪSUR WĀ ZULAIKHĀ. The Loves of Joseph and Potiphar's Wife, a Poem in Persian *folio*. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

An exquisite manuscript of this beautiful Poem, written in the most elegant Nasta'līk characters, in double columns, surrounded by gold lines, and having an illuminated title-page. It is adorned with 21 *large paintings*, illustrative of the Adventures described, executed in the finest style of Persian art, the colours being most brilliant and heightened with gold. Jāmi, or, as D'Herbelot writes the name, Giami, was one of the most celebrated of the Persian Poets and by his countrymen he is considered to have surpassed in beauty of imagery all the poets of antiquity. His real name was 'Abd-al-Rahmān-Bin-Ahmad, and he was surnamed Jāmi from the place of his birth, Jām or Giam near Herāt. His Poem on the Loves of Joseph and Zulaikhā is considered a masterpiece. He lived in the fifteenth century and dedicated one of his works to the celebrated Mahomet II Sultan of the Turks

536 JENNINGS (Johannis) Arithmetica practicalis et universalis in Usum Juventutis Academicæ, 1721—Emesii Anatomia contracta in Academia Kiborthiensi (Anglice) habita a J. Jennings, 1721
8vo. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

Unpublished. The author of this treatise is not mentioned by the bibliographers of mathematics.

537 JEREMIA Judicis de Montagnone civis Paduani Compendium Moralium notabilium *4to. SEC. xv. ON VELLUM AND PAPER, MIXED*

This valuable Compendium is a sort of universal Cyclopædia, and contains prefixed a list of the authors and works cited, amongst which will be found not only the Sacred Writings and Fathers, but also most of the best classical authors and schoolmen, as well as Proverbia Metrica and Proverbia Vulgaria. The colophon at end is as follows : "Explicit Compendium moralium notabilium factum per Bartholomeum de Vicecomitibus de Carmagnolia." Jeremias de Montagnone was one of the most celebrated jurists of the thirteenth century, who died in 1300. This work contains an entire and very curious book, *De Bello et arte Bellandi*. The index, or "Nomina auctorum vel librorum ex quibus compilatum est hoc compendium secundum ordinem temporum ipsorum," contains a great number of Latin classics (such as Quintilianus and others, supposed to have been only discovered in the fifteenth century) and even some more modern authors and works (like "Joh. Sarisberiensis; Libellus qui dicitur facetus; Libellus Astrolabii," etc.) which it seems extraordinary should be already known at Padua during the thirteenth century. Amongst the ancient authoress quoted in this manuscript we find a CLADINUS POETA (supposed by Jeremias to have been of the time of Cassiodorus) of whom we can find no mention whatever either in Fabricius, Leyser, Burmann, or elsewhere. This is a new instance of an ancient Latin author, lost after the restoration of literature in Europe. According to Fabricius (*Bibl. Lat. Med.* in Maximianus) who quotes the *Compendium* by Jeremias, from a manuscript, this work was written about 1270 (see also *Vedova*, vol. I, p. 615), and yet the author quotes in it a collection of proverbs in Italian (*proverbia vulgaria*), a work which now seems utterly lost. See also No. 860 in the present Catalogue.

538 JESUITS. Martirologio dei Padri della Compagnia di Gesu

4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

In this valuable manuscript, the Martyrs are arranged according to the days of the month on which their memory is celebrated. Amongst those commemorated will be found notices of H. Morse, R. Southwell, J. Ogilby, E. Oldcorn, F. Page, H. Garnet, F. Cottam, T. Garnet, E. Arrowsmith, E. Campion, T. Holland, &c. &c.

539 JOANNÆ AUSTRIÆ DE ORATIONE TRACTATUS ex Sacra Scriptura, Sanctis Patribus et præcipue ex Fratre Ludovico Bethico Latine redditus et collectus ad Philippum III. Hispaniarum Principem

4to. SEC. xvi. ON PAPER

Probably in the autograph of the Royal Authoress, who seems, whilst shut up in the Regal Nunnery of St. Clare at Naples, to have amused herself with literature, and to have dedicated this work to her brother, because, as she herself tells us in the dedication, "Sancti Didaci vitam scriptam Regum maximo Patri tuo superioribus annis dicaverim." It is written in imitation of printing, the authoress, however, frequently falling into the Italian *cursive hand*.

540 JOBI LIBER cum Commentario ex S. Gregorio Papa, S. Hieronymo, aliisque desumpto *folio. SEC. xi. ON VELLUM*

This early manuscript is a *palimpsest*, that is, finely written over erased vellum on which traces are still visible of an earlier Codex, and is adorned with a representation of Job naked, addressing his three friends, which, as well as the initial V, are curious specimens of early art. Some attempt seems to have been made in order to have the ancient uncial characters revived on the last leaf. This manuscript was formerly in the celebrated Billy Library, and has the book-plate of the Abbé Lecuy. (See *fac-simile*.)

541 JOHANNIS (S.) Apocalypsis cum Commentario — SOLOMONIS Regis Cantica Canticorum cum Commentario *4to. SEC. xi. ON VELLUM*

This early manuscript has this ancient inscription, "Liber Fratrum Predicatorum Metensium." The text, as well as the glosses, are very finely written. At the end there are some extracts from St. Jerome, &c. (See *fac-simile*.)

542 JOANNIS CHRYSOSTOMI (S.) HOMILIA DE EXITU ADAMI E PARADISO,
Græce *folio.* SÆC. X. ON VELLUM

A venerable manuscript, written in double columns, in a large ancient Greek character, with red capitals. The form of the letters, as well as that of the accents, compared with the *fac-similes* and rules given by Montfaucon in his *Paleographia Græca* (pp. 272-275), prove undoubtedly that this manuscript, which is slightly defective at the end, belongs to the tenth century. This is one of St. John Chrysostom's homilies, which it is very difficult to find in ancient manuscripts. From the printed *Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regie Paris.*, we see that all the manuscripts of this work preserved in that immense collection, are of the fifteenth century, one only excepted, which is of the fourteenth. (*See fac-simile.*)

543 JOHANNIS CHRYSOSTOMI (S.) LITURGIA CUM NOTIS MUSICIS GRÆCE
"veau fauve" *8vo.* SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

This is an exceedingly interesting manuscript, as no mention whatever could be found of this musical liturgy of that celebrated father of the Greek Church. This work is quite different from anything of a similar character published (without the musical notes) under the name of S. John Chrysostom, and it does not agree with any one of the liturgical Greek works mentioned by Mr. Neale in his excellent *General Introduction to the History of the Eastern Church*. It seems that the work was unknown even to M. Fetis and M. Vincent, the last of whom published in the XVIth volume of the *Notices et Extraits*, a very considerable work on Greek music. To prove that Greek manuscripts with musical notes are of the greatest rarity, it will suffice to quote the authority of Matt. Gerbertus, who, in his work "De Cantu et Musica Sacra" (vol. I, p. 588), says, "*Libros notis musicis exaratos.....rariissime conspiciant vel etiam habeant Graci.*" This manuscript is finely written in red and black, with the Greek musical notes throughout.

544 JOANNIS CHRYSOSTOMI (S.) (Joh Os AUREV SvP MATHEUM) Homiliæ
in Matthæum XXV, cum Præfatione Aniani "Oronti Episcopo"—
EPISTOLA PRESBYTERI JOHANNIS
in the binding of the Tudor family *folio.* SÆC. XI. ON VELLUM

The loss of the Anianian version of the Homilies contained in this venerable and apparently unique manuscript was much regretted, and Montfaucon in the *Præfatio* to the VIIth volume of his edition of Chrysostomus, says: "Non dubito igitur quin Anianus totum homiliarum in Mattheum librum latine transtulerit Et fortassis si omnium Bibliothecarum manuscripti codices exuterentur posset hodie tota Aniani versio erui," etc. The very curious Epistola Presbyteri Johannis, so celebrated during the middle ages, is written at the end by another hand. On the covers there are blind toolings, with the *Tudor rose and the crown of England*. (*See fac-simile.*)

545 JOHANNES CHRYSOSTOMUS DE SACERDOTIO. Incipit Dialogus Johannis
et Basilii Episcoporum *4to.* SÆC. X-XI. ON VELLUM

Formerly belonging to the Convent of St. Pantaleo at Cologne, with the usual Anathema, "*Si quis abuterit anathema sit!*" written cotemporary with the manuscript. Ancient manuscripts of this work are very scarce. The "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regie Parisiensis," mentions five, but the whole of them of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In our manuscript all the numerical figures are written according to the ancient Roman system. The text of this manuscript seems to have been read through and thoroughly corrected at the time of the transcription by some learned man. (*See fac-simile.*)

546 JOANNIS DAMASCENI DIALECTICA ET EXPOSITIO FIDEI ORTHODOXA
GRÆCE, *original binding* *4to.* SÆC. XII-XIII. ON VELLUM

This venerable and important manuscript formerly belonged to the Earl of Guilford. In the first book there are numerous diagrams, and prefixed to the second is a full-length portrait of the Saint, which is a very rare occurrence

in ancient Greek manuscripts. The initials also are very singular in this manuscript, an O for instance being the likeness of Jesus Christ. But what is more interesting as a palæographic fact is, that in the numerals the Greek letters are mixed with some peculiar signs, *as if the ancient Greek numerical system was here amalgamated with what is commonly called the Arabic system.* (*See fac-simile.*)

547 JOHANNIS Presbyteri Damasceni Libri IV. de Fide Orthodoxa a Burgondione Judice Cive Pisano de Græco in Latinum Domino III. Eugenio beatæ memorie papæ translati, cum Commentario

4to. SÆC. XIII. ON VELLUM

This translation by Burgondione, who lived at Pisa in the twelfth century, has never been printed. Mazzuchelli, who praises this Judge for the fidelity of his versions from the Greek at a period when a knowledge of the Greek language was so scarce, distinctly mentions this work of his as unpublished.

548 JOHANNIS DE DEO, Hispani, Libellus primalis. Tractatus naturalis, bonus et utilis per anni circulum diebus dominicalibus prædicare volenti—SIMONIS DE CREMONA super Epistolas per circulum anni Dicta—CONCORDANTIA—TEXTUS tertii Libri Sententiarum—DE CONCEPTIONE B. Virginis Mariæ *folio.* SÆC. XV. (1458) ON PAPER

From the Carthusian Monastery at Erfurt. The *Libellus primalis* of J. de Deo, and the *Concordantia* of S. de Cremona are works not quoted by Fabricius, and seem to be both unknown. The vellum fly leaves of the volume contain fragments of an ancient liturgy (of the eleventh century) with old musical notes.

549 JOHANNIS SANCTI PAULI Breviarium medicinæ

4to. SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM

Unfortunately slightly damaged, and wanting the first leaf. This medical writer is not mentioned by Fabricius or Tiraboschi; and no work of such an author is mentioned by Hænel, Bandini, or in the great "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis." At the end there is a curious Latin Poem on the division of the Pound and Ounce, &c., followed by a description of "Dies infelices totius anni," according to the medical views of the time.

550 JOANNIS Filii Serapionis Breviarium Medicum translatum a Magistro Gerardo Cremonense in Toletto de Arabico in Latinum—*SINONIMA* (Expositiones Nominum Arabicorum) Magistri Gerardi Cremonensis super Serapionem

French green morocco

4to. SÆC. XII.-XIII. ON VELLUM

Written by an English Scribe, and adorned with three small illustrative paintings, showing the state of the art of illumination at this early period in England. At the end there are some leaves on paper containing medical prescriptions written during the fifteenth century.

551 JOHANNIS GALENSIS, Fratris Ordinis Minorum, Natione ANGLICI COMMUNILOQUIUM seu Margarita Doctorum—HENRICI de Hassia Sermo gloriosus de Assumptione—REMEDIA contra Dolorem Dentium—DE MATERIA Sermonum—PETRI (de Alliaco) *Cardinalis Cameracensis*, Devotus Tractatus de Corpore Christi—MATHEI de Cracovia Devota Oratio de Statu Ecclesiæ—SENECA de quatuor Virtutibus Cardinalibus, cum Additionibus et indice
in the original oak binding

in 1 vol. folio, SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

A very interesting collection, formerly in the Carthusian Monastery at Erfurt. Johannes Galensis was an eminent English divine, who became so celebrated a doctor in the University of Paris, that according to Philippus Bergomensis (*Chronicon ad Annum*, 1276), he had already in the XIIIth Century acquired the surname of "VITÆ ARBOR." He was tutor to the famous Duns Scotus, one of the most eminent of the schoolmen of his age, and who, although he died young, received from his contemporaries the reputation of being the

MOST SUBTLE DOCTOR, his opinions being often quoted as those *doctoris subtilis*, without any other denomination. Henry of Hesse, otherwise called Henricus de Langenstein, was also a Doctor and Vice-Chancellor of Paris, who subsequently became Professor of Theology at Vienna, where he died in 1397. He wrote against the Wyclites. Fabricius states that most of his works remain inedited, but that some had been published and falsely attributed to St. Bernard, Gerson, and other Fathers of the Church. Peter de Aliaco, who died as Cardinal at Cambry, in 1425, was also one of the most learned men of his time. Manuscripts of any of his works are very uncommon. Cardinal Mattheus de Cracovia, who died as Bishop of Worms in 1410, is well known by his treatise *de Squalore Curiae Romanae*, and for his attempts to reform the clergy. This oration seems to have been unknown to Fabricius. The treatise here attributed to Seneca is the well-known spurious work supposed to have been composed about the year 560, by the Spanish Archbishop Martinus Dumiensis. On the cover there is an old index of the contents, in which this volume is styled *Communelocum cum multis aliis tractatibus*.

552 JOANNIS PECKHAM, *Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis*, Tractatus de Oculo morali et ejusdem tractatus de septem peccatis mortalibus

4to. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM

John of Peckham was a disciple of St. Bonaventura, and Archbishop of Canterbury from 1278 to 1293. He was not only an excellent theologian, but also celebrated as a mathematician, having written treatises on the Sphere and on Perspective.

553 JOHANNIS PECKHAM, *Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis*, Tractatus moralis de oculo

8vo. SEC. xv. ON VELLUM

554 JOSEPHI (Flavii, *Hebreorum Historiographi*) JUDAICÆ ANTIQUITATIS LIBRI XX. BELLI VERO JUDAICI CUM ROMANIS LIBRI VII.

imperial folio. SEC. x-xi. ON VELLUM

This MAGNIFICENT manuscript, measuring 20 inches by 14, is written in double columns, and is adorned with numerous illuminated capitals, *some filling nearly the entire page*, and heightened with gold. The translation is that described in the printed editions as "per Venerabilem Presbyterum Ruffinum Aquileiensem Virum Doctissimum," but the name of the translator is no where mentioned throughout this manuscript. The large capitals, in the finest style of what is commonly called the Byzantine art, are of peculiar interest, as some of them are not gilt, but prepared only, in different degrees, thus showing the process employed by the artists of that period. The headings (in different colours) are written in uncial or capital rustic letters, and the whole of the numerous numerical figures are according to the old Roman system. The volume begins with an Index followed by the heading "In hoc codice continentur," etc. etc. (See *fac-simile*).

555 JOSEPHUS. Collatio duorum Codicum MSS. Flavii Josephi in Biblioteca Vindobonensi cum Editione Coloniensi Anno 1691 instituta a Laur. Theod. Gronovio *ipsiusque Manu conscripta*, A. 1695—COLLATIO Cod. MS. Vaticani cum Editione Josephi Genevensi A. 1611, cura P. Rulæi—COLLATIO Josephi de Bello Judaico cum Cod. MS.—COLLATIO Josephi cum Cod. MS. Vossiano *Manu Ab. Gronovii scripta*.—GRONOVII (Jacobi) Notæ quædam autographæ in Josephum

4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

These important collations, consisting of more than 200 pages, are all in the autograph of the Gronovii and P. Rulæus, and would be most valuable to a scholar about to re-edit Josephus.

556 JUS CANONICUM small folio. SEC. xii. et xiii. ON VELLUM

A collection of Canons and Epistles of various Roman Pontiffs with commentaries on various points of Canon Law, commencing with the Anathema on those eating meat on fast-days, in different hand-writings. The numerical figures are all according to the ancient Roman system. (See *fac-simile*.)

557 **JUS ECCLESIASTICUM.** Tractatus de Censuris, Excommunicatione et de Interdicto *4to.* S.E.C. xvi. (1600) ON PAPER

A very learned Treatise, but apparently wanting the last leaf of the treatise on Interdicts. The cover is formed of an original Bull of Pope Clement VIII. dated 1592.

558 **JUSTINI EPITOMA EX HISTORIIS TROGI POMPEII TOTIUS ORBIS**
vellum *folio.* S.E.C. xv. ON VELLUM

A very elegant manuscript by an Italian Scribe, corrected throughout by the celebrated Giannozzo Manetti, with his autograph signature on the fly-leaf and his marginal references on almost every page. Manetti was one of the most learned men of his time, and was a great collector of manuscripts, giving vast sums for copying such as he could not otherwise obtain. His grand search was for such as were historical, and his object seems to have been to found a public library at the Monastery of S. Spirito at Florence, which death (in 1459) prevented his carrying into execution. The present manuscript exhibits a very pure text, which would greatly assist the future editor. At the very beginning of the manuscript instead of "Semiramis covering her brachia ac crura *velamentis*" we have *virilis vestis*, &c. Not only for having belonged to so celebrated a scholar as Manetti, who amongst other works wrote the Lives of Dante and Petrarch, and was secretary to Pope Nicolas V, but also for its intrinsic literary value, this manuscript deserves peculiar attention.

559 **JUSTINI Abbreviatoris Trogi Pompei Epitome Historiarum**
in the original calf binding *4to.* S.E.C. xv. ON VELLUM

Written by an Italian Scribe on very pure vellum, having ornamental capitals at the commencement of each book, the first illuminated in gold and colours.

This Manuscript offers a great number of curious various readings to a modern editor. As a sample, we select a sentence from the first chapter of the first book, placing the text of Valpy's edition in the parallel column.

MANUSCRIPT.

"Fuere quidem temporibus antiquiores Vexoris aegiptii Scithiae Erestaneus quorum alter in pontum, alter usque aegyptum excessit: sed longinqua non finitima gerebant bella contentique Victoria: non imperium sibi, sed populis suis gloriam quærebant."

EDITION.

"Fuere quidem temporibus antiquiores Sesotris Aegypti et Scythia rex Tanaus: quorum alter in Pontum, alter usque Aegyptum, excessit. Sed longinqua, non finitima bella gerebant: nec imperium sibi, sed populis suis gloriam, querebant; contentique Victoria imperio abstinebant."

560 **JUSTINI Historia**

Beautifully written by an Italian Scribe, with illuminated capitals, but unfortunately stained. This excellent manuscript deserves a careful collation, as it would furnish several valuable various readings.

561 **JUSTINI Explicatio ab Anonymo, vellum** *4to.* S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER

The Dictata of a learned Dutch Professor, probably Graevius, although attributed by a former owner to F. Oudendorp. They have the signature of the Pupil who wrote this manuscript, viz.: "E. V. Belle, 1680." See the long manuscript note in the autograph of the late venerable Dr. Routh, President of Magdalen College.

562 **JUSTINIANI IMPERATORIS DIGESTUM NOVUM SEU PANDECTARUM LIBRI XXXIX—L. cum Glossis** *folio.* S.E.C. xi.-xii. ON VELLUM

The text of this valuable manuscript "*ex Libris Monasterii Wiblinensis*," was written apparently in the latter part of eleventh century, and the glosses appear to have been added in the beginning of the fourteenth. The first eight leaves are supplied in a more recent hand. In Roman literature, nothing is more important than the legal collections made by the order of Justinian; and we may add, that nothing is more rare than to find very

ancient manuscripts of these grand works. The great Catalogue of the "Bibliotheca Regia Paris." contains a large number of manuscripts of the Digest, but exclusive of a volume containing the "Digestum vetus" (No. 4450), which is of the twelfth century, the whole of them are of the fourteenth and subsequent centuries. The numerical figures in this venerable manuscript are all written according to the old Roman style, but those at the top of the leaves indicating the books of the *pandectæ*, and upon which were more recently written the correlative numbers of the "Digestum novum," are of a very singular form and deserve attention. (*See fac-simile.*)

563 JUSTINIANI Imperatoris Institutiones Civiles
old vellum gilt 8vo. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

564 JUVENALIS ET PERSII Satyræ cum Commentario interlineari ad Juvenalem. Accedit Expositio, *half vellum* 4to. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER
Written probably by an Italian scholar, as before the *Expositio* are two letters, one in Italian, the other in Latin. The date of the manuscript is given at the end of Juvenal, "Explicit Juvenalis Deo Gratias Amē, M.CCCC.LXXV. Die Aprilis iii." The commentary seems to be unpublished.

565 JUVENALIS Satyræ, et Vitæ Auctoris tres. "Explicit liber juvenalis quem ego petrus simon costantinum Jacobi Vanderutii de R^o. scryspsy, 1472."—KALENDARIUM per Menses singulos quo notantur versu hexametro præcipua Ecclesiæ Festivitatem—RIME AMOROSE—PRÆCEPTA Medicinalia Versu Hexametro
half vellum 4to. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER
A valuable manuscript, which deserves collation on account of its various readings. Prefixed to the fourth and other Satires, are verses not in the printed copies.

566 IVONIS (S. "Carnotensis Episcopi") EXCEPTIONES ECCLESIASTICARUM REGULARUM 4to. SÆC. xii. ON VELLUM
On the first leaf is written : "Iste Liber est de ecclesia beate marie Bellnicensis anno dñi MCCCLXXII." This is the important work called *Pannormia*, divided into eight parts, and containing a great number of ancient canons and Decreta Pontificum, which would have been lost, had not this celebrated pupil of Lanfranc, Archbishop of Canterbury, collected them. This volume was no doubt, written during the twelfth century, and about the life-time of the author, who died in 1115. The whole of the numerical figures are written in this manuscript, according to the ancient Roman system. By comparing this manuscript of Ivo with Mr. Migne's edition (*Patrologia*, tom. CLXI.; *Paris*, 1855, in 8vo.), we find not only a great number of interesting various readings, (Some, lib. III, § 3, relating to the Incarnation) and large transpositions (see, for instance, liber VIII, §§ cxxii et cxxiv), but also numerous ancient authors quoted in the manuscript which are not named in the edition, and after the *præfatio* (printed in the edition, at the beginning of the *Decretum*), the manuscript exhibits a *Breviatio*, or *Capitulatio*, filling almost three pages, which is not in the edition.

567 KĀFĪ, "Sharh-al-Mu'arribāt." An Arabic Grammar, copied Anno Hegiræ 1259 (A.D. 1842) 4to. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER

568 KALENDARIUM (cum Almanach 1438-1529) 1437—TRACTATUS de Motu Solis et Lunæ aliarumque Planetarum cum Commentario, 1462—COMPUTUS Nicolai de Friburg, 1440—JOHANNIS DE SACROBOSCO de Arte numerandi; Tractatus cum Commentario, 1440—ALGORISMUS prossicus Novus re integris per me Nicolaum Currifich (?) Magunciae xvi Julii, 1452—TRACTATUS minutiarum vulgarium—COMPUTUS (Germanice) Magistri Ewaldi Erffe (Erfordiae ?)—DE MINUCIIS quædam—MODUS Computationis minutiarum vulga-

rium et physicarum, 1466—*De RADICUM extractione—ENIGMATA,*
—DE MINUCIIS physicis et vulgaribus, 1440—Jo. LANGBEYNI Pro-
funditas—COMPOSITIO Chelendri, Quadrantis, Horologiorum, &c.—
DE GEOMETRIA varia—PRACTICA Mensurationis per virgam, &c.—
DE CAMBIIS, &c. *in 1 vol. 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER*

An important manuscript, consisting of about 600 pages and containing such a mass of unpublished and even unknown mathematical matter, that it would require a volume to describe it. The Kalendarium is written in Latin, but above each month is a German distich, that for January being—

*"Hormunth beyn ich genannt
Grosse trincke seyn mir wol bekannt."*

Preceding this Kalendarium, are Latin verses illustrative of the Signs of the Zodiac, and mnemonic lines for remembering the Saints of each month. After the Almanac follow verses respecting the time for phlebotomy, &c. The Kalendarium itself commences, “*Licet omnes homines,*” and is illustrated with diagrams having Arabic numerals. The *Tractatus de Motu Solis, &c.* commences, “*Cognitio veritatis,*” and is preceded by a *Vovellette*, on the centre of which an angel is depicted. It has various diagrams with Arabic numerals. At the end are two other *Vovellettes*. Several of the other pieces are by Nicolaus de Friberg, who near the end of this important manuscript has copied a deed from the Bishop of Meissen relating to himself. He certainly was a first-rate mathematician for the time in which he lived, and besides his own writings has here collected several mathematical tracts (some *metrical,*) chiefly on *arithmetic*, on ordinary and sexagesimal fractions (minutiae vulgares et physicae), &c. which it would be very difficult to find elsewhere. In several pages this manuscript is full of additional scientific notes (with drawings, vovellettes, astronomical and meteorological tables, &c.) in Latin, with Hebrew letters, and in German, with abridgements, even in the names; and is therefore very difficult to read. The *ARS NUMERANDI*, by Sacrobosco, has several readings varying from Mr. Halliwell's edition (*Rara Mathematica*, p. 1), and ends with the *Progressio* (“*novenarius summa totius progressionis. Et sic est finis hujus operis.*”) The Commentary, which is of considerable length, does not agree with any one of those quoted by Mr. Halliwell. Several leaves contain tables for dice. On leaf 224 there is a full length human figure. The Enigmata are very singular and contain algebraical questions, the solution of which requires more than ordinary skilfulness, and show that about the middle of the fifteenth century elementary algebra must have been very well understood in Germany.

569 **KALENDARIUM pro Anno 1453, a Magistro Johanne Gemunden in Wien, vellum** *4to. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM*

A very fine manuscript, consisting of 19 leaves, written in red and colours, with many astronomical tables and curious diagrams. Lalande quotes (it seems erroneously) this author at the year 1400, as we find in Falkenstein (*Geschichte der Buchdruckerkunst*, p. 56,) the mention of another Almanac (a Block-Book), by the same, Ioh. de Gamundia, or Gamunden, for the year 1468. This Almanack seems quite unknown. The Saints mentioned in the Calendar render it probable that this manuscript was executed for, or copied in England, the words *in Wien*, signifying probably that the work was compiled in that city or that the Author resided there.

570 **KALENDARIUM. “Durrat-al-Mudhiyat-fi-al-'Āmāl-al-Shamsiyah,” by Shaikh Muhammad Akhsāī** *4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER*

An interesting work in Arabic, containing much astronomical matter connected with the Calendar, and several astronomical tables from the beginning of the Hegira, giving the length of the days in the various countries, the rising of the stars, &c. &c. Some of the numerical figures are expressed by Arabic letters, and some by the usual Arabic figures. Respecting *Kalendaria*, see also Nos. 39-41, 793, etc., in the present Catalogue.

571 KAMĀL-AL-DIN HUSSAIN, the "Tiryāk-i-Fārūk," dedicated to Shāh Nūr-al-Din Ni'mat Allah al-Bāki-al-Hussainī: a Treatise on the Qualities, Uses, &c. of numerous Mineral and Vegetable Medicines, in Persian, *red morocco* 12mo. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER

An elegant manuscript, written in the *Nastālik* character, within borders of gold, with an illuminated title-page. It has never been printed.

572 KEMNA (A. L.) Geometrie, mit Figuren und Tabellen 4to. 1797, ON PAPER

573 KEPLERI (JOANNIS) OPUSCULA MATHEMATICA VARIA AUTOGRAPHHA folio. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER

THE AUTOGRAPH CURSUS MATHEMATICUS OF THIS DISTINGUISHED MATHEMATICIAN, AND THEREFORE A MOST INTERESTING RELIC, WHICH FOR ITS IMPORTANCE DESERVES MORE THAN AN ORDINARY DESCRIPTION. The first page commences with "Mathematica est Scientia quantitatis." The second leaf contains Pythagorei *Xῆμα καὶ βῆμα*. Next follow Treatises on Arithmetic and Geometry with diagrams, the latter described "*sur θεον inculta 19 Maii 1617. Synopsis Rudimentorum Geometriae tradidita discipulis privatis ibidem.*" THESE TREATISES ARE COMPLETE AND UNPUBLISHED. Extracts from various works and solutions of various problems in every department of pure and mixed mathematics fill up the volume, which also contains a German Treatise on Guaging, with necessary instructions for manufacturing guaging rods. As is generally the case in the autograph manuscripts of Kepler, this volume is full of quotations of every description (Greek, Latin, German, and Italian) in prose and in verse, showing that the illustrious author continually added new memoranda and extracts to this work in order to be able to teach his pupils every new discovery made in mathematical science. One of these quotations relates to "Albert Girard tables des Sinus avec l'invention des réciproques incognues jusqu'à présent: à la Haye chez Jacob Elzevir 1628." In another place there is a diagram with this explanation: "Inventio mea, ducendi lineam ubi videri nequeunt simul, diversa ab illa quam proponet Stevinus in sua geometria." There are also in this manuscript enquiries about *Solids*, to which subject it is well known that Kepler gave attention. Although the sufferings of this glorious martyr of science are too well known, we do not recollect to have seen mentioned any where that from necessity to which he was reduced he gave for many years, as appears from this manuscript, private lessons in order to prevent, or at least to delay starvation. This manuscript, consisting of 80 pages, with finely executed diagrams and small drawings, is one of the most interesting monuments of the German mathematical science during the XVIIth century. (See *fac-simile*).

574 KHĀNDĀMĪR (Ghiyās-al-Din Muhammad bin Hammām-al-Din) "Habib-al-Siyar," or "Friend of Biographies," in Persian 3 vols. in 2. 4to. and folio. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER

Amongst the works written by this celebrated son of Mirkhānd (see also No. 46, in the present Catalogue) this is the most important. It contains the history of the world from the creation to Anno Hegire 930 (A.D. 1523). Copies of different portions of this work are not of uncommon occurrence, but it is most difficult to find the three volumes together as they are in this manuscript (the second being here bound with the third), which contains the whole work. Two leaves only seem wanting (as far as it has been possible to ascertain), one at the beginning of the work and one at the end. This valuable manuscript is very old and fine, as the second volume (the 4to.) was copied anno Hegiræ 1011 (A.D. 1601). Besides the work of Khāndāmīr, the second volume contains at the beginning another work on geography without the author's name, in which many Arabic and Persian works on the subject are quoted, such for instance as the *'Ajāb-al-Buldān*, etc. etc. It is needless to expatiate upon the importance of this large

historical work, of which only some chapters have been published, the more especially as it has been the subject of the labours of the most learned Orientalists, such as MM. Quatremère, Reinaud, Defremery, Jourdain, Dorn, Sir H. Elliot, Mr. Morley, and others.

575 KHULASAT-AL-FUNŪN, and ZUBDAT-AL-KĀNŪN, "Extract of Sciences and Cream of Rules," Treatises on numerous Historical, Geographical, Astronomical, and other subjects
in red sheep *folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER*

This valuable work is taken from a multitude of ancient authors. It is legibly written, but slightly imperfect. It would require several pages to give a complete description of it.

576 KHUSRŪ AMĪR, Dihlawī The "Kirān-al-Sa'dain," or "Conjunction of two fortunate Planets," in Persian *folio. SEC. xix. ON PAPER*

Eulogistic poems on the reigning princes and architects of Delhi, songs, and miscellaneous poems. The first page of this manuscript is wanting, but otherwise the work is complete. It was copied by a native of Delhi anno Hegiræ 1245 (A.D. 1829). Amīr Khusrū, the Prince of Sufi poets, or King (as his poetical title of Khusrū implies) was of Tatar origin, from Kesh. He died at an advanced age, Anno Hegiræ 725 (A.D. 1324), at Delhi, where his tomb still exists.

577 KHUSRŪ AMĪR, Dihlawī. "Hasht-i-Bihisht," a Persian Poem
sheep *folio. SEC. xix. ON PAPER*

This work describes the banquets and enjoyments of King Bahram Ghür in his eight paradises, with his exploits, hunting excursions, &c. and is dedicated to Ala-al-Din, who reigned in the middle of the thirteenth century. The present manuscript was finely written Anno Hegiræ 1240 (A.D. 1824) by Khuman Singh, the same who copied the *Sikandar Nāmah*, described in the following number.

577* KHUSRŪ AMĪR, Dihlawī, the "Sikandar Nāmah-i-Bahri," An Account, in Persian Verse, of the Sea Voyages, Battles, Exploits, and Banquets of Alexander the Great, copied A.D. 1824
sheep *folio. SEC. xix. ON PAPER*

An unpublished poem, scarce and valuable; well written in the Nasta'lik character. Amīr Khusrū, of Delhi, who lived about six centuries ago, is reckoned one of the finest of Persian Poets. This work must not be confounded with the celebrated work of Nizāmi, which gives an account of the Exploits and Wars of Alexander *on land*.

578 KINGSALE (Gerald De Courcy, Lord) Introduction to Arithmetick and Algebra *4to. 1705, ON PAPER*

An Autograph manuscript, with "Gerald de Courcy his Arithmetick Book, the 8th of October, 1705," written on the first leaf. It subsequently belonged to Horace Walpole, whose book-plate is on the cover. We did not find this name in the Index placed at the end of the work of Prof. De Morgan, on *Arithmetical Books*.

579 KIRATA KĀVYĀ, in Sanscrit *oblong folio. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER*

A scarce manuscript, well-written by an Oriental Scribe, upon Oriental paper, and ruled with red lines.

580 KIRCHER (Padre Athanasio) Lettere XVII Italiane scritte ad Alessandro Segni ed una di Elio Loretì al suddetto
4to. 1677 & 1678, ON PAPER

Eighteen valuable letters, *entirely autograph*, and very important for the genealogy of the Medici Family. Kircher was one of the most learned Jesuits that the Society has produced, and every subject he treats upon deserves

attention. The Letter of Loreti is to inform Segni that Kircher, on account of his age, is unable to give to the "Genealogia Medicea," the exactness hitherto bestowed, and that therefore the eminent father had ordered him to continue the work.

581 **KISSAS-AL-ĀNBĀ,** or Memoirs of the Prophets from Adam to Fatima (daughter of the Prophet Mohammed) *4to.* SÆC. xv. ON PAPER
Amongst other Biographies this work contains the Life of Mohammed, which is very interesting. The author says that he compiled it from the Korân, the Commentators, and several other works which he mentions; one of the authors having derived his information from the famous conversation between Mohammed and the Angel Gabriel.

582 **KITĀB-AL-MUSTATRIF,** a Book of Novelties, in Arabic *Oriental binding folio.* SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER
This miscellaneous work in prose and verse, divided into 84 chapters, contains a great variety of subjects, such as religion, moral philosophy, etc. etc., and describes the wonders of the earth, mountains, etc. etc. The anonymous author says, that he has compiled it from the Korân, the traditions, the history of Hermits, the work of Zamakhshârî, etc. etc.

583 **KLAPROTH (Julius)** Tibetanisches Wörter-Verzeichniss. Vocabularium Tartaricum. Tatarische Wörter und Phrases, &c. *8vo.* SÆC. xix. ON PAPER
In the autograph of this eminent Philologist. Some pages are in the autograph of Bayer the celebrated Orientalist.

584 **KLAPROTH (J.)** Mongolisch-Teutsches Wörterbuch *half morocco 4to.* SÆC. xviii.
Full of interesting information, relating to Thibet, China, etc., collected by the celebrated Chinese scholar, J. Klaproth.

585 **KNUG (Magistri Adolphi) Tractatus de Horologiis** *4to. SÆC. xv. (1481) ON PAPER*
An Autograph Manuscript with Diagrams. On the first page is the author's signature, "Liber magistri Adolphi Knug de Mergenth, 1481." At the end is "Et sic est finis, 1481, magistri adolphi knug." This author is not mentioned by Lalande.

586 **KORĀN, IN ARABIC** *folio. SÆC. ix-x. ON PAPER*
Beautifully written in the ancient Cufic character, on stout old brownish Bombyx paper. The characters used, and the paper, show the antiquity of the manuscript, which several Mohamedan Scholars and European Orientalists who have seen it, agree in considering about ONE THOUSAND YEARS OLD. Manuscripts in Cufic are of the rarest occurrence, and this splendid specimen, wanting however five or six leaves at the commencement, was procured in Meshid 'Ali, a sacred Mohamedan town in Kirby near Hillah, on the side of the ancient Babylon. The margins contain curious old ornaments painted yellow, intended to mark the *Rakîs* or full stops in the various chapters of the work. It would be most difficult to find any Arabic manuscript older than the present. (*See fac simile.*)

587 **KORĀN, IN ARABIC, WITH A MARGINAL PERSIAN TRANSLATION** *small folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER*
In Oriental binding of the *richest style of embellishment.* The first two and last two pages are superbly emblazoned, and the whole volume consists of 206 leaves, written in the most beautiful style, on thickly glazed paper, the Arabic on a GILT GROUND, and the Persian between rays of gold uniting the inner and outer margins which consist of alternate gilt and blue coloured lines. For the calligraphy as well as for the exquisite binding, this is ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT VOLUMES EVER BROUGHT TO EUROPE FROM THE CELEBRATED ORNAMENTAL SCHOOL OF KASHMIR. (See also Nos. 157 and 476 in the present Catalogue.) A Persian version of the Korân is of exceedingly rare occurrence.

588 KORĀN, in Arabic *8vo. SÆC. vi. ON PAPER*
A very ancient and valuable manuscript. It is a correct copy, and written in the Naskh character.

589 LACTANTIUS de Ira Divina et de Opificio Divino. *Ejusdem Epitomen folio. SÆC. xv. ON VELLUM*
Beautifully written by an Italian Scribe, with three elegant illuminated capitals.

590 LAGGETTA (Giovan Michele) Istoria della Presa d'Otranto nell' Anno 1480 dai Turchi e sua Ricuperazione *folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*
We gather both from Giustiniani and Soria that the present interesting work was both unpublished and unknown at the moment they wrote their works on the historical bibliography of the kingdom of Naples. Riccio (*Scrittori*, p. 169) mentions this work, but it seems he had never seen it. The author says that he has obtained every information from his own father, who was present at the siege; and therefore the work could not have been written later than the middle of the sixteenth century.

591 LAMBSBRINCK, noble Philosophe Alemand, les Emblemes, ancien Traité sur la Pierre Philosophale, traduit en Latin par Nicolas Bernaud Médecin du Dauphiné, et du Latin en François *4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*

592 LANFREDINUS. Epicedia in Mortem Ursini Lanfredini *old French red morocco 8vo. SÆC. xvi. ON VELLUM*
An extraordinary manuscript, beautifully written *in letters of gold on black vellum*. The work is a collection of Elegies by Vasinus Gamberia, Sulpitius, B. Capella, A. C. Pomponianus, F. A. Sabinus, A. Politianus, and other Latin Poets. A portion in each of four leaves is wanting.

593 LANZONI (Dottor Giuseppe, *Medico Ferrarese*) Opuscoli diversi raccolti da Girolamo Baruffaldi *folio. SÆC. xvii. et xviii. (1697-1716) ON PAPER*
An autograph manuscript, evidently prepared for publication, and containing works that were edited as well as those never published, including his curious Treatise, "del Formaggio." Amongst the dissertations that are most worthy of perusal are these: "De Giuochi puerili antichi, DEI VASI ANTI-CHI, se sia possibile far Oro per Alchimia, dell' Origine della Pittura, &c. &c." Lanzoni is an excellent authority on subjects of Antiquity and Art. Concerning this learned man, see Tiraboschi and Lombardi.

594 LAVATER (Johann Kaspar) Drey Predigten, 18 April, 25 April und 2 May 1790 *8vo. 1790, ON PAPER*
Autograph Sermons of the celebrated writer on Physiognomy, given by him "An Carolina Sturmfeber den 3 VIII 1790." The first two Sermons are on John I. 51, 52, and treat of the Relation of Angels with regard to the Son of Man Jesus Christ and with regard to Man. The third, which is on Revelations xiv. 13, concerning the Happiness of departed Christians, was preached before the Princess von Mömpelgard on the Death of the Archduchess her daughter.

595 LECTONARIUM AD USUM ECCLESIE *4to. SÆC. ix. ON VELLUM*
This ancient manuscript, written in a very fine small Carlovingian character, points out what part of the Gospels is to be read on every day throughout the year, and is most important for the names of the Saints to be commemorated. The handwriting, in some leaves, is a little obliterated. (*See fac-simile*).

596 LECTONARIUM CUM NOTIS MUSICIS *red velvet square 4to. SÆC. ix. ON VELLUM*
In this truly venerable manuscript, the musical notes are very distinctly marked in the old style, as in use before Guido d'Arezzo's discovery, namely by

those signs which, in French, are commonly called *neumes*. This manuscript is written in fine Carlovingian characters (large and small), the rubrics being written in capital red rustic Roman letters. This volume is equally important for the history of music, as for that of the liturgy. (See *fac-simile*.)

597 **LECTIONARIUM CUM NOTIS MUSICIS**
in the original oak binding **4to. SEC. X-XI. ON VELLUM**
 A very valuable manuscript for the early history of the Liturgy, written on very stout vellum, with a large capital finely illuminated in the style of the time. The musical notes are very nicely written in *neumes*. (See *fac-simile*.)

598 **LEGENDA de Sancto Johanni Battista**
in old calf binding **4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER**
 In a large bold hand. This work, written in old Italian, is quoted by the Academy della Crusca. It offers important various readings from the edition (*Vite de' Santi Padri*, vol. III, p. 359).

599 **LEGHORN. Attaque de Livourne par les Anglais en 1813, avec le Rapport du Commandant** **folio. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER**

600 **LEONARDI (Aretini) et Poggii Epistolæ** **4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER**
 A good manuscript, and of the time of those celebrated Italian literary men. The last letter (consisting of 7 pages) contained in this volume is addressed to the *Cardinal of England*, and is very interesting.

601 **LEONE X. Bilanci e Conti ed altre Partite attenenti a Leone X. ed all' Arcivescovo di Firenze a tempo di Giulio de Medici, 1517-18**
folio. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER
 A valuable Collection of original documents of the highest importance to the historian, with official signatures. Among the payments are one of 2000 "ducati d'oro" on account of 4000 to Cardinal Campeggio for eight months or his legation to England; another of 256 ducats to Frate Nicolo de la Magna for expenses to England; another to the poet Giovanni Ruccellai of 300 ducats, his yearly salary; several payments to the Strozzi, Fuggers, &c. Amongst the liabilities is the sum of 3000 ducati payable by the Pope to Andrea Petrini should his Holiness fail to give him the first vacant Secretaryship. One of the most important entries occurs in March 1518, recorded thus: "PAGATI A RAFFAEL D'URBINO PER L'OPERE DELLA LOGGIA DUCATI 32," showing that only 32 ducats were paid to the immortal Raffaelle for adorning the Loggia of the Vatican by the magnificent Pope, whilst in the identical record, 100 ducats, are charged as given "per dar la mancia ai Cantori per la festa della incoronatione," and 100 ducats to the courier who brought the news of the birth of the King of France's son. Although there is nothing to show that this sum was only a small payment on account, yet, for the honour of Leo X, we would fain believe it must have been so. Two *Boccali d'Argento*, formerly belonging to Cardinal Adriano, appear to have cost the Pope D. 217. 6*l*, on buying them from Bernardo da Verrazano, and a robe D. 57. 6*d*. The receipts show whence the Papal revenues were derived, and what prices were given for vacant places, his own physician Ferrando de Arragona purchasing the "*Ufficio d'Abbreviatoria de' Minori*" for 2250 ducats, and Baldassare da Pescia, a "*Segretariato*" for 6000 ducats. These highly interesting original papers, of which we give here only a short abstract, were unknown to all the biographers of Leo X, and would afford precious information to any writer who would undertake to enter more deeply into the private life of that celebrated Pontiff.

602 **LEOPOLD I. (Emperor) Six Autograph Letters addressed to Field-Marshal Alexander Duke of Bournouille, Count of Hennin, &c.**
folio. 1674, ON PAPER
 Besides the six letters of the Emperor, which are entirely AUTOGRAPH, there is also a letter from his wife, the Empress, *entirely in her handwriting*, recommending Georg Bonaventur Freyherr von Welsperg for the first vacant

Company. These are endorsed by the Field Marshal himself, who has added several autograph extracts and copies of four other documents. The Emperor's letters are on military affairs, and commence, "Lieber Ducca," or "Lieber Feldmarschall," (Dear Duke or Dear Marshall.) In one of them the Emperor calls his attention to the enclosed letter from J. F. Hottinger, Ambassador from the Elector of Mayence, which letter, the original, will be found inserted in its place.

603 LERICI (Bernardino de "Decano Generale delle Corti di Roma") Serie Cronologica della Eccelleniss. Casa Rospigliosi Pallavicini; dei Fatti rimarchevoli accaduti in Roma ed in alcune Corti estere, col Cerimoniale che ivi si pratica nelle Corti degli Eccelleniss. Principi
folio. Sec. xviii. (1766-79) ON PAPER

This interesting manuscript commences with the Election of Pope Clement IX. (Cardinal Giulio Rospigliosi) and concludes with that of Pollo Renier, as Doge of Venice, on 21 January, 1779. The arms of the family are emblazoned on the first leaf. It contains also curious information relating to the suppression of the Jesuits, and was unknown to the author of the "Bibliografia Storica degli Stati pontifici."

604 LETTERE DIVERSE *4to. Sec. xvi. ON PAPER*
Although this very curious volume commences with a "*Lettera dove s'essorta à seguire Amore*," and is succeeded by a "*Lettera dove si trattano le cagioni per le quali l'huomo s'innamora*," yet immediately after these follow various epistles of historical interest, including letters from the Grand Duke of Tuscany to the Duke of Savoy, 11 Dec. 1569, Cardinal Gonzaga, Cardinal Aldobrandini, Cardinal ALLEN, Cardinal Morosini, &c. Several of these interesting letters relate to the Reformation and the affairs of the *Heretics* during the sixteenth century.

FIFTH DAY'S SALE.

LOT

605 LETTIONI morali e scritturali sopra Tobia, con altri Sermoni
4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER

This is an autograph manuscript, with many alterations by the author himself, whose name was inserted on the first leaf, but has evidently been erased.

606 LETTRES PATENTES. A collection of Sixty-nine Official Documents with Signatures, on vellum *in a portfolio*

Original documents on vellum, written during the reigns of Louis XIII, Louis XIV, and Louis XV. One of these (four large folio pages) is printed upon vellum, and very likely is the only copy known, as it is not quoted by Van Praet.

607 LIBER de Ymagine Mundi, A.D. 1442—TRACTATUS de Arithmeticā—TRACTATUS de Quadratura Circuli—POESIE Latine ed Italiane di Gabuzio di Montealbodio e di Cristofero Fundo dedicate a Paolo Guarini da Forlī—ALBERTI (Leonbatista) Hecatomfila osia Arte ingegnosa d'Amore e Deifira—TEMPO (Antonio de) Regulæ de Componendis Sonettis sive Rhithmis vulgaribus (Italice)—EXPERIMENTUM Cinivilis (a Treatise on Magic, with curious Figures of Charms, &c.) 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

An interesting collection written by different hands. The "Liber de Ymagine Mundi" is a cosmographical and geographical work, quite different from the treatise with the same title, written by Honorius Augustodunensis, and printed in the fifteenth century at Nuremberg, by Ant. Koburger. At the end the Scribe, after the date 1442, has written "Explicit Liber de Ymagine Mundi deo gratias, nec secundum quem reperi." But as the last words of the work are *matre herculis*, the librarian of the Costabili Library of Ferrara, from which this manuscript was derived, read it *Matthia Herculis*, and in the index at the beginning wrote "Herculis Matthiae Liber de Imagine Mundi (!!!)" although, as we have pointed out, the Scribe has stated at the end that he was unable to discover the author of it. The TRACTATUS DE ARITHMETICA, written sometimes with Arabic and sometimes with old Roman arithmetical figures, is interesting; and, besides the ordinary rules of arithmetic, contains many inquiries into figurative numbers. The *Quadratura Circuli* begins with a quotation from Aristotle on the subject. The Latin and Italian Poems (Egloghe, Sonetti, Capitoli, "Cerbero invoco" and "Non aspettò giammai" translated into Latin) are partly in the autograph of Chr. Fondi, who is quoted in the work of Marchesi on the History of Forlī, (p. 666) and are addressed to P. Guarini, who wrote the History of Forlī, from 1370 to 1464. A *Sonetto colla coda*, &c. by Fondi, beginning with *Oh bella cosa ch' è la libertà*, and ending with

" Fuor, fuor, fuor,
Che corti più non sono anzi cortil
Da capre, e bovi, e porci fatto hovil "

shows that this poet knew how to appreciate the Italian Courts of his time. The *Regulae de componendis Sonetis*, although it is stated at the end that they are *Auctore incognito*, contain in reality an ancient Italian translation of

an exceedingly interesting and almost unknown work by *Antonio da Tempo*, composed in 1332, and printed in 8vo. at Venice in 1509. This manuscript may be usefully employed for an edition of the Latin text with an Italian translation of an *ars poetica*, written by a contemporary of Dante, who is quoted in the work. The whole volume is full of geometrical, astronomical, magical, and astrological figures. This manuscript belonged to Alessandro Padovani, a celebrated collector of the sixteenth century (see also Nos. 398, 507, &c. in the present Catalogue). At the end the blank leaves seem to have been used by a tailor in the first part of the sixteenth century, as they are filled with *curious original designs for cutting out coats*, probably the earliest designs of the kind that have reached our time.

608 LIBRO chiamato de Costumi et perfectione della Monastica Conversazione *4to. SEC. XIV. ON PAPER*

Written in a bold Italian hand, with the initial letter and first page surrounded by a border illuminated in gold and colours. This work, in old Italian and consisting of 226 leaves, is apparently unpublished.

609 LIBRO delle infermità e loro remedi (*SEC. XIV.*)—NICOLAI (*Salernitanus*) *Antidotarium (SEC. XII-XIII.)—SEGRETI varj, Latine et Italice (SEC. XV. and XVI.) 4to. SEC. XII-XIII, XIV, XV, and XVI. ON VELLUM*

The first work written in good old Italian, and consisting of 58 leaves, besides an index of four leaves, seems quite unknown. It has no title, and we have therefore adopted one from a note at the beginning of the index. The work begins with a note thus: "Questo libro si è tracto di molti phylosophy giudei, greci, latini, el quele e tracto d' uno libro chiamato el thesoro e generalmente t' inseagna ogni cura in physica et in cerugisica (*sic*), etc." followed by a letter of a Pseudo-Hippocrates, "Ad te Giulio Agosto primo imperadore de Romani io Ypocrates phylosopho et medicho del Re Guidofano d' India chome tu sai quando venesti in terra d' Egitto per lo comune di Roma, questo si è lo libro lo quale to mi chiedesti. Ora te lo mando per Diometrio mio famiglio, etc." This quotation alone shows that the present work has no connexion with the well-known "Tesoro dei Poveri," or with the "Tesoro di Brunetto Latini." The Antidotarium is a work written in the twelfth century, by a Nicholaus of whom we know very little, but who was one of the luminaries of the school of Salerno. (See De Renzi, *Collectio Salernitana*, vol. I, p. 217). The Segreti are important; several relating to ingrain-dyes, etc., such as "Questa si è la tinta secondo l' usanza del Chairo di Babilonia che se po impinzere, cum forme de legno omne drapo cenza pelo de questi colori in questo modo nè mai sen va zoso per aqua ne per lavare, etc.; showing that about four centuries ago the (supposed modern) mode of printing different colored designs on cloth by the means of engraved blocks, was already known. THIS IS A MOST IMPORTANT FACT, AND IF THE SUBJECT COULD BE EXAMINED CAREFULLY AT CAIRO, AND COMPARED WITH SOME FACTS WHICH ARE RELATED BY MARCO POLO, THE LONG VEXATA QUESTIO AS TO THE ORIGIN OF WOOD-ENGRAVING AND BLOCK-BOOKS, MIGHT BE TRACED TO AN EASTERN SOURCE. In the sixteenth century, this volume belonged to Io. Fr. Vintu or Vinto, of Fuligno, who wrote on the margins (in 1562 and subsequently) many singular memoranda relating to chemical and pharmaceutical sciences and even to private events, some of them being very curious. Some other original annotations are written by other hands. At the end of the first work there are several leaves (chiefly fol. 52, 53, 58 and 59) WHICH ARE PALIMPSESTS; the ancient handwriting of which still appears in some letters, being very large and apparently of the ninth century.

610 LICETI (*Fortunii*) Epistola ad Clarissimum Virum Gabrielem Naudæum (*Solutio incliti Gassendi Problemati tenebrisosissimi de Umbra latiori a Sole in horizonte quam dum elatior, &c.*) *folio. 1638, ON PAPER*

An autograph Manuscript of twelve pages, and unpublished, dated Bononia Mense Julii, MDCXXXVIII. Liceti was a most learned author, who, unfortunately for himself, became an opponent to Galileo.

611 LIPPI (Lorenzo) Malmantile Racquistato Poema di Perlone Zipoli
 (Anagramma di L. Lippi) *folio.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
 This interesting Manuscript of a famous Burlesque Poem, written by a celebrated Florentine Painter and Poet, contains several corrections and alterations, which in all probability, are in the handwriting of the author himself; as nobody else could have ventured to change entire verses, etc. (See Canto III, Stanza 41; C. VI. v. 61 and 93; C. VIII. v. 29 and 45, etc. etc.)

612 LIPPI (Lorenzo) Malmantile racquistato, Leggenda di Perlone Zipoli
old red morocco, gilt edges *4to.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
 This volume, which belonged to the *Medici Grand Dukes of Tuscany*, is a transcript of this well known poem, in the autograph of Valerio Spada, a celebrated Florentine calligrapher and sketcher in pen and ink, the friend of the author, by whom he is mentioned in his poem. Prefixed is a title page of elegant design (in pen and ink, representing a Painter at the easel, a dog, bees, &c. with a Battle in the distance), in which the Medici arms are conspicuously placed at the top. Each of the twelve cantos has prefixed to it a clever pen and ink drawing, illustrative thereof, as a vignette. This is a very interesting volume.

613 LIPPI (Lorenzo) Il Malmantile racquistato, Poema
4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
 It is well known that this comic poem was in many instances altered by the author himself. This manuscript of the time of the author offers some variations from the edition of 1731, which is considered the best.

614 LIPPI. Note di Puccio Lamoni sopra Malmantile
4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
 Puccio Lamoni, as is well known, was the Pseudonyme of Paolo Minucci.

615 LIRA (Don Manuel de) Papel que dio a los Estados Generales de los Provincias Unidas del País bajo al tiempo de salir del Haya para volverse a España el año de 1679 sobre la Entrega de Mastrique (Maestricht) in Spanish and French—POESIAS DEL CONDE DE VILLAMEDIANA *4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*
 Don Manuel de Lira was Envoy Extraordinary from Spain to settle the Spanish losses at Maestricht, and as he appears to have met a refusal of his claims, reprisals are threatened in this paper. The Conde de Villamediana was one of the most agreeable Poets of the Court of Philip IV, and is supposed to have been assassinated by the orders of that monarch, who suspected him of being too intimate with his queen. His romantic love and tragic death have been made the subject of modern romances.

616 LITURGIA. Orationes pie, Psalmi, Hymni, Symbolum Athanasii et Officia pro communicandis Infirmis et pro Defunctis. Accedit Tractatus de Arte moriendi cum Orationibus devotissimis
8vo. SÆC. xv. ON VELLUM
 Written on very stout vellum, with numerous musical notes. Prefixed is a Calendar, a portion of which, as well as the first leaf of this ancient Service-Book, is deficient.

617 LIVII (Titi) Perbrevis Summa de Romanorum illustrium Gestis
4to. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER
 This manuscript contains the work usually printed as *Decadum Epitome*, and exhibits several various readings, to give an instance of which it will suffice to state that in an important passage of this work, recently quoted by M. Mérimée in his so deservedly admired *La Guerre Sociale* (p. 166) and concerning which the learned author very ingeniously remarks that the common reading, *Marsos*, is evidently an error of some scribe, the present manuscript has instead *Cimbros*. The marginal annotations of this manuscript seem to be, without any doubt, in the handwriting of the celebrated Hermolaus Barbarus, who wrote the Pliny which is described, No. 807, in the present Catalogue.

618 LOGHAT-AL-SA'IDI-WA-AL-'ARABI: A Saidic (Coptic dialect) and Arabic Grammar and Dictionary *folio. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER*

This important manuscript is finely written in red and black, on glazed paper, with an ornamental cross as frontispiece. To use the words of Mr. Neale (*a General Introduction to the History of the Eastern Church*, vol. II. p. 1207, plate) *Coptic manuscripts are of excessive rarity*, but it is still more difficult to find ancient dictionaries and grammars of the Coptic language, which has lately acquired so much importance from its connection with the ancient Egyptian tongue. In order to appreciate the great intrinsic value of this manuscript it will only be necessary to peruse what the two learned French Orientalists, M. Reinaud, and M. Dulaurier, published on the subject when describing a Coptic grammar and dictionary, now existing at Montpellier. (*See Catalogue général des Manuscrits des Départements*, p. 360, et 718.)

619 LONGUION (Jacques de) SI COMENCE LE VOUE DE PAONNE (Roman en Vers) *folio. SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM*

An unpublished poetical romance of chivalry, of upwards of 4000 lines. This early manuscript was evidently written by an English scribe during the fourteenth century, and is adorned with eight illuminations, in the first of which the FEAST OF THE PEACOCK is depicted, the other illuminations representing warriors, battles, &c. On the fly-leaves are some curious memoranda in old English, with the prices paid, for instance, "Lady Gartyrede glovys II⁴. For a boshele of wette (wheat) VIII⁴. When y brought lady Gartyrede to London w^t IIII horses xvri⁴. Itm when y partyd wt your lordeship at Richemond comyng from Walsynggam and IX horses at III⁴ a horse the some II⁴ III⁴."

This VOW OF THE PEACOCK is a Romance Poem (a branch of that of Alexander) founded on the subject of a Peacock killed by mistake, afterwards roasted, and forming the grand dish at the feast, whereat, in the spirit of the times, the knights vow to perform sundry feats of chivalry and the ladies fidelity in love. The author has further embellished his Poem with sundry accessories in the shape of such episodes as the famous Tilting-Match, at the close of the ceremony, and the Adventures of the Hermit Cassanus, the brother of a warrior killed in the service of Alexander, who takes up arms to revenge his death.

As a specimen of the language we quote the first lines :

"A lentre de may qe yverus vait a declin
Que cil oyseloun gay channtent en leur latin
Boys e pres reverdissent contre le douze temprin
E nature senvoysse per soun util engyn."

It is extremely valuable for the insight it affords into the manners both of chivalry and gallantry in the thirteenth century. For an account of this Poem, see *Notices des Manuscrits* (vol. V, p. 117). Although we have attributed this Romance of Chivalry to Jacques de Longuion, on the authority of a long note prefixed to this manuscript, in the handwriting of the learned Meon, the last publisher of the Roman de la Rose, we must, however, add that M. Paulin Paris, in his capital work (*Les Manuscrits Français de la Bibliothèque du Roi*, vol. III, p. 102 and 106) seems inclined to believe that the author of this Poem is still unknown. M. P. Paris states that this romance "présente un grand intérêt pour les mœurs galantes et chevalières du XIII^e siècle." A more modern copy (of the fifteenth century, and without illuminations) of the same Romance, *Les voeux du Paon*, was, in 1836, at the Heber Sale of Manuscripts (No. 1395), bought by Messrs. Payne and Foss for more than forty pounds.

620 LOPEZ (Pedro) RELACION DEL PERU *4to. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER*

A very important Manuscript, hitherto unpublished, and even unknown to N. Antonio (See *Bibl. Hisp. Nra.* vol. II, p. 209). From the dedication and the beginning of the work, it appears that this valuable production contains a narration of everything that occurred in Peru for the thirty years

previous to 1570, in which year this *Relacion*, consisting of 93 leaves of full and interesting information, was written. As a Pedro Lopez, a native of Carthagena in America, published a work on Surgery at the beginning of the XVIIth century, it is probable that the present work was written by him.

621 LOTSALDI monachi gesta S. Odilonis in compendium redacta
4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

622 LOYOLA (S. Ignatio) Vita di 2 vols. 4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER
Apparently unpublished, and full of curious information.

623 LUCANI PHAESALIA 4to. SEC. xiii. ON VELLUM
With the name of an early possessor, "Iste lucanus est macri filii Benaduxis de Macris qui moratur in contrata Santi Romani. Deo gratias. Amen." This valuable manuscript is written in a narrow shape (only 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$) leaving much space for glosses, of which there are here two descriptions; some very old, and most probably taken from much more ancient manuscripts, and some of the fifteenth century. In the ninth book, where Lucan, describing the world then known, says, *Tertia pars rerum Lybie si credere fame*, etc., there is in the margins of this manuscript a map of the most curious description, which affords an additional proof of the imperfect popular notions of the time respecting general geography. This manuscript belonged formerly to the Carmelite Congregation of St. Paul at Ferrara, and is mentioned by Zacharia, in his "Iter literarium per Italiam" (vol. II, p. 158). The ancient commentary is full of valuable information, and the text of Lucan is very pure, and generally confirms the best readings of the modern editions.

624 LUCIDARIO. Comincia el Libro del Maestro et del Discepolo.—
HOROLOGIO della Sapientia (Dialogo fra Discepolo e Sapientia)
4to. SEC. xvii. (1642) ON PAPER
A transcript (with the date 1642), in the autograph of Antonio Rovelascho, of two celebrated ascetical works, written several centuries before.

625 LUCRETII CARI (T.) DE REBUM NATURA LIBRI VI.
vellum small narrow folio. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM L62
Finely written on 135 leaves of pure Italian vellum, with the initial capital of each book illuminated in gold and colours. At the bottom of the first page are painted the arms of the owner. The extreme rarity of manuscripts of Lucretius is such, that Hænel found only four in all his literary journey; that very few could be found by Mr. Valpy throughout England, all but one of the fifteenth century, or of a later date; and that no manuscript of Lucretius is mentioned in the great *Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regia Parisiensis*, nor in the printed catalogues of the celebrated libraries of Ravenna, Turin, St. Mark at Venice, &c. The great Imperial library of Vienna possesses only a manuscript of Lucretius (of the XVth century) besides a fragment of the Xth. (See *Hendliger Catal.* p. 54-55.) The present manuscript exhibits a very pure text, with various readings, taken either from some other codex, or else conjectural, written by the scribe himself on the margin. As a sample, we select Book I, line 9, *difusum* has written over it *diffuso*; line 11, *referabilis*, ou margin *genitabilis*; line 39, *turbantem*—*recubantem*; line 55, *solemus*—*suemus*, &c. The numerous headings to be found in this manuscript wherever a change of subject occurs, are interesting, but do not appear to have ever been printed. The various readings it contains have not been pointed out, and the presumption therefore is that this important Codex is still uncollected. As a specimen of the variae lectiones we select from Book VI.:

MANUSCRIPT.	VALPY'S EDITION.
Line 16—Pausa atque infestis	Causa quæ infestis
18—Quæ collata foris et comoda-	Quæ con lata foris et comoda-
tumque venire	quomque venirent
21—conspirare	conspurcare

At the beginning, there is a title written about a century ago. "Codex LXI. Bibliothecæ Fr. Aloysi Baroni Ord. Serv. B. M. V. Emptus Romæ.

THE LIBRI MANUSCRIPTS.

Lucretius de Rerum Natura, lib. VI, Codex Sec. XIV." This Fr. Luigi Baroni is the person who, in 1789, republished in Paris the Filostrato of Boccaccio, as if it had never been printed before.

It is well known that only a portion of *Lucretius* was generally known until, in the fifteenth century, the celebrated Poggio discovered, in his travels, the portion which was missing. The present transcript, from some older codex, besides the numerous various readings and curious headings, contains most important transpositions of different parts of the poem, which are disposed in quite a different order from that in which they stand in the printed editions. (See, for instance, lib. I, v. 950—994, &c.) In all probability it was taken from a different and more ancient source than the manuscripts discovered by Poggio, who, probably, having only fragments at his disposal, was obliged to fill up the deficiencies conjecturally. (See for a similar case the description of the manuscript of *Aratus*, No. 62 in the present Catalogue). To add further interest to this volume, we need only point out that several leaves in this manuscript are **PALIMPSEST**, or rescripts, and show the ancient characters (which, although defaced, are still visible sometimes at straight angles with the modern writing), namely, at folios 22, 36, 38, 42, 49, 53, 58, 59, 65-68, 75, 81, 82, 85, 86, 90, 91, 95, 106, 109, 111, 115-120, 125, 132, &c. The mere fact of this being a palimpsest is an additional proof of the antiquity of the manuscript, as, after the fourteenth century, vellum became so common in Italy, that it was useless to make palimpsests, which, even in manuscripts of that century, are of very rare occurrence.

626 **LUDOUICI PISSIMI AUGUSTI EPISTOLA AD HILDUINUM ABBATEM.**
... de colligendis ... historiis ex pretiosissima Martyris Dionisii notitia, &c.—HILDUINI ad Chludouicum Augustum responsio—HILDUINI Areopagatica original binding

4to. SEC. ix. ON VELLUM (53 leaves)

Nothing is more important in the ecclesiastical history of France than the *Areopagatica*, which gave rise during the seventeenth century to such violent discussions. The manuscripts of the *Areopagatica* are very scarce and comparatively modern, as we see that even in the great printed "Catalogus Bibl. Regiae Parisiensis," only six manuscripts of this work are quoted, one of the eleventh, and the others of the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. But nothing is more rare than to find an old manuscript of the *EPISTOLA LUDOUICI*, and the same Catalogue of the Parisian Library describes only one (and that of the fourteenth century) of this last celebrated work. As Hænel did not find a single manuscript of this kind during his literary journey through Europe we are entitled to suppose that this is, perhaps, *the oldest of all the manuscripts of this collection in existence either here or on the continent*. (See also No. 491 in the present Catalogue). The present manuscript in fine Carlovingian characters, with the rubrics and titles in Rustic capitals, was certainly written during the lifetime, or a few years only after the death of Hilduin, who is supposed to have died about the year 842. At the beginning the heading is beautifully written in red and green, in capital Rustic characters. The *Areopagatica* are slightly defective at the end. Amongst the interesting things, which might be gleaned from this manuscript, we find the mention of *Beda Sanctus Presbiter*. The numerals are all expressed by Roman letters, and the name of the Emperor is spelt in both ways, *Ludovicus* and *Chludouicus*, as we have shown at the beginning. (*See fac-simile.*)

627 **LUDOVISIO (Cardinal) Istruttiioni date a diversi Ministri per tutto il Tempo del Pontificato della Santa Memoria di Gregorio XV. suo Zio e fatte da Monsig. Aguchia all' hora Segretario di Stato di S. B.**
old red morocco

folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

A volume, consisting of about one thousand pages, of great historical interest, especially the instructions to the Abp. of Patras, when proceeding as Nuncio into Flanders, containing several particulars respecting the unfortunate M. A. De Dominis Abp. of Spalatro, and the instructions given to Mr. Massimi Bp. of Bertinoro, sent as Nuncio to Spain, with a Dispensation

for marrying the King's sister to Charles I, then Prince of Wales. These instructions show how at that period the Roman court was wont to meddle with the political interests of the whole of Europe, and particularly with those of England and Ireland. About De Dominis, a curious fact is related (leaf 111), namely, that his opinions were opposed at that time in a work written by the celebrated Jansenius, of whom the Cardinal Ludovisio says, "*Giovanni Giansenio che ha la prima cathedra* (in the University of Louvain), *huomo piissimo, ma che non ha il valore alla pietà inferiore . . . dovrà V. S. render certa l'Università e la persona del Giansenio, quanto ella acquisiti di merito e di loda e da Sua Bealtudine si riceva l'opera a grado.*" This is the celebrated Giansenio who afterwards became himself so obnoxious to Rome. These *Istrutzioni* well illustrate what we read on this subject in the admirable *Port Royal*, by M. Sainte Beuve, (vol. I. p. 304).

628 LUPO (Bisantio) Libro delle cose di Giovenazzo copiato da uno antico manoscritto—MARINELLI (Gius.) Compendio del Dominio di Napoli e successione di Filippo secondo, *vellum folio*. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

A very important manuscript. None of these works are mentioned in the Coleti Catalogue, or in Tiraboschi. Toppi speaks of this work of Lupo, and says it is very important, but known only as existing in manuscript. Riccio, Soria and Giustiniani are all silent concerning the work of Lupo, which is written in a dialect almost Neapolitan, and truly invaluable, as it contains the most minute information concerning the history of a Neapolitan provincial town and of the life and manners of its inhabitants up to the year 1530. The work of Marinelli, dated *Molfetta, 15 Gennaro, 1596*, is dedicated to Ferrando Gonzaga, Prince of Molfetta, and is written with great freedom; it was published in the fourth volume of the *Raccolta di Cronache Napoletane*.

629 MACHIAVELLI (Niccola) Storie Fiorentine *folio*. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER
Manuscripts of any of the works of Machiavel are very scarce. The text in this is very good.

630 MAFFEI (M. di) RACCOLTA DI SONETTI E CANZONE, con Tavola. Sonetti et Canzone di diversi Autori fatti in questo libro da me Maffio de Maffei in nome della magnifica Signora Camilla Pizuola Cittadina Trivigiana *8vo*. SEC. xvi. (1575) ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript, which appears never to have been published, although it is entirely prepared for the press, with even the dedication to Camilla Pizuola. It contains besides verses by M. Gradenigo di Padoa, L. Ariosto, B. Olimpo and F. Petrarca, upwards of 100 poems by Maffei himself, chiefly amatory, addressed to *Camilla*. At the end of the volume are thirteen closely written pages, "Lettore d'amore fatte par me Manffio Maffei." This M. Maffei was of Treviso, and is not mentioned by Quadrio or Tiraboschi. Ancient manuscripts containing the *Rime dell'Ariosto* are very scarce. This exhibits a very good text, and not only has it valuable various readings, but it contains also some poems attributed to Ariosto, which elsewhere were published under the names of other poets. For instance, the sonnet, "Ite vaghi augelletti al dolce tetto," which is here attributed to Ariosto, was formerly published amongst the Rime of Tibaldo. The *Rime del Petrarca* contained in this volume are undoubtedly forgeries, as is clear from the *stanza prima* (page 307) which here begins: "Son i vostri occhij archibugetti a ruota," not only because such guns were not invented at that time, but also because the comparison is ridiculous.

631 MAFFEI (Marchese Scipione) Sugerimento per la perpetua Presservazione della Serenissima Republica Veneta proposto nell' Anno 1736 *4to*. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER (88 leaves)

An unpublished and interesting work of the celebrated author of the *Merops* and *Verona Illustrata*. The principles of the writer are very liberal. This work is not mentioned by any biographer of Maffei we have been able to peruse.

632 MAFFEI (P.) *Logica, Physica, Mathematica et Metaphysica, cum Figuris*
20 vols. 4to. 1761-63, ON PAPER
 Written by the learned Jesuit, and evidently intended for publication. This enormous work is very valuable, and contains curious philosophical discussions. One whole volume is filled with fine figures, executed in pen and ink.

633 MAGAGNATI (Girolamo) *Letteere a diversi*
vellum
4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER
 This is an exceedingly curious manuscript, evidently prepared for publication, with a Dedication to Giulio Melchiori, signed "Rocho Agudi," and dated "Venetia, li X Gen. 1620." Girolamo Magagnati, the author of the poetical Play *La Clomira*, and of several very rare *Capitoli burleschi* printed at Norimbergh 1643, in 12mo. was one of the most curious characters of the seventeenth century. By profession he was a provision merchant, who, whilst sending his wines, sausages, &c. &c. to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or the Queen of France, or other Princes, accompanied them, every now and then, with his poetical works. Several of the letters contained in this manuscript are addressed to the great Galileo, who, we know, was by no means indifferent to good living. In the great edition, now almost complete, of the works of Galileo, published at Florence by M. Alberi, under the patronage of the present Grand Duke of Tuscany, there are some letters written by Magagnati to Galileo, but our manuscript contains others still unpublished. Besides those to Galileo, and several Princes, there are letters of Magagnati, addressed to the Cavalier Marino, to Chiarbrera, O. Rinuccini, the Crusca Academy (in which he was inscribed) &c. &c. At the end there is a Capitolo in verse, addressed by Magagnati to Rinuccini, "In lode dell' Invidia."

634 MAGALOTTI (Conte Lorenzo) *Letteere su le Terre odorose d'Europa e d'America dette volgarmente Buccheri scritte alla Signora Marchesa Strozzi—CANZONE al Signor Marchese G. V. Salviati—POESIE Toscane sopra i Bucccheri di Cile, di Guadalaxara e di Nata alla Signora Marchesa Strozzi*
folio. SEC. xvii. (1695) ON PAPER
 This manuscript contains many things which are not in the edition which was given at Milan, in 1825, of these truly interesting letters, up to that time unpublished, and of which, a single manuscript is mentioned by Gamba. From several marginal corrections, this fine manuscript, as well as the three following, seems to have been written under the inspection of Magalotti himself; and, as it was formerly in the Strozzi Library at Florence, in all probability it was the identical volume presented by Magalotti to the Marchioness Strozzi.

635 MAGALOTTI (Conte Lorenzo) *Canzoniere della Donna immaginaria e Copia di Lettera al Sig. Paolo Falconieri, Firenze 5 Sett^{ma} 1690*
folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER
 This manuscript contains here and there (see leaves 72 and 111) some alterations in the handwriting of the celebrated author himself, who, as is well known, was the Secretary of the Academy Del Cimento, and one of the earliest members of the Royal Society of London.

636 MAGALOTTI (Conte Lorenzo) *Letteere contro a gli Atei*
2 vols. folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER
 A copy of this celebrated work made in the time of the author, and presented by him to Abate Mazzetti.

637 MAGALOTTI (Conte Lorenzo) *Lettera al P. D. Angelo Quirino sopra un Passo del Concilio Niceno ed altre Lettere (Scientifiche ed erudite)*
folio. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER
 This manuscript, written by the Secretary of Magalotti, has an autograph heading of the author at the beginning. The volume contains also several interesting letters between Lord Somers and Magalotti, one relating to some exquisite instruments made in England at the beginning of the eighteenth century.

638 **MAGIA.** Dissertazione circa la Stregeria con Appendice della Magia Diabolica—DISSESSATIO de Sanctorum Cultu et Invocatione, necnon de Veneratione Reliquiarum et Sanctarum Imaginum—DISSESSAZIONE intorno ai veri e falsi Miracoli
in 1 vol. 4to. SÆC. xviii. (1777) ON PAPER
 Three very learned Dissertations in the anonymous author's autograph.

639 **MAGNANI** (Anton. Vincenzo) Istoria dello 'nvitto e valoroso Principe Don FLORISMONDO PRINCIPE DI BRETAGNA e d'altri famosi Cavalieri erranti di quel tempo; ove si raccontano le loro maravigliose Imprese e piacevoli Amori *2 parts in 1, 4to. SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER*
 An autograph manuscript of a Romance of Chivalry, written in Treviso about 1560, hitherto unpublished, and unknown even to Count Melzi. Don Florismond's father is named Armato Re di Bretagna, and his mother, Auriana, is called Sister of Carlo, King of Scotland. The story is feigned to be from the pen of Heliodorus the Wise, and is divided into two parts, in the second of which the author has introduced a canzonetta, entitled "*La Rosa*."

640 **MAGNINI** (Carlo Antonio, "Romano") Breve Discorso sopra le Fortificazioni
folio. 1644, ON PAPER
 This author is not mentioned by Tiraboschi.

641 **MAHMUD 'URF KHWAJAH JAHAN** (Munshi) the "Biyâzat-al-Inshâ," being the Correspondence of Muhammad Shah Bahman II, in Persian, written by his Munshi, or Secretary
4to. SÆC. xviii. ON GLAZED PAPER
 Very interesting for the local history.

642 **MALATESTA** (Monsignor Giuseppe) Storia dell' Interdetto di Venetia (1605)
folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
 From an old memorandum on the first page, it appears that the author of this important work, of which we cannot find any mention in Tiraboschi, Coletti, etc., was a particular friend of Pope Paul V. It is well known how much interest the celebrated Fra Paolo Sarpi took in this *Interdetto*.

643 **MALDACHINI** (Donna Olimpia) Vita di
vellum
folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
 This manuscript has important variations from the work attributed to the Abate Gualdi. See also No. 459 in the present Catalogue.

644 **MALTA.** Instituto ed Ordinationi de' Cavalieri della Religione di Malta
folio. SÆC. xvii. (1669) ON PAPER
 This copy belonged to a Knight Commander of the Order, and bears the following inscription: *Questo Libro dell' Ordinationi è dell Illmo. Sig. Com. Fra Roberto Solari fatto nell' Anno corrente del 1669, nel Mese di Luglio incominciato alli 8 del dì e finito alli 17.*

645 **MANDEVILLE** (Johannis de, "Militis Anglicani") ITINERARIUM a Terra Angliæ in Partes Iherosolymitanas et in ulteriores transmarinas Anno Domini MCCCLV, *calf 4to. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER*
 An important manuscript of the Itinerary of Sir John Mandeville.

646 **MANILII Astronomicon — CANONES super Tabulas Alfonci Regis Castellæ — PTHOLOMEI Centilogium cum Comento Albugasari — JOANNES DE SACROBOSCO de Sphæra (Germanice) — TABULE Regis Alfonci, &c.**
folio. SÆC. xiv. ON PAPER
 An interesting collection. Prefixed is a leaf of vellum of great historical importance, as on the authority of his father, Sifridus Schleint gives particulars, in German, of the war between Bishop Adolph of Nassau and Duke Ruprecht of Heidelberg, Anno Domini MCCCLXXII, which, as is stated in an old note, Trithemius and Lehman have erroneously ascribed to the year 1381.

*Manuscripts of Manilius Astronomicon are of such extreme rarity that one only is mentioned in the great "Catalogus Bibliothecae Regiae Parisiensis," and none in the printed Catalogues of the Public Libraries of Turin, Venice, Ravenna, etc. Hænel did not find a single manuscript of Manilius during his travels, and one only is described by Bandini as existing in the Medicean Library. The present one is not complete at the end. The various *tabulae* (one chronological with the *Eras of Nabuchadnezzar, Alexander, &c.*) contain Arabic numerals throughout.*

647 MANSFELT (Pierre Ernst Comte de) *Lettres à sa Fille Madame la Princesse de Mansfelt et à son Cousin le Comte Charles de Mansfelt* *folio.* SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER

Four letters addressed to his daughter, one entirely autograph, dated "xii. de May, 1594," and the three others (1595, 1596 and 1601) signed by him. Also five other letters to his Cousin Charles, two entirely autograph, two signed, and one without signature. As is well known P. E. De Mansfelt, one of the greatest warriors of his time, succeeded Alexander Farnese, in the general command of the low countries for the King of Spain.

648 MANTUANI (Baptistæ) *S. Georgius Cappadociæ (Poema) ab Astensio familiariter explanatus* 4to. SÆC. XVI. (circa 1501) ON PAPER

This manuscript appears to have been written by an English Scribe, and has several explanations in his native tongue. At the beginning there are some Latin verses in praise of England, commencing "Anglia terra ferax," &c. At the end is the following colophon; "*Orate pro anima Joannis Modei Capell hujuscem possessoris ac Roberti Calcati ejusdem scriptoris.*"

649 MANUCCI (ALDO) *ELEGANZE LATINE E TOSCANE* 4to. SÆC. XVI. (1583) ON PAPER

With the date of "the purchase of the blank book," "*Emptus est Calendis Decembribus MDLXXXIII.*" The small handwriting has a great resemblance with the handwriting of the younger Aldus contained in Tasso's *Jerusalemme* and other works, with autograph annotations by the same Aldus, formerly in the possession of Bishop Butler.

650 MANUEL *Hydrographique des quatre Parties du Monde avec la Situation géographique des Ports de Mer les plus fréquentés de la Terre* French red morocco, gilt edges 12mo. SÆC. XVIII. (1782) ON PAPER

Written at Marseilles in 1782, on 442 pages. On the title-page is the autograph of the celebrated Sir Sydney Smith. The portion relating to America, extends from page 260 to page 332.

651 MAR'AI HANBALI (Shaikh) "*Târikh Bait-al-Mukaddas,*" *The History of Jerusalem, in Arabic* 4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER

This manuscript, written in the Naskh character, was copied anno Hegiræ 1106 (A.D. 1694), and contains also the Story of Joseph (*Kissah Yûsuf*), and a Commentary on the poetical works of 'Omar Ibn al-Fârîz (*Sharh-al-Dîwân Ibn-al-Fârîz*), by Hassan Ibn Muhammad-al-Bûrnî. The *Târikh Bait-al-Mukaddas* is a most important work, written anno Hegiræ 900 (A.D. 1494). and giving an interesting account of the crusades. It begins with the history of the Creation, followed by the lives of Adam, Abraham, Solomon, Mohammed, and all the prophets and patriarchs. It relates the foundation of Jerusalem; the downfall of Jerusalem by Bakt-Nâsr (Nebuchadnezzar?) and its repair by Korûsh (Cyrus?) King of Persia; its ruin by the hand of Titus; the adversity of the Jews; the invasion of Jerusalem by Caliph 'Omar; its rebuilding by 'Abd-al-Mâlik Ibn Marwân; the fall of the Ka'bâh, and its rebuilding by the same 'Abd-al-Mâlik. The description of the pilgrimages undertaken by the adherents of Mohammed to Jerusalem; an account of the crusades; the fall of Jerusalem into the hands of the Crusaders; the reconquest of that town by Sultân Salâh-al-Dîn Yûsuf; the defeat of the French; and the reconquest of Palestine by the Mohammedans.

652 **MARCHESELLI** (Stefano "Gesuita") *Contezza del Vindario Poema di Giovanni Filoteo Achillini Bolognese con Vita dello stesso Achillini*
folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

In the autograph of Marcheselli, who prepared the work for the press, but never printed it. The *Viridario* is an exceedingly scarce Italian poem, printed at Bologna in 1574, in 4to, and very important for the scientific history of Italy, as (amongst other things) it contains the only contemporary mention of Scipio Ferro, who first resolved the cubic equations. Achillini was a great collector of books, pictures, medals, &c. This important unpublished biography was totally unknown to Fantuzzi, Mazzuchelli, &c. and we can not find the name of Marcheselli in the great work of the Fathers De Backer on the *Ecrivains de la compagnie de Jésus*.

653 **MARCHETTI** (Signore) *Diario del Viaggio della Serenissima Gran Duchessa della Toscana*
folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

A very interesting account of the journey of the Grand Duchess to Paris and back, but unfortunately damaged in the top margin by damp. The manuscript has some autograph corrections, and seems quite unknown, no mention of it being made in the "Bibliografia Toscana," by Moreni. Amongst the curious things relating to this interesting *Diario*, there is a narration of a fishing party which took place at Fontainebleau, where the fish were caught by birds (cormorants) as is the practice even now in China.

654 **MARIA** (B. Virgo) *cunctis pretiosis Lapidibus assimilata et aliis Symbolicis Laudibus decorata*
2 vols. 4to. SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER

A very curious, and, according to a note on the title, unpublished, manuscript, probably written by a member of the order *fratrum minorum*, as a more ancient copy of it is stated to have existed in the Library "Fratrum Minorum Annuntiationis, Bononiae."

655 **MARIE** (S. Virginis) *Lilii Folia sive Elogium Marianum*
4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

The volume contains also several Latin *elogia* on Charles V. and Philip II of Spain, &c.

656 **MARIA** (B. VIRGO). *Cultus immaculæ Conceptionis B. Mariæ semper Virginis, adjunctis Litaniis Lauretanis, omnium Sanctorum, Defunctorum et septem Psalmis poenitentialibus Viennæ Calamo delineatus a Carolo Jos. M. de H. Anno 1645 (seu potius 1715)*
blue morocco, gilt edges, in case 12mo. SÆC. xviii. (1715) ON VELLUM

A fine specimen of calligraphy, with capital letters of elegant design, drawn in pen and ink. The original date seems to have been 1715, altered afterwards into 1645.

657 **MARKANDEYA PURANA**, in Sanscrit *oblong folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER*

Beautifully written in a large fine hand, upon Oriental paper, ruled with red lines. This is a great poem celebrating the victory of the goddess Pârvati against the giant Moisasur.

658 **MARSILII**, "Medicinae Monarchæ et Artium Doctoris famosissimi,"
Abreviata Libri Phisicorum (Aristotelis) exposita et tradita Parisii
folio. SÆC. xv. (1463) ON PAPER

The name of the scribe, who concludes with a pious prayer for his ancestors, is obliterated, but we learn that it was "scripta per me (Joh. Franciscum de Guateris) hoc die xxii decembri 1463 hora secunda noctis sequentis diei, d.c." and that the price was one golden ducat, "Pretium est ad me ducatus 1 curi." Another inscription at the end shows that it was purchased by Joh. Matth. ex Ferrariis, from "Joh. Francisco de Guateris Bidello in presenti anno 1470 die 14 Februarii."

659 MARSILIUS DE PULSIBUS FEBRIOUM. *Explicit Libellus de Pulsibus Febrium editum (sic) per famosissimum Marsilium Scriptumque omni diligentia et Cura per Bartholomeum Cynthium sc. Pisauensem MDV. die 12a Octobris hora XXIa Deo faveinte—AVICENNE LIBER CANONIS (per eundem scriptus)* folio. S.E.C. xvi. (1505) ON PAPER

At the end is bound up *Auicenna Canonis Liber quintus*, finely written on vellum during the fifteenth century, with the initial capital illuminated in gold and colours. This last portion has signatures at the bottom of the pages.

660 MARTENENGHI (S. Maria Maddalena, "Abadessa delle Capucine di Brescia") *Avvertimenti spirituali ed exortatorii con varie Lettere* folio. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER

661 MARTIALIS (M. Valerii) DE SPECTACULIS LIBELLUS ET EPIGRAMMATA vellum small 4to. oblong size. S.E.C. xv. ON VELLUM AND PAPER

A very valuable manuscript, with signatures to the sheets, and the name of the scribe, "Johandel Novellinus scriptit." The various readings are important, and shew that the copy has been made from an excellent and early original, in which was to be found the *h* in such words as *thauro* for *tauro*, *harena* for *arena*, &c. &c. In IV. de Spectaculis, this manuscript reads *Traducta est Gætulis*, as suggested by Junius, instead of *Geticis* of the Bodleian Codex, or the *tradita Gætulis* of the printed editions. In VII. of the same book, line 7, is written *Denique supplicium sceleri par venti acerbum*, in red ink, instead of the usual *Denique supplicium dederat necis ille paterna*. In XVI., *cum fert nunc stegma juventus*, instead of *confer nunc schema juvenci*. In Epig. I, *Quid igitur in illa appetit et placet? tussit*, instead of *Quid ergo in illa petitur et placet? Tussit*. To show that this Codex has never yet been collated, we give from it (leaf 7) Epigram XLVI. of Book I. entire

"Edita ne brevibus pereat mihi cura libellis
Dicatur potius Ton dapamibomenon"

as the editor of Valpy's Edition states, "nulla lectionis varietas est in exemplaribus," and yet gives *charta* for *cura*, and δάπανεβόμενος. In Epigram XXVIII., the following variations occur, totally unnoted by him: Tu factam tibi jam, instead of rem—Exemplum nimio periculosum, for Exemplo nimium periculosum.—Monolimpotim nitore Procille, for Μοσῶ μνήμων συμπέτην, Procille.

662 MARTINI POLONI, "de Ordine Fratrum Prædicatorum," **CHRONICA SUMMORUM PONTIFICUM ATQUE IMPERATORUM ROMANORUM usque ad Nicolum III**, cum Continuazione usque ad Mortem Johannis XXII., A.D. MCCCXXXIV. die quarta Mensis Decembries 4to. S.E.C. xiv. ON VELLUM

A very complete copy of the famous "Chronica Martiniana," with all the suppressed passages, including the STORY OF POPE JOAN, "Johannes Nacione Anglicus Moguntinus sedet annis ii, m. v. diebus VIII, d.c. Hic ut asservitur femina fuit;" &c. The author was "Penitentarius et Capellanus" to Pope Nicholas III., who created him Archbishop of Gniezen. At the end, amongst several additional matters, there are some curious ancient French proverbs; for instance, "Sire Melline bien vous escoute, Un tien vault mieux que deux en double."

663 MARTINIANA CRONICA. Martini Poloni Chronica Summorum Pontificum Romanorum ac Imperatorum, &c. calf folio. S.E.C. xiv. ON VELLUM

A most valuable manuscript (containing the Life of Pope Joan, usually wanting in manuscripts, and therefore without any foundation asserted to have been forged by the Lutherans), written circa 1380. At the end are a few memoranda written in a more recent hand, respecting Pope Gregory, elected in 1415, "qui adhuc est Papa," and ten pages in French, "Les Merveilles et les

Indulgences de Rome." On the last page is written "Cronica ista Martiniana est Monasterii Sa. Marie de la Caritate Quam Venerabilis Doctor X psbiter dñs lucas de cantarellis de Regio liberaliter p'fato loco donavit p. Aia sua. Paulus de verona scripsi Gratias Cristo Dno nro." The "Merveilles de Rome," in a very old French, seem unpublished. This work is a translation of the "Mirabilia Romæ," a favorite work printed at Trevise in 1475, and often reprinted during the fifteenth century.

664 MATHEMATICA.—ELYS (Richardi) *Tractatus de Spera sive de Mundi Machina et Practica Astrolabii* (the work usually attributed to Johannes a Sacrobosco)—*COMPOTUS Manuale secundum Usum OXON.* (Metrice cum commento)—*ALGORISMUS secundum Usum OXON.* (Poema cum commento)—*VARIA de Impressionibus, de Rore, Pruina, Pluvia, Nive, Grandine, Ignibus in Aere, Cometis, Ventis, Iride, Salsedine Maris, Fluxu et Refluxu, Terræ Motu et Tonitruo.* *PONDERUM Tabulæ small 4to. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM*

A most interesting and valuable manuscript with diagrams, written during the fourteenth century by an English Scribe, and probably containing the Course of Mathematics as used in Oxford University at the time when written. If all of these works were written by Richard Elys, or Anguillarianus as he is styled by Leland (vol. I, p. 245) and who died in 1195 or previously (see Tanner, p. 626, and Cave, *Hist. Litt.* vol. II, p. 245) Sacrobosco must have transcribed them whilst pursuing his studies at Oxford, and this may account for their being attributed to him by the copyists from his manuscript. Although to decide whether these works were originally written by R. Elys or by Sacrobosco is not within our province, yet, at any rate, an ancient manuscript which is connected both with the early course of studies at Oxford and the celebrated dispute about the origin of modern arithmetic, deserves a special attention. We know that Hugh, the Lincoln saint, lectured upon Arithmetic at Oxford, but we could not find anything in the works of Wood or elsewhere respecting this *Algorismus secundum usum Oxoniensem*. The manuscript which contains many English annotations, and the names of old English owners written at different times (namely Rob. Davies, Guill.. Marshal, John Hutchenson, Scholmaister of Castleacre, in Norfolk, etc.) has the name of R. Elys, written in full by the scribe at the end of the *Tractatus de machina mundi* (reverse of leaf 18), but only his initials *R. E.* at the end of the *Practica Astrolabii*. The first of those works is in prose and verse, and between it and the other are some explanations relating to the origin of the Signs of the Zodiac, with diagrams relating to eclipses, geography, etc. We must, moreover, point out that the *Tractatus de Spera* contained in this manuscript, offers curious variations from the various editions published under the name of Sacrobosco, for example, that by Radolt, of 1482. The *Poema de Algorismo* contained in this manuscript, which begins with "Hec Algorismus ars presens dicitur in qua," is the same which was published by Mr. Halliwell in his *Rara Mathematica*, under the name of "Alexander de Villa Dei carmen de Algorismo." In this manuscript, that Poem, which contains, for instance, the *Tabula Pythagorica*, differs very much from the edition. The commentary also is quite different from the three commentaries quoted by Mr. Halliwell. Most worthy of notice is it to find in an early work intended for the study of Mathematics in the Oxford University, that the science of modern arithmetic was taught, and the notion of its Indian origin stated as a matter of course.

665 MATHEMATICI VETERES, scilicet: EUCLIDIS GEOMETRIA, OPTICA,
et CATOPTRICA, cum Figuris—JORDANI (Magistri), DE AL-
GORISMO cum commento—DE MINUCIIS cum commento—
GERARDI DE BRUSSEL Liber de Motu—ARCHIMEDES de Quadra-
tura Circuli—DE CURVIS SUPERFICIEBUS ET DE SPHERA Liber
Magistri Johannis de Tinennie—THEODOSII de Speris libri tres—
100

**ALMAGESTUM Incerti Auctoris—DE COMPOSITIONE RATIONUM—
EUCLIDIS data—ALFRAGANI Astronomiae Rudimenta Interpretē
Johanne Hispaniensi, vellum 4to. SEC. XII. (1170) ON VELLUM**

This most important collection of mathematical works has every appearance of having been written in England, as several English names are written in it, one of the most ancient being Iohis Ffysher (*sic*) on the first leaf, and this critical inscription *Par un emittant men* (written in the thirteenth century to criticise an older Latin inscription in the third leaf). At the end of the *Alfraganus* there is the following note of the same time :

" Finito libro frangantur crura magistri. Perfectus lib Alfragani in suā astrōr et radicib motū celestium Int'ptus a Iohē Ispanensi atque lunensi et expletus est 20 (?) die 5 (*sic*) mensis lunaris anni arabum quigeantesimi XXVIII (*sic*) Existente xi (*sic*) m̄sis die marci CLXXM (*sic*) sub di laude."

We have here given the curious mixture, which is in the manuscript, of Arabic and Latin figures, showing that at that period, Christian scholars were not yet well acquainted with Arabic figures. As the year 529 of the Hegira (A.D. 1134, 21st October) has nothing to do with our year 1170 (or CLXX.M. put in the right order) and as also the 529th year of the Hegira having commenced on the 21st of October, the fifth month of the Arabians could not then agree with the eleventh month of the Christian year, we must assume that this last date (1170), which perfectly agrees with the form of the handwriting, is that of the manuscript itself, and that it is therefore one of the most ancient documents with a date, containing Arabic numerical figures, which, in a peculiar form (in some cases a very singular one), are to be found in several places of it. According to M. Chasles (*Aperçu Historique*, p. 510), this manuscript might even be absolutely supposed to be the first, as speaking of the work of Albumazar with the date of 1171 existing in the Magliabechi Library at Florence, the learned author says :

" Elle est précieuse (cette version) en ce qu'elle contient des tables astronomiques en chiffres Arabes. Ce sont peut être les plus anciennes qui aient une date certaine."

As it would fill a volume fully to illustrate the present collection, consisting of 209 leaves, in which the *enunciata* and the *positiones* only are written in large characters, all the remaining and largest portion (explanations, demonstrations, glosses, &c.) being in the most minute but fine characters, we must be satisfied with pointing out only a few things.

This manuscript has in front an analytical index in the autograph of the celebrated Dr. David Gregory, Professor of Astronomy at Oxford during the seventeenth century. In this paper, Dr. Gregory remarks that the Euclid is arranged quite differently from the editions, and that "the demonstrations are not what Euclid or Theo wrote." At the end of Euclid's Geometry, we find the following colophon :

" Explicit liber Euclidis phl de arte geometrica continens ccclxv ppita et ppones, et xi porismata preter axioma singulis libris premissa ppoita quidem infinitivis positiones indicativis explicans Deo gratias."

Respecting the "Algorismus Jordani," the heading of which, in this manuscript, is "Incipit demonstratio magistri Jordani de Algorismo," although Dr. Gregory says, in his index, that it is the "same with Jordanus, which is printed," we are bound to state that it is entirely different from the *Arithmetica Jordani*, which was printed at Paris in 1496, in a collection mentioned under that year by Professor De Morgan, in his *Arithmetical Books*, (p. 10). The work of Jordanus, contained in the present manuscript, begins with "Numerorum (this word was afterwards altered into *Numeri*) sunt ix, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, et est prima unitatis," &c., instead of, as in the edition, beginning with "Unitas est rei per se discretio," the whole printed work being quite different from the manuscript. The "Demonstratio de Minuciis," which, in the manuscript, is like the concluding portion of the "Algorismus Jordani," is not to be found in the edition. An important feature (occurring also in several of the other works contained in the same volume), is, that this *Algorismus Jordani* exhibits,

in this manuscript many numerical figures of a peculiar form, but written according to the Arabic system. Perhaps the treatise inserted in this manuscript, under the name of Jordanus, who was supposed to belong to the thirteenth century, is not his work ; or even, perhaps, the first portion of this manuscript may have been written some years after the *Alfraganus*, with the date of 1170 at the end, which forms a distinct work, and perhaps was written before the other treatises contained in the volume. M. Chasles, in his *Aperçu* (p. 464) mentions an "Algorismus Jordani," still existing in a manuscript, and quite different from the edition of 1496. Is it not the same work contained in the present manuscript? Besides Jordanus Nemorarius, there was a Jordanus Philotechnus, and a Jordanus de Alemania, who both wrote on *Algorismus* and *Arithmetic*. Respecting them see Fabricius, (*Bibl. lat. med.* vol. IV. p. 176) and Montfaucon (*Bibl. Biblioth.* vol. I, p. 427 and 518.) As it will be shown by the *fac-simile* the arithmetical figures used in this manuscript are not at all uniform, for they are, at every page, mixed with the ancient Roman alphabetical numerals, as is always the case in the most ancient manuscript in which they were used, and not only does the form of the new figures differ considerably from one page to another, but by often making a wrong use of them and mistaking one for another, the writer clearly shows that he has used a thing which was quite new and unfamiliar to him. Several of these figures agree in their shape with those the *fac-simile* of which was given by Montucla (*Hist. des Math.* vol. I. pt. XI.) but some (the 2 for instance) are quite different. The figure of the 0 (cipher) is sometimes like that which we use now, and sometimes also of that peculiar shape which we find in the *Archæologia* (vol. X. p. 373) as used formerly in England also for the number 10. A curious fact is that while this manuscript appears to us so interesting on account of its rudeness, and as affording so early and imperfect a specimen of modern arithmetic, it was considered for that very reason almost useless by Gregory, as appears from his *Index* placed at the beginning of the volume.

The work of Gerardus de Brussel seems quite unknown, and is very important, as it appeared also to Dr. Gregory, who, speaking of it in his index, says:

"The next is *Liber Magistri de Brussel de Motu*. It contains three books in seven leaves. In the first, there are four propositions; in the second, five; in the third, four. This never was printed that I know. It does not handle motion in the present acceptance of the word, it only shows, that in the rotation of Lines and Plain Figures about an immovable Axis whereby surfaces and solids are generated, there is sometimes equal motion in different generations, and sometimes more in one than another. These are some initial small instances of the proposition: Tantum movetur Figura quantum ejus centrum gravitatis."

The "Liber de quadratura circuli," is a portion of the work of Archimedes, "De circuli Dimensione," but with great variations. The work of "Johannis de Tinennie," remained unknown to all the authors we have been able to peruse. Evidently the author attempted in it to apply to the sphere and cylinder the methods and propositions explained by Archimedes in his "De Circuli dimensione." This original attempt at so early a period, is worthy of great attention. At the end the author says of his own work: "Ancora sit Archimenides." (sic.)

The "Liber de Speris," and the "Almagestum," are certainly taken, the first from Theodosius, the second from Ptolemy, but with such variations as to make them totally different works; and the commentaries added to these (as well as to the other works contained in this volume) seem quite unknown. The EUCLIDIS DATA are exceedingly scarce in manuscripts, none being mentioned in the *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum* by Montfaucon, or in several catalogues of the most splendid libraries. They are also very important; and so they were considered by Dr. Gregory, who, in his Index alludes to them as "*the most valuable of the whole.*" As the editor of the celebrated folio edition of Euclid, printed at Oxford in 1703, he must be considered a most competent judge on the subject. *In our opinion, this manuscript is for the History of Science almost invaluable*, for in it we find not only the modern arithmetical system and figures used at an earlier

period than in any other with a date hitherto known; but also as containing, first, such a number of translations, or rather paraphrases with unknown glosses; and last, not least, even works also hitherto unknown by Jordanus, Gerardus de Brussel, and Joh. de Tinennie, on the Mathematical Sciences, written undoubtedly in England, and full of fine diagrams, with some curious drawings and many old annotations (some defaced so as to make this volume almost a palimpsest). This is a most clear proof of the great progress made in the study of Mathematics by England at a period in which it has been almost generally believed on the Continent that the sciences had not penetrated so far towards the North. Wood (*Hist.* vol. I, p. 289) speaks of a small *Almagestum* written by Nicholas de Monteforte, but we do not know if that work has any connection with the works of a similar kind contained in the present manuscript, or in the manuscript No. 483 in this Catalogue. See also Nos. 82, 349, 780, &c. in the present Catalogue. (*See fac-simile.*)

666 MATTHÆI (S.) Evangelium glosatum—**GLOSÆ** in Epistolam Pauli ad Ebraeos—**SENECA** de Paupertate et de fortuitorum bonorum Remediis—**SYMMACHI EPISTOLE VARIE**—**TRACTATUS** de Trinitate—**DE TEIBUS Speciebus Ignis**—**SALOMONIS Liber Ecclesiastes** glosatus (et alia) *4to. SÆC. xii. ON VELLUM*

A very interesting collection written by several English Scribes, some portions being probably not quite so early, and containing also other small tracts. It is well known that the works here attributed to Seneca are spurious, and like several others, were written in all probability, by Archibishop Martinus, who lived in the VIth century. Manuscripts of the Epistles of Symmachus are as scarce as they are important for the history of Theodoric. This manuscript appears to have belonged formerly to WOBURN ABBEY, then possessing a fine collection of valuable manuscripts. Before the *Ecclesiastes* we find the two following notes of the XII-XIIIth century, both which show the liberality of that monastery in lending manuscripts:

“Nepos abbatis, qui est persona de Barnete (the Parson of Barnet) habet Priscianum magnum et summam Prisciani magistri Petri Heliæ, et commentum Aristotelis, et quasdam glossas super Dialecticam, et unam partem Elenchorum, et Boetium, et Ovidium magnum.”

“Apud Woburne Augustinus de Confessionibus.”

667 MATTHÆI (Bernardi) Carmina *4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*

Unpublished Poems in the autograph of the author. A duplicate of the “*Elegia seu Martyrium Gulielmi Harti Angli*” (one of the priests executed for treason in the reign of Queen Elizabeth), is signed “*B. Matt. E. C. fecit.*”

668 MAUROCORDATI (Nicolai, “Voivoda,” nec non Alexandri patris ejus) *Epistole, Græce, calf 4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER*

A valuable manuscript, entirely prepared for publication. Fabricius, who quotes the celebrated work *de Officiis* of the Voivoda Maurocordatus, was not aware of the existence of the present work which seems totally unknown. Both father and son are celebrated for the purity and beauty of their style.

669 MAZZARINI (Cardinale Giulio) Testamento, Lettere, Documenti e Morte dell Eminent^{mo}. Sig^{re}. Card. G. Mazzarini *folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*

670 MAZZARINI (Cardinale Giulio) Vita *folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*

A work full of curious information relating to the *Corte di Roma*, etc.

671 MEDICINÆ Tractatus plures editi et compositi per diversos Medicos, scilicet: ARNALDI DE VILLA NOVA, Libellus de Reginime Sanitatis—ALIUS Tractatus utilis et brevior de Reginime Sanitatis licet sit apocrifus—BARNABE DE RIATINIS DE REGIO Libellus de conservanda Sanitate et Consilium ad Arenulam—THOMÆ Tractatus de Consilio ad Arenulas et de Venenis—JACOBI (Magistri) Tractatus

de Gutta, &c.—**ALBERTI BONIENSIS** (*Magistri*) de Emoroidis, &c.—
RECEPTA varia (*scripta A.D. MCCCCXXX.*)

8vo. SÆC. xv. PARTLY ON VELLUM AND PARTLY ON PAPER

This manuscript has on the first leaf the autograph of the celebrated L. Gregorius Gyraldus, who says that he received it as a present from the famous Fallopius. Barnabas de Riatinis is not mentioned by Tiraboschi. Respecting *Medicina* see also Nos. 12, 154, 279, 280, 396, 397, 532, 549, 609, 658, 659, 676-678, 701, 863, 886, 974, 1000, in the present Catalogue.

672 MEDICIS. Anecdotes de Florence ou l'Histoire secrète de la Maison de Medicis, *calf* *4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*

Replete with most entertaining anecdotes. On the last leaf is written “*J'appartiens à Mademoiselle de St. Aubert.*”

673 MELLI (Angelo Maria, “Cittadino Reggiano”) Historia della Citta di Reggio Lepido (o Reggio di Modena) *folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER*

A transcript of the original manuscript preserved at Reggio. At the end there are several important documents of the XIth, XIIth, and XIIIth centuries, relating to the history of Reggio and its most illustrious families, copied about 1750. We could not find any mention of this work either in the “Archivio Storico Italiano,” or in the “Catalogo dei Manoscritti del Marchese Gino Capponi.” In his *Biblioteca modenese*, (vol. III, p. 199,) Tiraboschi speaks of a Chronicle of Reggio, written by *Pietro Meli*; is it the same work, the christian name only being altered by mistake?

674 MENICOLFI (Giuseppe) Breve Esposizione della Dottrina *4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER*

675 MERCIER Abbé de Saint-Léger (Barthélemy) Anecdotes Littéraires, et Notices Bibliographiques des Livres rares, des Cartulaires, &c. *4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER*

A valuable collection consisting of more than 100 pages of memoranda respecting rare books, manuscripts, and authors, entirely in the autograph of the Abbé de St. Léger, one of the most learned bibliographers that ever existed, with a note, also in his handwriting, addressed to the Abbé Brotier inclosing a copy of an ancient inscription found at Lyons. Some of the literary anecdotes are amusing and would be found worthy of publication in the “Gentleman's Magazine” or “Notes and Queries.”

676 MESUX GRABADIN (Joannis Nazareni Filii) Canones Universales (cum expositione Mondini) de Simplicibus; de Electuariis; de Medicinis solutinis; de Loch; de Syrupis et Robus; de Decoctionibus et Infusionibus; de Trociscis de Sussuf et Pulveribus; de Pillulis; de Unguentis et Emplastris, et de Oleis. Item ejusdem Medicinæ particulares. Omnia cum Expositione Christofori Georgii de Honestis Florentini (nec non additionibus Petri de Abano ac Francisci de Pedemontium)—**INCIPIT** Liber Servitoris Liber xxviii. Bulchasin Benaberacerin translatus a Simone Januensi, interprete Abraham Judeo Tortuosensi—**SALADINI DE ESCULO** Compendium Aromaticariorum—**NICOLAI** Antidotarium cum expositionibus et glosis Ioann. de Sancto Amando, Platearii, &c. *royal folio. SÆC. xv. ON VELLUM*

Written on 248 leaves of beautiful vellum (the first eight deficient) with finely illuminated capitals and borders. This large manuscript was collected from most important works on physic and its collateral sciences written either by Arabian authors or by Italian physicians during the XIIth, XIIIth, and XIVth Centuries. According to Tiraboschi some of the works contained in this volume seem to have been only partially printed, although for the history of medical science and natural history they are

of considerable interest. In the title of the *Liber Servitoris* we find an instance of the curious kind of *literary partnership* often used at that time between a learned Jew and a Christian in translating works from the Arabic. Respecting the *Antidotarium Nicolai* see De Renzi (*Collect. Salern.* vol. I, p. 217).

677 MESUE (Johannis) *Opera Medica* folio. SEC. xv. (1447) ON PAPER
 With the following colophon: "Francisci de Artariis de Placentia Artium Doctoris et Medicinae est Liber iste qui vocatur *Addiciones Mesue compilatus per Franciscum de Pede de Montibus scriptus per Sebastianum de Moris de Placentia ipsi M. Francisco suprascripto 1447 die XV Junii"; in which the figure of the two numbers 4 is exactly like the present figure of the 9.*

678 MESUE Antidotarium—NICOLAI (Salernitani) *Antidotarium—JOHANNUCII Epistola Galieno—SEGRETI e Ricette diverse* (Latine et Italice) 4to. SEC. xiv-xv. ON PAPER

This interesting manuscript belonged to Fabritio and Alessandro Padovani (the first was the author of a learned treatise *de Venis*, printed at Bologna, 1601, in folio) who no doubt were collectors of manuscripts three centuries ago, as many of those described in this Catalogue belonged to them. This volume was in a great part at least written by Andreuccio de Magon, whose name appears both at the end of Mesue and Nicholaus. The *Segreti* are curious, as they not only relate to medical prescriptions, but also to art and manufactures. Andreuccio was very probably a physician and a poet, as we have here some little poems in his handwriting. For instance, see a humorous sonnet on pills of which he complains he has taken a great number without any effect. (See also No. 398 in the present Catalogue.)

679 METAPHYSICA et Physica, R. P. T. B. 8vo. SEC. xvii. (1683) ON PAPER
 Probably by a Professor at the English College of Jesuits at Liege, as it came from the Collection of Sir Thomas Gerard, Bart. (whose family was connected with the Jesuits). It is a curious work, replete with interesting facts relating to the History of Science, having diagrams representing the barometer, &c.

680 MICHAELIS (S.) de Mediolano, "Ord. Min. de Observantia," Quadragesimale de Fide et Articulis Fidei 4to. SEC. xv. PARTLY ON VELLUM AND PARTLY ON PAPER

Written very closely in a neat Italian hand, having a richly-illuminated border on the first page, and a miniature portrait of the author as the initial letter. From the manuscript corrections and additions throughout, there is every reason to believe that this work is in the *autograph of the author*, who, during his life, (he died in 1490) was one of the most powerful preachers, and who very probably was the same writer and saint as the one known under the name of St. Michael de Carcano. The present work, *DE FIDE*, quoted in the Argelati Bibliotheca from manuscripts, was never printed, and it seems that when Argelati published his large work, this manuscript was already supposed to be lost. In every respect this volume is a great curiosity, both to Milanese and Catholic collectors.

681 MICHAUD (M.) Mémoire sur l'Emploi des Forçats aux Ouvrages publics folio. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

This interesting Paper appears to have been drawn up for the use of Mr. Pitt, and is dated, Nice, 12 May, 1784.

682 MINEI (R. P. Alfonzo) Officio de la Novena di S. Maria Vergine Immacolata ed affetuosissime Riverenze per ogni Giorno con un Ave Maria per ogni Salutazione 8vo. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

683 MIRACULA SANCTÆ DEI GENITRICIS MARIE—JULIANI, "Episcopi Toletani," PROGNOSTICA FUTURI SECULI—AMPHILOCHIUS ICONII EPISCOPUS DE VITA ET MIRACULIS S. BASILII—LEONTII, "Episcopi Neapoleos Ciprorum Insulæ," ENARRATIO DE VITA S. PATRIS

JOHANNIS ELEEMOSINABII ARCHIEPISCOPI ALEXANDRIÆ—DE XV SIGNIS XV DIERUM PRECEDENTIUM DIEM JUDICII—DE PENITENTIA REGIS SALOMONIS—ORDO MISSÆ—PRÆCEPTA LEGIS—REMIGII, "Autisiderensis Episcopi," EXPOSITIO BREVIS DE ORDINE MISSÆ, morocco, gilt edges

folio. S.E.C. xi. ON VELLUM

Apparently written by an Anglo-Saxon Scribe, with capitals illuminated in colours, the first being a representation of the Madonna and Child. Many of the Legends are highly amusing, and have furnished to Poets subjects for their Lais and Fabliaux. Several of the very curious Stories contained in the *Miracula* were afterwards translated and embodied in the *Contes Dévots*, so celebrated during the middle ages, but which should more properly have been called *Contes libertins*. Some are in verse, and several relate to England (which strengthens the supposition of the manuscript having been written in England), as it appears from the following beginning of one of them:

Asserunt antiqui relatores britanniam dictam maiorem, ad distantiam minoria, quæ partes incolit occidentis, fere pre omnibus terris opulentam, omnibus diviciis refertam, ac nobilitatam urbibus castellis et vicis et ut prediximus nulla est regio similis in diviciis."

It is very interesting to trace back to the eleventh century and to a Latin origin, as is often the case in other fictions of the middle ages, those celebrated *Miracula*, which were translated into French verse by Gautier de Coinsi and other poets of the thirteenth century. The whole of the tracts contained in this volume are very curious, but they do not seem to have been all written by the same scribe. At the end there is an old inscription, defaced at the beginning, and showing that the manuscript was offered to some church, with an imprecative *formula*, which bears another testimonial to its antiquity, "si quis eum abstulerit iram dei incurrat et sit anathema hic et in eternum fiat fiat." In this volume, which has been erroneously lettered on the back by the bookbinder, *Sallustius*, the whole of the numerical figures are written according to the ancient Roman alphabetical system. See also Nos. 58 and 283 in the present Catalogue. (See *fac-simile*.)

684 **MIBANDOLANO (Pico) Kabala osia Gioco Algebrico coordinato nell' Anno 1697—FRANCESCO SIMONI Guardia dal Corpo di S. A. R. Dn. Filipo Infante di Spagna dell' Anno 1758 fecit**
4to. (1758) ON PAPER

A most singular work, which gives the explanation of the *Pyramid*, and other numerical figures, so often named by Casanova in his Memoirs, and so celebrated in Cagliostro's time.

685 **MIBANDULA. Infrascripta sunt Statuta et Ordinamenta Datiorum Terræ Mirandulae**
folio. S.E.C. xv. ON VELLUM

With numerous additions, bringing them down to 1528, in a more recent hand. Some of these *Statuta* are very singular, and well illustrate the manners of the Italians at that time. In one of these municipal laws, we read:—

"Quod nullus hospes vel tabernarius bibet pro familia sua vinum illius coloris cuius erit illud quod vendet ad minutum."

Amongst other very curious things in these *Statuta*, a most important law, which does great credit to the inhabitants of Mirandula, is contained in the following *Rubric*:

"Item statutum et ordinatum est quod potestas nullo modo possit ponere aliquem ad torturam cum squasso," &c.

Every body who is a little acquainted with the abominable, arbitrary, and cruel way in which every kind of torture was inflicted at that time, and even much later; in every part of Europe, will be glad to find a check was given to the practice, or at least to the *Tortura cum squasso*, by the "Statuta Mirandulae."

686 MISBĀH-AL-MADHĪ, or the Lamp of past Times, in Arabic, (containing Historical Anecdotes and Memoirs of the Abbasides, the Khalifs of Bagdad, amongst whom is Hārūn-Al-Rashīd, whose name is so familiar to readers of the "Arabian Nights")

4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

A most interesting unpublished work, written in the time of Mostadhibi-amr-illah-Bin-Mostanjid-Billah, the 33rd Khalif, who succeeded his father in the year 566 of the Hegira (1170 A.D.) This transcript was copied from the manuscript, written by the author himself, in the year 606 of the Hegira (A.D. 1209).

687 MISSA. Tractatus de Defectibus et comitantibus et subsequentibus quibus Celebrans dicitur indigne celebrare nisi fiat omnibus providere, Italice

8vo. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER

We do not find any mention of this ancient Italian work in bibliographers. A similar work in Latin has been often printed.

688 MISSALE ROMANUM seu PONTIFICALE (cum Notis Musicis)

folio. SÆC. xiv. ON VELLUM

This splendid specimen of *early English* art, written on the purest vellum, in red and black fine large characters, is adorned with 8 MINIATURES and 280 CAPITAL LETTERS, RICHLY ILLUMINATED IN GOLD AND COLOURS, often extending the whole length of the page to form borders. These capitals are highly ornamental, and exhibit in their flourishes human heads, birds, beasts, fish, nondescripts, grotesques, and flowers. In one of the borders the hunting of the hare, and in another, a boy on stilts, are introduced. Other subjects represent playing on the fiddle, blowing the horn, a king with his crown on, a monk saying mass, a cardinal, Ecce Homo, &c. &c. At the end, in a much more modern hand, are the Creed and various Services, including the Oratio Sixti IV, with the date of 1475. In every respect, as well for the fineness of the illumination, as for the state of preservation, this manuscript is most interesting to the English collector.

689 MISCELLANEA. VATICINIA antiqua metrica per Georgium Typhernam et alios (ad annum 1490) scripta per H. Mazetum, SÆC. xv.—BOVIO (Alfonso) Sonetto in Lode di D. Antonio Caraffa e un Capitolo in Onore del Papa Paolo IV, *autograph of these poems, which were published by Guasco*, SÆC. xvi.—BOVIO (Alessandro) Rime, *autograph*, SÆC. xvi.—GUASCO (Giovane) Poesie—POESIE diverse Autografe, SÆC. xvi.—PERINELLI (Francesco) Catena d'Oro d'Anella LXXXV figurati ne Vescovi di Ferrara, 1655—CASARI (Domenico Maria) La Verità confidata, 1753—DIALOGO fra Abram e Baccus (Idioma Ebraico) SÆC. xviii.—CANZONE sopra la Fede, Speranza e Carita, SÆC. xvii.—PETBAROA (F.) Cento Sonetti tradotti in Versi Latini da Giuseppe Bonaccioli, 1736—BORSETTI (Dottor Ferrante Ferranti) Poetico Riflesso circa il prender Moglie, *Ferrara*, 1719—PYTHAGORICA Vaticinia Algebraica, *a very curious ancient work on Fortune-telling*, SÆC. xviii.—PETRI DE ABANO Heptameron seu Elementa Magica, 1745—CLAVIS Cabalistica sive multiplex Clavum harum Reductio in unicam methodum et Numerica Responsa, SÆC. xviii.—CABBALA osia Scienza intellettiva, *a complete Fortune-teller, chiefly in verse*, 1750—MAGALOTTI (Conte Lorenzo) La Madre Selva Scherzo Pastorale, SÆC. xviii.

in 1 vol. 4to. SÆC. xv., xvi., xvii. et xviii. ON PAPER

This interesting collection contains many autograph poems by the two Bovios and other celebrated poets of the XVIth and XVIIth century, the most illustrious of all being the great TORQUATO TASSO, *in whose handwriting* (according to the opinions of the best connoisseurs) are the corrections of

the *Cansone sopra la fede, speranza e Carità*. The *Catene d'oro* by Perinelli contains the ecclesiastical history of Ferrara from the Vth century. The *Dialogo* is a poem written in the Italian-Jewish dialect which is almost unknown. The translation of Petrarch into Latin by Bonaccioli was unknown to Marsand. The *Heptameron* was published with the works of Cornelius Agrippa, and the other works (chiefly in Italian) on the Cabbala or fortune-telling are extremely scarce as they were severely proscribed by the Roman church. (*See fac-simile*).

690 **MOMBRICII** (Bonini, "Poetae Mediolanensis") de Vita B. Hieronymi Carmen ad Paolum II, Pontificem Maximum 4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER Montfaucon in his *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum* (vol. I. p. 110), mentions this metrical Life of St. Jerome, as existing amongst the manuscripts of the Vatican. This Boninus Mombricius is the same author who published at Milan about 1479 the *Vita Sanctorum* in two folio volumes.

691 **MONEGLIA** (G. A.) il Ritorno d'Ulisse, Festa Drammatica folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER With an autograph heading by the author, stating that this work had been ordered from Dr. Moneglia by the Grand Duchess Louisa di Toscana.

692 **MONGOLENSIA** collecta a T. Bayero folio. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER A collection of valuable documents respecting the Mongol and Thibet Languages, Literature and History, in the autograph of the celebrated T. Bayer, author of the "Museum Sinicum." At the end is a long Poem entitled "*Ghesser Khan*."

693 **MONTFORT** (Alexandre de, "Luxembourgeois") L'Economie des Mouches à Miel composée à l'Utilité de la Maison Champestre folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER This learned Treatise on Bees is apparently in the author's autograph and unpublished.

694 **MOTTETTI.** Quadragesimale in Musica sive Hymnorum Liber (Latine et Italice) small 4to. SEC. xiv-xv. ON VELLUM Very elegantly written in an Italian hand, with musical notes. Besides Latin Hymns, which are arranged for two, three and four Voices, this manuscript contains, in the Italian language, Pescator pensa al tuo signor; Regina de o del cor mio; Benedetto ne sia lo zorno; Convertime o Signore; Piangete Christiani el dolore di Maria; Anima pe o peregrina; Amor, amor, Jesu; O Jesu dolce; Cum desiderio io vi vo cerchando; Piangi dolente; Jesu facio lamento; Quando signor Jesu sero; Memento mei o sacra virgo pia, memento mei che non sia; Jesu dolce mio sposo; L'Oration e sempre bona; Questa aspra penitentia; Non tardate peccatori andative a confessar; A Marij fonte d'amor; Poi che ch'hebi nel cor; Patientia ognun me dice; Io sto male; Per quella croce; &c. *Early Italian musical manuscripts, written upon vellum, are exceedingly scarce.* In this volume, consisting of 141 leaves of pure vellum, there is also (f. 30-31), a great curiosity, namely, a *Motetto*, partly written in Latin and partly in Italian. From an inspection of this manuscript, it appears that at that time, for the sake of euphony, the singers used even to change the vowels; for instance, instead of singing *de e e l cor mio*, as they should do actually, they sang *de o o o l*, which is very singular.

695 **MUHAMMAD.** History of the Prophet Muhammad and his Family, Companions, Disciples, &c. in Persian folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER In the Nasta'lik character, but defective at the beginning and end; this is perhaps the *Rauzat-al-Akbāb* of "Atā Allah;" which was originally written and dedicated to 'Ali Shāh, A.D. 1494. (*See Hajī Khaifa*, vol. III, p. 495.)

696 **MUHAMMAD BAIZ RANJI,** the "Jawahir-al-Thaminiyah," or Description of the Characteristics and Beauties of Medina, in Arabic, written Anno Hegiræ 1000 (A.D. 1591) 4to. SEC. xvi. ON ORIENTAL PAPER A valuable historical manuscript, in prose and verse.

697 MUHAMMAD IBN MUHAMMAD, IBN 'ABDAL-WAHĀB, "Nuzhat-al-Anām fi Mahāsin al-Shām." A Description of the Beauties of the Kingdom of Shām (Syria), the History of the Prophets and Saints of that Country, and of what is to happen there up to the day of Judgment, as set forth by the Prophets, in Arabic, in Naskh character, in Prose and Verse, copied Anno Hegiræ 1119 (A.D. 1706) —MAR'AI Ibn Yūsuf al-Hanbālī, the "Nuzhat-al-Nazrīn," or Account of Egypt; the Khalifs, their Administration; the Descendants of Muhammad; the Learned Men; the Sovereigns of Egypt, to the reign of Muhammad Pāshā, who reigned in the year of the Hegira 1031 (A.D. 1621); copied Anno Hegiræ 1140 (A.D. 1727)
4to. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER
 Both important.

698 MUHAMMAD IBN-AL-HUSSAIN-IL-KURKHĪ, "Kitab-al-Kāfi fi 'Ilm-al-Hissāb," &c. a Treatise on Arithmetic and Geometry, Land Surveying, &c. in Arabic
4to. S.E.C. xviii. ON GLAZED PAPER
 A most valuable and scarce Arabic work; beautifully written in the Naskh character.

699 MUHAMMAD SHARĪF, or MU'TAMAD KHĀN, the "Ikbāl Nāmah-i-Jahān-gīrī," A History of the Reign of Jehāngīr, in Persian, written at Kashmīr in the year 1029 of the Hegira (A.D. 1619)
Oriental binding folio. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER
 This valuable manuscript was copied Anno Hegiræ 1100 (A.D. 1688). Jehāngīr, King of Delhi, was the grandfather of the celebrated Aurangzib.

700 MUHAMMAD IBN MUHAMMAD IBN YŪSUF, the "Jāmi'-al-Fawāid," or Treasury of Utility, being a Collection of Recipes for the Cure of all sorts of Diseases "incident to Men and Women, young and old," in Persian
4to. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER
 A curious work, copied by 'Abd-al-Karīm, Anno Hegiræ 1089 (A.D. 1677).

701 MÜLLĀ SĀLIH EFFENDĪ, the "Ghāyat-al-Itkān fi-Tadbīr Badān-al-Insān," A voluminous Medical and Chemical work, in Arabic
folio. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER
 An important work, taken from numerous Greek and Latin authors, quoted by the author, and amongst whom Galen is one of the most conspicuous. The last anonymous author of this compilation says that the work was commenced by Müllā Sālih Effendi, who died without finishing it, and that then it was continued by Müllā Yahyā Effendi, who being appointed Cadi of Rome (Constantinople, according to most of the Orientals, but according to D'Herbelot, the *new Antioch*, built by Nūshirwān,) had no time to complete it, and therefore "he entrusted it to me the Fakīr (the poor, the humble, &c.)" In all probability this work, of which we have found no mention whatever, would increase our information relating to the amount of Greek and Latin Science which had penetrated amongst the Mohammedans, and it would be interesting to compare it with the well known works of Abulcasīs, Ibn Sīnā, &c., as well as other Arabic works recently reviewed in the *Journal Asiatique* by M. Mullet, Dr. Sanguineti, and other Orientalists. One of the most curious chapters contained in the present manuscript relates to the various symptoms and effects of the biting of venomous animals, such as snakes, scorpions, &c. &c. We could not find any mention of this work in the learned book of M. Wenrich, on the translations of Greek authors into Arabic.

702 MURIS (Joannis de) Theorica Proportionum Musicalium—CANONES Minutiarum cum Figuris
folio. S.E.C. XIV-XV. ON VELLUM
 John de Muris was, according to Pitseus, an Englishman, and probably proud of his Norman descent, for at the end of the Theorica, he describes himself in this manuscript as, "de Natione Normanniae oriundus," which is important

as so many discussions have taken place about the origin of this celebrated man. He flourished in the fourteenth century, and was a Doctor of the Sorbonne. That he was still living in 1345 is well known, but, according to M. Fetis, the time of his death is uncertain. In this valuable manuscript Arabic numerals are employed throughout. The manuscripts of J. de Muris are very rare, one only (*De arithmeticâ*) being mentioned by Hænel. A single manuscript of the "Theorica Proportionum Musicalium," is quoted by the learned M. Fetis. From what we see in the excellent *Histoire de l'Harmonie* (p. 215), by M. De Coussemaker, this work formed perhaps the third book of the great *Speculum* by the same author. The *Canones Minutiarum* are an interesting treatise on fractions, but we are unable to ascertain whether this was also a production of John de Muris, who wrote an *Epistola de numerorum fractionibus*, or a *Tractatus canonum minutiarum*, quoted by M. Fetis as being the same work, but which is certainly not the *Canones* contained in this manuscript, as the "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiae Parisiensis" says, that the *Epistola* quoted by M. Fetis is in verse and addressed to Philip de Vitry, while the present work is in prose. In both those works (containing diagrams and musical figures) Arabic numerals are continually used. The name of Muris as an arithmetician, had not been noticed by Montucla and M. Chasles, but did not escape the attention of Mr. De Morgan; the abridgment however of Boethius by J. de Muris quoted by Mr. de Morgan, has no connexion whatever with the present work, which seems both unpublished and unknown, and which deserves the attention of *savants*. It begins with "Modum representationis vulgarium et physicarum propone." Without knowing its author we cannot ascertain if the work was written previous to the *Algorithmus de minutis physicis* (sexagesimal fractions), by John de Gmunden who, according to Lalande, lived about 1400, (See also No. 569 in the present Catalogue), but whose work on the subject was only published in 1515.

703 MUSICA. Circa Noticiam Musicæ Scientiæ queritur primo quid sit
Musica et secundo unde dicatur 4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER

The musical notes are written on five staves for the edification of the learner who, according to the author, must be considered "Bestia non Cantor qua non canit arte sed usu." At the end is another Treatise on Music, "seu Libellus continens aliqua brevia documents ad artem cantandi," with Latin songs and musical notes, and having a drawing of the old musical hand.

704 MUSICA. De Musica per me Sebastianum Fabium de Cuchach, *written circa 1460, with music of five staves, very curious*
4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER

705 MUSIC. Instrumentalischer Bettlermantl (Instructions for Thirty
Musical Instruments, in German) Collectore A. S. Φ.
vellum 4to. SEC. xvii-xviii. ON PAPER

A very valuable manuscript, consisting of 304 pages, with numerous coloured drawings of the musical instruments (including an ancient piano), and with tunes. It contains also two Latin treatises; one, in ten books, called "Regulæ Simpliciores pro componenda musica," having at end "Finis huius artis p. Iō. Bapt. Chiōd." a name unknown to Fetis, and therefore unpublished. The other is called "Aliud componendi modus." Besides a transcript of the tract on *Arithmetic* as applied to music, by Henry Grammatell (said to have been printed at Frankfort-on-the Maine in 1572, and which must be very rare as it is not quoted in the truly invaluable work on *Arithmetical books* by Professor De Morgan) there is a great variety of other small works in the volume, written about 1720, but evidently containing writings of much earlier authors, including "Gumpelnheimer, J. B. Besardi, Fabritio, C. Milanuzio, L. Viadana, Glareanus, J. Lancius," and others. The author, (A. S.) in some German verses prefixed, acknowledges that he has begged, borrowed, or stolen, wherever he could, to increase the value of his book. Concerning Music see also Nos. 507, 543, 595-597, 760. 780, 844, 846, 892, 1053, 1103, 1114-1117, in the present Catalogue.

706 MUSTAFA IBN AHMAD HALLAK, the "Tārikh Nihāyat-al-Talab bi-Mawāki' al-Shām," A History of Shām (Syria) from Anno Hegiræ 1154 to 1195 (A.D. 1740 to 1780) in Arabic
folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

707 MUSNIER (Joannis Alcidii, "Medici et Philosophi Lotharingi") Miscellaneorum Liber unus Anno 1636 4to. SÆC. xvii. (1636-41) ON PAPER
A stout volume of 950 pages, in the Author's Autograph, evidently intended for the press, with an index of the contents, and a portrait of the author, aged 43 (a drawing) prefixed. The following slight view of the Treatises contained will afford some notion of this interesting manuscript. De Grammatica; Nomina selectiora et *Adagia*; de Linguis (especially *de Lingua Hetrusca*); de Poetica *Acrosticha*; de Rhetorica; Philosophia Moralis; Orationes; de Sympathia et Antipathia Rerum; de Imaginatione; de Tempore ejusque Partibus; de Arte *Divinatoria*; de Auguriis et Auspiciis; de Astronomia; de Geographicis quibusdam; de Pythagora; *de Numeris*; de Musica et Musis; de Rebus Divinis; de Deo; de Diis; de Sectis Philosophorum; de Sectis Medicorum; &c. &c.
Inserted (pp. 49-56) are engraved Polyglott Alphabets and "Elogia Deiparae." The Preface, in "Artem Oratorium," is dated "Urbini Anno, 1636." One of the Orations is in Italian, and though it was delivered by Alessandro Sentinelli in Urbino nella Cappella di S. Filippo Neri, 1637, the author claims it as "da me composta." There is also a dramatic Predica della Passione di N. S. Jesu Christo. At p. 205 is an Autograph Sonnet, with the poet's signature, addressed to Giovanni Alcidis Monier Medico Lorenese by Giovanni Leone Sempronio Poeta laureato dottore in legge d'Urbino, author of Boemondo, a poem thus praised by Quadrio: "Occupà però il primo luogo tra quelli dell' infelice suo secolo." A Treatise *de Graphomania* is also in Italian. The Treatise *de Chiromantia* has drawings. The work *de Sectis Philosophorum et Medicorum*, dated Placentiæ, 1641, contains, under "de Secta Magica," a treatise *de Magia*. This work, illustrated with numerous scientific diagrams and plates, is a true cyclopædia of the state of learning, chiefly in Italy, during the seventeenth century; and contains much valuable information which it would be difficult to find elsewhere. Prefixed to each special treatise, there is a bibliography of the subject.

708 MUWĀLĪ, the "Nazm-al-Durrar," or String of Pearls, containing Persian Poems by Muwālī, consisting of Moral Tales and Religious Effusions, dedicated to Shāh Tahmāsp, King of Persia, Anno Hegiræ 936 (A.D. 1529) 8vo. SÆC. vi. ON ORIENTAL PAPER
Neatly written in the *Nasta'lik* character, with an illuminated title-page within gilt borders. Never printed.

709 MYSTÈRE. C'y commence la Nativité de nostre Sir Jhesu Crist
8vo. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
A transcript of this rare Mystery, containing several variations from the edition.

710 NANINUS de Marsiliis "Libro chiamato Roxarum Odor Vitæ, Roxaro Odore de la Vita" 4to. 1440, ON PAPER
An autograph manuscript with the following colophon: "Ego Naninus d'Marsilius propria manu scripsi et die XXII Junii MCCCLX. explevi." This curious Italian work on Moral Ethics (as well as its Author) appears to be totally unknown. The writer quotes Aristotle, Cicero, Seneca, Prudentius and the Fathers. In illustrating "Inter dispares mores non cadit amicitia," he says, "io me delectasse del studio e uno altro del giocho de lidadi (Dice)." At the end there is an index "per abacho che rimanda al capitolo," with Arabic numerical figures. On the last page a "Iohannes de Cantero de Almania" (of Germany), who (in the XVth century) possessed this manuscript, has written besides his name these two rather curious Germano-Italic verses.
"Homo in amarato sans dinare."
"Prend una canestro e vate pickare."

711 NAPOLEON I. Projet de Budjet pour les Dépenses de 1810, Service du Grand Maître des Cérémonies et Dépenses
folio. SÆC. xix. (1810) ON PAPER
 An official authenticated copy of the expenses incurred for the marriage and coronation of the Emperor Napoleon I. In confirmation of the well known fact that the Emperor Napoleon paid great attention to economy, we find here that the whole of the expenses for the ceremony of his marriage with the daughter of the Emperor of Austria were less than 165,000 francs (about £6,600).

712 NAPOLI. Alcuni Particolari degni di memoria et di annotatione i quali sono accaduti nella Citta et nel Regno di Napoli per il Tempo iche D. Pietro di Toledo fu Vicere et per molti anni dopoi con i Tumulti del Anno 1547; et la Ribellione del Principe di Salerno et altre cose seguite
4to. SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER
 This work written by a cotemporary author generally agrees with the *Castaldo* (see No. 230 in the present Catalogue). But in the present manuscript the text is older and more genuine, and offers many important various readings, while the previous one (No. 230) contains some additional documents (see for instance the letter of the Emperor Charles V at the beginning of the third book) which are not in the present. Written by an eye-witness, this work, which relates the great insurrection of the Neapolitans against the attempt to introduce the Spanish Inquisition into their city, is full of curious anecdotes, duels, murders, etc. It speaks for instance of the Emperor Charles V attending a masked ball, and being detected and taken in by the Princess of Salerno.

713 NAPOLI. Summaria e breve Relatione de le Intrate de la Regia Corte del Regno di Napoli, delli Pagamenti fiscali, delle Dohane (Custom House)
folio. SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER
 A fiscal document of considerable historical and statistical importance. The numerous names mentioned therein render it also most interesting to genealogists. For the history of trade this work, consisting of 216 leaves, is also very interesting.

714 NAPOLI. Principum Neapolitanorum Conjurationis Anno MDCCO. Historia
folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
 We could not find any mention either of this work, or of the previous one, in the works of Soria, Giustiniani, and Riccio.

715 NAPPINI (Canonico Bartolomeo) Opere Poetiche *4to.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
 Nappini, who died at Rome in 1717, upwards of 80 years of age, was a Member of the Accademia degl' Insecondi, and because he preferred it to the rising Arcadia, Crescimbeni was so indignant that he disdained to take notice of him in his Storia. Tiraboschi, however, praises him, and speaking of his verses says, "Sono in istil pedantesco, nel quale egli ha molta grazia e felicità." This *stile pedantesco* is a very curious mixture of Latin and Italian. A great portion of these poems being of the most free and satirical description were never published.

716 NASIR-AL-DIN TÜSI (Muhammad bin-Hassan bin-Muhammad) "Zij-Ilkhāni," Astronomical 'Ilkhanite' Tables (in Persian)
Oriental binding folio. SÆC. xiv. (1322) ON ORIENTAL PAPER
 A most valuable manuscript. It is hardly necessary to mention, that Nasir-al-Din, born A.D. 1201, was perhaps the greatest philosopher and astronomer of his age. Employed by Ilolagū, the grandson of Chingiz Khān, to erect the great observatory of Megarah, he collected there the most celebrated astronomers of Asia and Africa, and with their help was able in a few years to construct these tables, which, although one of the most important monuments of astronomy, still remain unpublished, whilst other Oriental tables, probably of less importance, have found learned editors and illustrators.
 The "Zij-Ilkhāni," was presented to the son of Ilolagū, Anno Hegiræ

668 (A.D. 1269), and the present manuscript was written Anno Hegiræ 722 (only fifty-four years afterwards), as it appears from an Arabic note in a cotemporary hand, written in red on the title (the third leaf of the manuscript). This inscription says, that this manuscript was written in the year of Hegiræ "Isnān wa 'ishrin wa sitt miyah," which signifies *six hundred and twenty-two*, but it is easy to see that an Arabic letter has been erased in order to change *seven* into *six*, and thus make it appear older, forgetting that by rendering it so old, the copy must actually have been made before the work itself was written. This ancient volume, which is beautifully written in red and black, with numerous tables, and a fine ornament in gold and colours at the beginning, is ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ORIENTAL SCIENTIFIC MANUSCRIPTS EVER OFFERED FOR PUBLIC SALE.

717 NATIVITÉ. Cy commande la Nativité Nostre Sire Jhesucrist
8vo. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

A transcript of this very rare Mystery, with tracings of five ancient woodcuts, and several philological annotations on the margins in the handwriting of the learned bibliographer Hérisson.

718 NAVIGATION. Petit Livre, ou sont en suite les Principes de la Navigation et un Forme de Carte qui demonstre le Cours des Marees par toute l'Europe avec la Rose qui montre l'heure du plain et basse Mer, &c. "Faict a Lisbonne par Christoffle Troadec du Conquet"
4to. SÆC. xvii. (1645) ON VELLUM

A very curious Treatise on Navigation, with diagrams, and an *illuminated map* of England, France, and Spain. It contains several chapters or small tracts on the subject, the first in gold and colours, being: Moyen de trouver le Nombre d'Or—II. Rose pour scavoir les Noms des Ventz—III. Rose pour scavoir quel heure il est le Soleil—IV. Rose pour scavoir comment et de combien le Soleil et la Lune se louget—V. Rose pour scavoir quel Maree—VI. Rose pour scavoir de combien les autres Marees—VII. Rose pour scavoir l'heure du coucher et lever de la Lune a perpetuite—VIII. Rose pour scavoir combien de Lieues il faut courir en chaquin Erdevant pour elever un Degre de Latitude—IX. Rose pour scavoir la Declineson de l'Etoille du Nort—X. Carte des Costes de l'Europe (including the Coasts of *England, Scotland and Ireland*)—XI. Carte des Courses—XII. Table pour trouver la nouvelle Lune a perpetuite—XIII. Pour scavoir sans Ayde de Livre l'Epacte, "on which is painted a hand with the manner of calculating." The various drawings, maps, and tables of this manuscript contain a collection of all the practical means used by navigators about the middle of the seventeenth century. We have been unable to find any mention of Chr. Troadec in any work relating to the History of Geography that we have perused.

719 NEWDORFFER (Johann, Rechenmaister, 1531) Arithmetica, Germanice vellum square 12mo. SÆC. XVI. ON VELLUM

Probably composed for Sebald Hübnér in 1531, as at the end is the following autograph inscription: "Sebolt Hübnér ist dieses püchlein im 1531 jor," with his monogram beneath. A subsequent possessor was "Jacob Week, Anno 1537, in Lyon." The *Arithmetica* of Newdorffer is quoted only from hearsay in the *Index* by Professor de Morgan, who, it seems, was unable to see the work itself; a fact which is a sufficient proof of the rarity of the book. This manuscript is nicely written, with capitals in gold.

720 NICEPHORUS Melissenus, "Crotoniates Episcopus," de Trinitate et alia Opuscula ejusdem, Græce—MICHAELIS Epistolæ, Græce—QUESTIONES in tres Libros Aristotelis de Anima Latine—TRACTATUS de Sacramento Eucharistiae, vellum 4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER

No manuscript of "Nicephorus de Trinitate" is to be found in the "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis."

721 NICODEMI EVANGELIUM—AUGUSTINUS (B.) de Vita Christiana—ALTERCATIO Ecclesiæ et Synagogæ—ALCUINUS (ANGLUS) de Virtutibus et Vitiis Uuidoni Comiti
in the original binding, with clasp square 8vo. SÆC. ix. ON VELLUM

In every respect this manuscript, consisting of 273 pages, and written by different scribes in the finest small Carlovingian characters, deserves a special attention. Without alluding to the work of the celebrated ALCuin, in a manuscript almost cotemporary with the author, the appearance of the spurious EVANGELIUM NICODEMI (which is at the end of the volume), in a manuscript of the ninth century, is rather an extraordinary fact, for even modern copies of this forged Gospel or Romance are very scarce. Hænel only mentions two copies of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and two more without any description, which shows that they were of even less importance. In the great Medicean Library of Florence there is not a single copy of this work, and we see from the printed "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiæ Parisiensis," that amongst the six manuscripts of Nicodemus which are in that wonderful collection, five belong to the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries, and one, the earliest, can hardly be older than the beginning of the twelfth century, as it occurs in a collection, in which is contained an historical account of some transactions which took place during the year 1095. (See facsimile).

722 NICOLAI Smyrnæi de Supputariis Digitorum Gestibus, Græce et Latine, (cum Figuris Manuum et Digitorum) 8vo. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

In the beautiful autograph of the celebrated RICHARD PORSON, who appears to have transcribed it for the press. According to Fabricius, this interesting work, connected with the history of Arithmetic, was known to Bede when he wrote on the subject, *De Loquela Digitorum*.

723 NICHOLAUS Esculanus Ordinis Prædicatorum de Eloquentia, quæ in obscuro et subtili stillo in libris declamationum Senecæ latet, in claro et apto stillo posita folio. SÆC. xiv. ON PAPER

An unpublished manuscript of a work by Nicolas de Esculo, totally unknown to all the biographers of this eminent author, although a tolerably ample account of his other writings will be found in the "Scriptores Ord. Prædicatorum," by Quetif and Echard.

724 NICOMAQUE l'Arithmétique, avec un Extrait de Théon, traduite en Français par H. J. Eisenmann folio. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER

In the autograph of the translator, with interesting notes, and ready for publication. Very valuable for the history of Arithmetic. (See No. 329 in the present Catalogue.)

725 NIZĀM-AL-DÍN AHMAD Bin Muhammad Mukim al-Harawi (of Herat)
"Tabkāt-i-Akbarī," A general History of India down to the thirty-seventh year of the Reign of Akbar Shâh, or A.D. 1593

Indian binding folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

This is one of the most celebrated histories of India, and India alone forms the subject-matter of the work, to the exclusion of the histories of other countries. Ferishta, and other Eastern historians, by whom it is sometimes called the *Tawarikh-i-Nizāmī*, have borrowed from it. The author died Anno Hegiræ 1003 (A.D. 1594), and was buried in his own garden at Lahore. The present manuscript was copied Anno Hegiræ 1071 (A.D. 1659). Mr. Morley, in his Catalogue (p. 58-61), gives a long account of this important work.

726 NONII MARCELLI, "Peripatethici Tyburticensis," COMPENDIOSA DOCTRINA PER LITERAS AD FILIUM DE PROPRIETATE SERMONUM
folio. SÆC. xiv. ON VELLUM

A very elegant manuscript of this highly important grammarian, finely written, in double columns, on 122 leaves of Italian vellum, and exhibiting many

important various readings. The following, taken from the first page, will be sufficient to point out its great value to the critical scholar and editor:

MANUSCRIPT.

AS PRINTED IN GOTHOFREDI CORPUS.

" Ut astas mala est, mors mala est ergo Nam prudentissime noster Maro diem partiens primas partes Quod petis senia et jurgia?"	" Ut astas mala est ergo merx (omits partiens) Quot pestes, senia et jurgia?"
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Manuscripts of Nonius Marcellus are of uncommon occurrence. Hænel found only four of them during his literary journey throughout Europe.

727 NORTHUMBRIA (Roberto Dudley, Duca di) DISEGNI DI NAVE E NUOVA MANIERA DI FORTIFICATIONE royal folio. MDCXXIX. ON PAPER

These designs for ships and for naval fortifications are executed in a very artistic manner, and undoubtedly were sketched by a Florentine artist of great skill. The frontispiece representing a ship, &c. in full sail, is a drawing well worthy of being framed. On folio 26, beneath a drawing of a curve, is inscribed, "*Il Garbo del San Cosimo fatto dal Duca di Northumbria.*" The lines laid down for building each vessel are in English feet, and the volume is rendered more interesting, not only by manuscript descriptions, but also by drawings of the various engines used in shipbuilding, anchors, boats, spars, masts, &c. This valuable manuscript is the production of the celebrated Sir Robert Dudley, Earl of Warwick, who assumed the title of Duke of Northumberland in 1620, when created by the Pope a Duke of the Roman Empire. He was Grand Chamberlain to the Duchess of Florence, wife of Cosmo II. and sister of the Emperor Ferdinand II., and was author of the extremely rare work entitled "*Dell' Arcano del Mare,*" so remarkable for valuable projects for the improvement of navigation. No doubt Sir Robert Dudley composed this bulky work, consisting of several hundred large drawings of ships, guns, engines, fortifications, &c. in order to show to his Medicean protector how he could improve his fleet and naval defences, by imitating English ships and gunnery. Amongst these drawings there are several described as *English ships*, and, generally, the measures are both in English feet (*piede Inglesi*) and *braccia Fiorentine*. There are also several drawings relating to the *porto di Livorno*, (which this nobleman was the means of greatly enlarging and rendering more frequented by building the mole, and getting the Grand Duke to declare it a free port) the whole with explanations, &c. A more important manuscript for the history of ship building and nautical engines is not to be found. From different inscriptions at the beginning, it appears that this manuscript was in the possession of the noble family of Borromeo, at Padua, since 1689.

728 NOTT (Sam.) Themata, Epistolæ, Declamationes, Prælectiones in Persium, Aristotelem, &c. 8vo. 1760, ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript from the Library of his Son the Rev. J. F. Nott.

729 NOVELLE ITALIANE—NOVELLA D'AMADIO NICCOLUCCI—NOVELLE X di G. F. Grazzini detto IL LASCA—PICERIA di Santa Nafilla d'Annibal Caro—PARLAMENTO d'un Plebeo Fiorentino d' A. Niccolucci—RELAZIONE dell' Ormani—LETTERA di Galileo Galilei—L'AMORE di Carlo Gonzaga Duca di Mantova e della Contessa Margherita della R. scritto dal Sig. Giulio Capocoda—IL MERCURIO Postiglione half calf folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

An interesting collection. Amadio Niccolucci, is by a sort of anagram, the pseudonyme under which the Inquisition tolerated, during the seventeenth century in Italy, the mention or printing of the name of Niccolo Machiavelli. The letter of Galileo is the celebrated Epistle to Madama Cristina, which was so obnoxious to the Inquisition and was so rigorously suppressed. Nothing is more uncommon than to find old manuscripts of the Novelle del Lasca (Grazzini), which, on account of their licentiousness, were only circulated in secret, and not allowed to be printed before the middle of the last century. The readings of this manuscript are excellent.

730 NOVELLI (Alexandri Pauli) de clarissimo Castri Franci (Castel Franco),
Prætore D. Georgio Semitecolo Oratio 4to. 1584, ON PAPER
An autograph manuscript, dated "v. Kalendas Decembries, MDLXXXIII."

731 NUREMBERG. Drawings of Thirty-eight Coats of Arms of the principal Families in Nuremberg, *beautifully emblazoned in gold, silver and colours* 4to. SÆC. XVI. ON VELLUM

732 OFFICIUM Beatæ Mariæ Virginis Romanæ Curiae—MISSA B. Mariæ Virginis—OFFICIUM Mortuorum—SEPTEM Psalmi Penitentiales et Letanias—OFFICIUM Sancti Spiritus—OFFICIUM Sanctæ Crucis green silk 12mo. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM
Beautifully written on Italian vellum, with six miniatures and numerous richly illuminated capitals in gold and colours, having the name of the scribe at the end of the Officium Mortuorum, "Et scriptum manu M. Christofori de la turre." Prefixed is a Calendar with an illuminated capital at the commencement of each month. Next follows a painting of an altar, having for inscription, "SACRATIS. VIRGINI. MARIE. DICATUM," in golden capitals. The first page is finely illuminated with a miniature in the centre (the Annunciation). To each of the other services, are appropriate miniatures executed in gold and colours, in the style of Maitre Simon, "the Master of Distances."

733 OFFICIUM Virginis Marie secundum consuetudinem Romane curie cum Calendario 12mo. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM
Written by an Italian Scribe on pure vellum, and adorned with five small MINIATURES or capital letters, two of the pages having elegant borders, the first of which surrounds a graceful "Madonna and Child." The Calendar is rich in Benedictine Saints.

734 OFFICIUM Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, cum Calendario. Accedit Officium Sanctæ Crucis 8vo. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM
Written by the French Scribe, Jaquin, with singular illuminated capitals, and having (a rare occurrence) his autograph at the end of the first Service. Several of the prayers are in the French language. The volume does not appear quite complete.

735 OFFICIUM sacratissimi corporis domini nostri Iesu Christi crucifixi 12mo. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM
Very neatly written by an Italian Scribe, and adorned with ten Miniatures (arms of the former possessor and Scenes from the Life of Our Saviour), executed in gold and colours. "Figurate per me franciscum a libris anno d. MCCCLX," is written under the first painting by a more recent hand.

736 OLIVA (Fabio, "di Forli") Vita di Catherina Sforza de Medici morta nel 1508, vellum folio. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER
Catherina Sforza was celebrated for the great courage she displayed in opposing Cæsar Borgia, as she had previously resisted a rebellion, during which she made that famous heroic answer mentioned by several historians, but which decency forbids us to repeat, when urged to surrender, or her son who had been made prisoner should be put to death. Neither Sismondi in his article in the *Biographie Universelle*, nor Tiraboschi, have made any mention of this important work by Oliva, which seems quite unknown, as we could not find any mention of it either in the excellent index of the *Archivio Storico*, or in the *Catalogo dei Manoscritti posseduti dal Marchese G. Capponi*, a collection so rich in every thing connected with Italian history, and of which the learned owner makes such splendid use.

737 OLIVERII MICHAELIS SENENSIS, Artium et Medicinæ Doctoris, de Divina Sapientia Opusculum 4to. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM
Beautifully written on very pure Italian vellum, with richly illuminated capitals. The first page of the work is within an elegant floreated border, with the

arms of the Cardinal Hippolito d'Este, to whom the treatise is dedicated, introduced. Prefixed are some Italian verses addressed to the same Cardinal. We cannot find any mention of this work, which seems unpublished. The same author's *Opus tripartitum rationalis scientia, &c.* dedicated to Cardinal John de Medicis, the son of Lorenzo, was printed in 1491, and is a work of the greatest rarity. Neither Quadrio, nor Tiraboschi, nor Fabricius speak of this Oliverius Senensis, who was at the same time an Italian poet, a physician and an imitator of Cicero's Latinity. A curious fact is that the manuscript of the whole Latin work (consisting of 268 leaves of the purest Italian vellum) is written in a fine Italian gothic hand about the middle of the XVth century, and that the Italian poetical dedication to Hippolito is certainly written subsequently in Roman characters. The same thing occurs in the last leaf, so that in all probability this manuscript was intended at first for another party, and was only presented to Cardinal Hippolito when he became a high dignitary of the Roman church. The Italian verses, filling 8 pages, are very curious. The poet addresses the Cardinal, "Io ho scripto di te piu volte in rima," and compares the three lilies of the Este family arms with the three persons of the Trinity. Such were the abominable flatteries lavished upon a Cardinal, who had put out the eyes of his brother Julius, in order to punish him for the preference given to him by a lady of whom Hippolito was also enamoured.

738 OMAR Ben-Afar Aganai Tebiadis Tractatus de Nativitatibus
folio. SEC. XIV-XV. ON PAPER

This manuscript, with diagrams and Arabic numerical figures, might be supposed to be the same work of which a copy is quoted amongst the Latin manuscripts in the "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regie Parisiensis," under the title of "Omar de revolutionibus nativitatum libri tres," were not the work contained in the present manuscript divided into two instead of three books. Very probably, however, it may be the same work which was printed at Venice in 1503, in 4to. under the title "Omar Tiberiadis liber de nativitatibus et interrogationibus."

739 ONGARO (Domenico) Note al Costabile 4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript of D. Ongaro of Udine, who was the owner of the famous ancient "Canzionere d'Autore anonimo," written on vellum, in which the Poem here annotated is to be found. (See No. 871 in the present Catalogue.)

740 ONOSANDRI DE OPTIMO IMPERATORE ELIGENDO PER NICOLAUM SECUNDINUM E GRÆCO IN LATINUM CONVERSUS LIBER, CUM PREFATIONE AD REGUM PRÆSTANTISSIMUM ALFONSUM ARAGONIUM—FRONTINI (SEXTI JULII) REI MILITARIS LIBRI
blue morocco, gilt edges 4to. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

This exquisite manuscript, with the name of the Scribe *P. Hippolyti Lunensis manu*, is written on the purest vellum, having the initials richly illuminated and heightened with burnished gold. The title-page and first leaf of both the Onosander and Frontinus, finely written in gold and blue capital letters, are enriched with the most elegant borders, and are exquisite specimens of Italian ornamental art. On the reverse of the first leaf there is a beautiful dedicatory inscription, showing that this is the IDENTICAL COPY OFFERED BY THE TRANSLATOR SECUNDINUS TO ALPHONSUS OF ARAGON, KING OF NAPLES, who, as is well known, was one of the greatest collectors and patrons of arts and learning during the fifteenth century, and who on that account as well as for his great political talents, deserved and obtained the name of the *magnanimous*. Although, generally speaking, these gorgeous manuscripts are not celebrated for the purity of the text, still this one offers some good various readings. For instance, the Frontinus has at the end, "Eodem die et navalii et campestri prælio victi sunt," which perhaps is better than the "pedestri prælio" of the *Editio Princeps*. Concerning Secundinus, see Fabricius (*Bol. Lat. Med.* vol. V, p. 109.)

741 OPTICA. De Luminis Reflexione *folio.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
With the description of some curious experiments.

742 OPUSCULA Theologica. AUGUSTINUS (S.) de Ecclesiasticis Dogmatibus,
de Vita Christiana et de Agone Christiano—MIRACULA B. Mariæ
Virginis—*EPISTOLA* Pylati ad Claudiam—DESCRIPTIO Terræ Sanctæ
—DE S. THOMA CANTUARIENSIS—DE ANTI-CHRISTO—DE BEATA
Helena, &c. &c. *in the original binding* *4to.* SÆC. xv. ON PAPER

A valuable collection from the “Carthusia Erfordiæ.” This manuscript which contains a great variety of curious opuscula, several apparently unpublished, is remarkable for the great number of numerical figures which it contains, and which, in some instances, had at that period already assumed their present shape. The spurious *Epistola Pylati* is rare in manuscripts.

743 ORATION Sacrée *4to.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
In the autograph of an anonymous orator, who, in his interlineary corrections, shows his curious way of working up a text.

744 ORIGENIS Expositio de Epistola B. Pauli Apostoli ad Romanos traducta
a Rufino Presbytero cum Prologo S. Hieronimi—HIERONIMI Presbyteri (S.) Commentum super Epistolas S. Pauli ad Galathas, ad
Titum, ad Ephesios et ad Philemonem *folio.* SÆC. x. ON VELLUM

195.11.-
This fine and venerable manuscript is written on pure vellum, in double columns, in large Carlovingian characters, with very curious large initials, painted in the best style of the time, the first (a P, on the reverse of the second leaf,) measuring almost 6 inches, and containing the head of St. Paul. Ancient manuscripts of this work of Origen are exceedingly scarce, and in the “Catalogus Bibl. Reg. Paris,” only six are described; the whole of them from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. At the end of the tenth book of the *Expositio* of Origen there is the following inscription of the eleventh century, in rhyming Leonines, and shewing that the noble volume was presented (to some church ?) by a *Leo Judex*:

“Virtutum frutex, nimium sapiens leo iudex,
Hunc nobilem librum, donavit maxime mirum.
Pro quo tu lector, supplex orare mementor.
Dic pastor Christe, factor quondam crucifixe.
Gudia sanatorum, sibi da quoque regna polorum.
Paulus Ihesu ore, Scrippor firmissime prolet.”

At the end of the Commentary of St. Hierome, there is the following inscription in capitals:

“In nomine dei summi incipit tractatus beati Iohannis Constantinopolitani
episcopi in epistola Pauli apostoli ad Hæbreos, a Constantino presbytero anticeno
græco editus et in latinum a Mutiano Scholastico translatum.”

But as this volume is quite perfect, and already large and thick enough, it is most probable that either this last work was never transcribed, or that originally it was bound separately. The work of S. Joannes Chrysostomus mentioned here, was published after his death (*ex notis editus*) by that Constantinus who, in the (two only and more recent) manuscripts described in the “Catalogus Bibl. Reg. Paris,” in which his name occurs, is called *Constantius*. In this manuscript the Greek words are written in large uncial Greek characters, and the transcription in Latin letters, generally added at the same period, shows that at that time the Greek letters were pronounced in the same way in which they are now by the modern Greeks. All the numerical figures contained in this manuscript are written according to the ancient alphabetical Roman system. From the appearance of the large illuminated initials this manuscript is supposed to have been written by Irish artists, or at least by scribes connected with the Irish school. (*See fac-simile.*)

745 ORIGENES super Psalmum XXXVIII.—SENTENTIAE SS. Patrum, (SÆC. XII.) — S. AUGUSTINI Summa de Conflictu Virtutum et Viciorum, (SÆC. XIV.) 8vo. SÆC. XII. ET XIV. ON VELLUM

Apparently written by an English scribe. At the end are two leaves of the fifteenth century, containing "notabilia & bona valde exempla," and concluding with "Iste liber pertinet dominice Annae Schuldham," beneath which is written, in a later hand, "Iste liber pertinet ad Fratrem Johannem Mathew."

746 ORLEANS. Arrêt du Parlement par lequel le prétendu Mariage de Monsieur (le Duc d'Orléans) avec la Princesse Marguerite de Lorraine est déclaré non valablement contracté 5 Sept. 1634—DECLARATIONS authentiques de la Bonté et Valeur du Mariage de M. le Duc d'Orléans, &c. selon la Résolution des Docteurs de Louvain avec L'ACTE de Ratification, &c. 4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER

The first paper is more modern, but the last two documents, partly written on the back of the bill of interment of M. de Chaumontel (1690), are ancient, and they have autograph corrections by the learned Baluze. (See also Nos. 388, 1125, 1153-58, in the present Catalogue.)

747 OROSII PRESBYTERI Quæstiones de Fide cum Responsionibus B. Augustini, velvet 8vo. SÆC. XI. ON VELLUM

A curious manuscript, with very singular ornaments in ink and colours. The *quaterniones* (quires or sheets) are numbered, which is a rather uncommon occurrence in old manuscripts. Concerning this work see Fabricius (*Bib. Lat. Med.* vol. V. p. 178.) At the end in another hand, there are three leaves containing curious information respecting the ancient liturgy and *modus cantandi*. (See *fac-simile*)

748 OTLOH MONACHI VITA S. WOLFKANGI EPISCOPI RATISBONENSIS 4to. SÆC. XI. ON VELLUM

We have already spoken (see No. 491 in the present Catalogue) of this Otloh, or Othlonius, as he is sometimes called, who was a Benedictine Priest and Monk of the Monastery of St. Emmeram, near Ratisbon, where, for upwards of thirty years he resided, filling various offices, including those of Prefect of the Studies and Dean. In 1062, the year in which St. Emmeram was burnt, he fled "cum igitur persecutionem in monasterio nostro passus eram" to Fulda, and there "per annos quatuor cum tranquillitate magna commoratus viderer," as we are informed in his Autobiography (*de ipsius Tentationibus, varia fortuna et Scriptis*) first published by Pez in his *Anecdota*. Where or when he died is uncertain. This life of St. Wolfgang he himself tells us was written at the earnest request of the Monks of St. Emmeram, before he removed to Fulda. His words are:

"Fratum quorundam nostrum hortatu sedulo infimus ego O[tloh] Cenobitarum Sancti Emmerami compulsum sum Sancti Wolfgangi vitam ab antecessoribus nostris in libellulis duobus dissimili interdum et impolite materie descriptam in unum colligere atque aliquantulum sublimiori stilo corrigere. Quibus saepius renitendo, &c.

This manuscript is certainly in the author's autograph, and the work concludes with his dedication of it to St. Boniface :

"Presbyter et Monachus Otloh quidam vocitatus
Sancte tibi librum Bonifaci tradidit istum."

In some Latin words, the accents in this manuscript are of the same shape as the neumes. See also Nos. 269, 424, 523, and 1103, in the present Catalogue. (See *fac-simile*.)

SIXTH DAY'S SALE.

LOT

749 OVIDII NASONIS de Artibus Amoris Libellus; de Remedio Amorum
Libri duo; medicata Facies; Culex; Elegies, et Nux

£45.10 -
8vo. SEC. xv. ON VELLUM

A fine specimen of Italian calligraphy, written on exceedingly pure vellum, with richly illuminated capitals heightened by burnished gold, the first page being within a beautiful border. At the end of the Culex there are two epigrams of Bernardinus Cyllenius, the name assumed by Francesco Ottavio Cleofilo for his amatory poetry, which was probably fostered by the perusal of this truly beautiful manuscript. It will supply many valuable readings as will be seen by the collation only of the Nux with Valpy's edition, as we find two passages totally omitted in the printed editions.

MANUSCRIPT.

Line 57	operosa cura colono	operoso cura colono
" 58	Invenies quod det (as Medicean Cod.)	invenias qui det
" 70	Non possum	ne possim
" 72	Et condit	et condis
" 73	Has puer aut certo lectas	Has puer aut rectus certo
" 74	Aut pronas	Aut pronas
" 81	Fit quoque de terra	Fit quoque de creta
" 86	In quo missa	In quod missa
" 87	in arvo, confirming the Ed. Pr. and as the editor justly remarks <i>meliores scripti</i> although vulg. in agro	vulg. in agro
" 93	fructus	fœtus
" 94	Ante diem nostræ dejiciuntur opes	Ante diemque meæ dicutiuntur opes
" 96	Nec mala sustuli	Nec mala sunt ulli
" 97	Tunc tamen invenio	Jam tamen invenias
" 99	habet	habes
" 106	Nec ventus causa est	Nec ventus fraudi
" 113	nati	natæ
" 115	Me quia non noceo	Me quia nec noceo
" 135	Scilicet hac	Si licet hoc
" 162	Aut rapido	Aut valido
" 163	Atque etiam	Atque utinam
" 169	Nec mutare . . . vulnera	Nec vitare . . . verbera
" 170	Quod sub humo . . . curva	Quem sub humo . . . firma
" 175	Sæpe meas frondes vento tremuisse putasti	Sæpe meas vento frondes tremuisse putasti
" 181	Si cur non urar	Si nec cur urar

Between lines 170 and 171 are the following lines totally omitted by Valpy:

" Sic ego continuo fortunæ vulneror ictu
Vix habet in nobis jam nova plaga locum
Nec magis assiduo vomer tenuatur ab usu
Nec magis est curvis appia trita rotis
Pectora qua mea sunt serie cæcata malorum
Et nihil inveni quod mihi ferret opem."

Also the following couplet between 180 and 181:

" Si merui videorque nocens imponite flammæ
Nostraque fumosis urite membra foci."

This valuable codex, which in many of its readings agrees with the cele-

brated Medicean codex, and with the Editio Princeps, was probably copied from a very ancient manuscript, as it exhibits the spelling of the earliest ages. Want of space renders it impossible to expatiate any further on the various readings which are to be found in this manuscript. We shall, therefore, only add that generally the titles of the Elegie totally differ from those which are in Valpy's edition, and that in every respect this manuscript is worthy of the greatest attention. Some of the works of Ovid contained therein, for instance the Elegie, are very seldom found in manuscripts. Of the *Medicata facies* and of the *Nux* a single manuscript only is quoted in the great "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiae Parisiensis," where almost innumerable manuscripts of other works of Ovid are preserved.

750 OVIDII Ars Amatoria et Remedia Amoris; Sapphos Lesbia Mytelena Phaoni, &c. *4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER*

The Ars Amatoria wants the first 120 lines. It is evidently the transcript of a scholar from one or more manuscripts, as he has sometimes noted the variations in the readings, but he seems to have grown tired of making this copy, as in several places he has written "*Melius* (sometimes *Bellius*) *scripsisset scriptor si voluisse.*" At the end there is a Latin Epitaph of Sappho.

751 OVIDII Nasonis (P.) Fasti; Tristia; Pontus; Ibis; Nux; Philomena; et Libri de Cuculo, de Pulice, de Medicamine Faciei et de Medicamine Aurium *folio. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM*

f sc. 10-

Written by an Italian Scribe upon very pure vellum, and having the numerous initial letters most elegantly painted in gold and colours. This manuscript has apparently never been collated, as though it exhibits a very correct text, there are many various readings totally unnoticed by former editors, for instance: Fasti I, 18, the manuscript reads "*Ingenium vultu fitque caditque tuo,*" instead of the usual *statque caditque*; line 43, tantum for Janum; 45; Deorum for Dierum; 55, Ausonidas for Ausonias; 57, Nonæ for Nonarum, 63, fastum for faustum; 76, specilis ara focus for spica Cilissa focus, præerunt for præeunt, &c. &c. Similar important variae lectioes will be found in the other Works, but we must content ourselves with pointing out those which occur in the *Medicamine Faciei*, compared with Valpy's edition:

MANUSCRIPT.	EDITION.
Line 3 pandere	pendere
„ 4 Semina mordaces	Munera mordaces
„ 6 accepit	accipit
„ 9 Vellus medicatur aheno	Vellera medicantur aëno
„ 10 Forsitan antiqua tacita sub lege Sabinæ	Forsitan antiquæ Tatio sub rege Sabinæ
„ 17 nostræ	vestras
„ 20 Conspicuas manus	Conspicuam manum
„ 21 repertos	paratos
„ 25 potiuntur	poliuntur
„ 26 vultus	cultus
„ 27 Pro se quæque parat et quos vene- retur amores	Proin quæque parent; nec quo venentur amores
„ 28 munditia meret	munditiae merent
„ 31 quæcumque	quotacumque
„ 35 vos uret	nos uret
„ 38 tentare	tentate
„ 41 hera	æra
„ 44 faciles placent	facies placet
„ 50 Perque annos tunc	Fertque annos hinc
„ 52 Discite,cum teneros sopitus desinit artus	Disce, age, cum teneros somnus dimiserit artus
„ 52 possunt	possint
„ 53 Ordea	Hordea
„ 62 innumeris	in cribris
„ 63 Addite Nartisci bullas	Adjice Narcissi bulbos
„ 64 Strenuas quas	Strenuus quos

Line 65 semine visco	semine Thusco
" 69 pallere	torrere
" 70 instantis corpora frugiferæ	inflantes corpora frige fabas
" 71 habent	habeant
" 72 comminuere	commiuenda
" 74 Ibrica	Ilyrica
" 77 Additaque	Addita de
" 78 calcionea	Halcyonea
" 85 radenti corpora sale	radenti tubera nitro
" 86 utrinque trahens	utrimque triens
, 88 viridis	e myrrhis
" 89 contuderis	contriris
" 91 marathos myrtis	marathros myrrhis
" 92 parant marathi	trahant marathri
" 93 prehendit	prehendat
" 95 Ordea quæ	Hordeæ quem
" 97 Tempore sint parvo molli licet illita vultu	Tempore sis parvo molles licet illita vultus
" 100 illiniatque genis	illineretque genis

The lines *de Medicamine aurium* are not to be found in any edition of Ovid's works, but are mentioned by Fabricius amongst the apocryphal works of Virgil, and as they are not in the last edition (given by H. Meyer) of the Anthologia of Burmann, in all probability they are unpublished. Very possibly they may be the same verses mentioned only in the Latin manuscript 6707 of the "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiae Parisiensis" under the title of *De Medicamine Surdi*. All these curious little poems are extremely scarce in manuscript. In the Index of that great Catalogue only a single manuscript of the *De Medicamine faciei* is to be found (besides a fragment in No. 6707 not alluded to therein), three of the *Ibis*, and three also of the curious poem *De Philomena*, in which the author imitates the cries of various animals. As for the poem *De Cuculo*, it is neither mentioned in Fabricius nor in the Catalogue above named, and therefore it must be a great curiosity.

752 OVIDII NASONIS (Publpii) Epistoleæ Heroïdes
in the original wooden binding, with clasps folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

This manuscript belonged to the celebrated Alberti Family of Florence.

753 OVIDII NASONIS (P.) METAMORPHOSÆ folio. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

A splendid manuscript, beautifully written by an Italian scribe on pure vellum, with the initial capital to each of the fifteen books elegantly scrolled and illuminated in colours, heightened with burnished gold. This is one of the finest manuscripts of the Metamorphoses in existence, and the volume is in that elegant narrow size so appreciated by *Connoisseurs*. The text is very good, and affords valuable various readings, besides *variantes*, taken from other manuscripts, and written on the margins in the fifteenth century by some learned scholar.

754 OVIDII NASONIS (Publpii) METAMORPHOSÆ
in the original oak boards folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

A very distinctly written manuscript, which deserves a careful collation. The writer is discovered by the following couplet, written chiefly in Greek characters, on the fly-leaf at end :—

“ Νομεν γενη πανω φυη Με λανδαρε Νον νολο
ση υλτισ σιρι Κονανεσ Σαρλε φυητ ηλλε.”

The manuscript is written in an Italian hand, before the invention of printing. It contains at the end some *Argumenta* of each book in verse, with a prose commentary, attributed to an old grammarian, but which, from the fact that they are very seldom found in manuscript, were the occasion of much controversy amongst scholars; and, lastly, some curious "Carmina comperta in sepulcro Ovidii." The volume belonged to several parties during the fifteenth century, and one of them (a school-boy) has written in it the following memorandum :

“ Iste liber est mey Chini de Serguareris et fratri eius
Qui vadunt ad scolam magistri Petri de Manna Cremonensis.”

755 OVIDE, Héroïdes traduites en Françoy
old French red morocco, gilt edges 4to. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

756 OVIDE. Le grand Olympe ou Philosophie Poétique attribuée au Très Renommé Ovide, Traduit du Latin en Langue Françoise (en Vers) avec Annotations folio. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER

A transcript of an earlier manuscript, of which the colophon seems to have been:—
“Cette Traduction et annotations sontachevez d'escrîre ce 26 mars l'an 1430.” It is a Treatise on Alchemy, in verse, and apparently unpublished. It begins with “Olympe qui jadis fust tant,” and ends at page 142, with “Je finirai sans nulle gloze—Le livre des métamorphoses.” It is very curious.

757 PADOVA. Privilegia Monachorum Sanctæ Justinæ in Padua 8vo. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

The importance of these monastic Privilegia and the rarity of manuscripts containing them are well known to students of church discipline. Speaking of the collections of these Privilegia, Dowling calls them, “the Sources of Ecclesiastical History,” and “indispensable information on Monachism.”

758 PADOVA. Privilegia Congregationis Cassinensis alias S. Justinæ de Padua Ordinis S. Benedicti 4to. SEC. XVI. (1519) ON VELLUM

A valuable collection, very finely written, of ancient Privilegia granted to the congregation of S. Justinæ de Padua, so celebrated for its splendid library of manuscripts. A curious fact is that this collection agrees only in some portions with the previous manuscript.

759 PADUANO (Antonio) Il Masaniello overo Istoria delle Rivoluzioni successe nel Regno di Napoli 4to. SEC. XVIII. (1789) ON PAPER

This author is not mentioned either by Tiraboschi, Soria, or Giustiniani, and must therefore be considered not only as unpublished, but also as unknown.

760 PANCRATII MARTYRIS OFFICIUM ET PASSIO 4to. SEC. X. ON VELLUM

Written in large Carlovigian characters, with the title in red capitals, and having the musical notes marked “en Neumes,” that is in the ancient style, without lines. Prefixed is a leaf containing the names of the Greek numerals with the corresponding alphabetical Roman figures, which is not a common occurrence. (See also No. 299 in the present Catalogue). This leaf is undoubtedly of great interest both to the linguist and the historian of arithmetic, the names of the Greek numerals being deformed in a very remarkable manner. (*See fac-simile.*)

761 PAOLO IV. Avvenimenti del Pontificato di Paolo IV e della Casa Carafa con i Capi del Processo del Cardinal Carlo Carafa e loro Difese folio. SEC. XVII-XVIII. ON PAPER

A most interesting and unpublished collection, apparently written by one of the Carafa family, who, on the title page, has placed his initials, F. C.—Cardinal Caraffa, as History informs us, was hanged on the 4th of March, 1561, by the order of Pope Pius IV. as an accomplice in the murder of the Countess di Montorio, and for other crimes. This voluminous manuscript (more than 800 pages) contains most curious documents respecting the whole transaction, as well as relating to the reversal of the sentence on the Caraffa family by order of Pope Pius V, who also commanded the chief judge, Al. Pallontieri, who pronounced the first sentence, to be decapitated. We do not find in the *Archivio Storico Italiano* any mention of the documents contained in this volume.

762 PAPAL DOCUMENTS. CONSTITUTIONES S. Collegii—EXCEPPTA ex Decretis Consistorialibus—CARDINALIUM et Episcoporum Nomina qui vel Capti vel occisi sunt a Principibus sacerularibus—INSTRUCTIONES Alexandri VI, datæ Buzardo Nuntio ituro ad Bajazetem Turcarum Imperatorem Anno MCCCCXCVI.—EPISTOLA Card. Gri-

maldi—ROMANÆ Electiones super dubiis Conclavis—QUENAM cavere quæ vero non teneantur Cardinales in Electione Pontificis—AFORISMI Politici per il Conclave del Sig. Card. Azzolini—MODUS eligendi Pontifices—QUID spectare debeat Cardinalis in eligendo Pontifice—ESCLUSIVA de i Re se debba attendersi nell' Elettione del S P. Romano—IL SOGNO DI PASQUINO—LE FOURIER de l'Europe ou le Logement des Nations, Princes et Particuliers dans les Rues de Paris, avec leurs Proverbes—SONETTI nello Sede vacante d'Innocentio XI.—RISPOSTA al Colascione di 3 Corde—IL BOTTEGHINO restaurato—POETA Ammalato per essere uscito il Bando contro le Satire—FOLIUM Descriptorum—RELATIONE di quanto si è negotiato in questa lunga e pericolosa malitia del Papa 18 Xbre 1699—
SONETTI, Eco et altre Poesie 4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

This manuscript, containing several hundred pages, is full of the most curious information. Most of these tracts are unpublished, and although the manuscript was evidently written in Rome, they are generally against the Roman Court. Some of the Poems are written in the ROMANESCO dialect. To find in a manuscript written at Rome the celebrated *Instructions of Alexander VI.* is a matter of the rarest occurrence.

763 PAPII (Joannis, "Academæ Bituricensis Præsidis") Album Amicorum, 1619-1628, half morocco folio. SÆC. xvii. (1619-23) ON PAPER

A Collection of Twenty-five Coats of Arms, splendidly emblazoned in gold, silver and colours, with inscriptions addressed to Papius in the autographs of their owners. Amongst these are the autograph signatures of Sigismund Baron Schneeburg, 1619; G. O. T. Krausse, 1619; J. R. Hund, 1620; Paulus Rantzovius, 1621; Ulrich Truchses, 1622; H. Valckenaer, 1622; Jacobus Florenty, 1623; &c. &c. &c. Papius was the *protector* of the German students in the University of Bourges in France.

764 PARABOLE SALOMONIS, ECCLESIASTES, CANTICA, LIBER SAPIENTIE, ECCLESIASTICUS (liber Jesu Filii Syrachi) cum Glossis folio. SÆC. xii. ON VELLUM

A fine biblical manuscript, with large and curious illuminated initials, apparently written by an English scribe.

765 PARLIAMENT. The Maner of Parliamente in the tyme of Kyng Edwardre and of Etheldredre, and William the Conqueror, &c. 4to. SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER

A transcript of "a little old parchment booke remayning with the clerke of the parliament," written circa 1560. Though held as very high authority by Lord Coke, we do not find that it has been printed.

766 PASQUINO in Estasi—STANZE sopra il Mal Francese vellum 4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

The *Pasquino* is a satirical and free dialogue in the style of Aretino. The *Stanze* have every appearance of being in the handwriting of Alessandro Tassoni, the celebrated author of the *Secchia Rapita*. This poem, of a very free character, seems quite unknown. A singular fact is, that it is written in the same *rime* that Ariosto used in the *Orlando Furioso*, of which it is a sort of parody, as will be apparent from the first stanza here subjoined:

" Le gomme, l'inquietudini, i dolori,
E le galliche bolle io scrivo e canto,
Che fur quando i Francesi traditori
Passaro i monti e Italia offeser tanto,
In Napoli spargendo i frutti e i fiori
Di questo morbo, a cui del legno santo
Tal hor l'acqua non giova, e spesso invano
V'adopra ogn'i rimedio ingegno humano."

767 **PASSIO SANCTI SEBASTIANI ATQUE SANCTI VINCENTII LEVITÆ.** Includuntur etiam Passiones SS. Tranquillini, Marcelliani et Marii Martyrum, item et S. Tyburtii Martyris *4to.* **SÆC. X-XI. ON VELLUM**
A very ancient manuscript, well written, in a beautiful Carlovingian hand. (*See fac-simile.*)

768 **PASSION de Jésus Christ—ICHI cōmēsche la passiō du sauveur et redēptuer ihesu christ chelō le quatre eualiste**
8vo. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER
Curiously written, in a sort of dialect.

769 **PASSIONALE SANCTORUM MARTYRUM, &c. scilicet—VITA et Actus Sci Silvestri Papæ Urbis Rome—VITA Scæ Genofeve Virginis—VITA S. Benedicti—VITA S. Remigii Episcopi et Confessoris—PASSIONES S. Felicis Presbyteri, S. Marcelli Papa aliorumque—VITA S. Hadelini Confessoris (aliorumque Sanctorum multorum)**
half morocco folio. SÆC. XI. ON VELLUM
A splendid manuscript of the Ancient Passionale, with several of the large capitals flourished in elegant designs, that of the "Passio S. Bartholomei Apostoli," representing a triple Cathedral. In the "Vita Sanctissimi Servatii Tungrensis Ecclesiae Antistitis," the Greek words *γνῶθι σεαυτόν* occur, written *knoti ce aytion*. Amongst other Lives preserved in this venerable manuscript are the apocryphal accounts of the Martyrdoms of St. Peter and St. Paul, written as here stated, "a Lino Episcopo Romano Graeca lingua... et ecclesiis orientalibus destinatum." These Lives of Saints are very valuable, as they contain much information respecting the history of Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire, which, without the help of such biographies, would be involved in much greater darkness than it is. The Lives of Saint Genofeve, of S. Remigius, S. Vitis, S. Symphorianus, S. Servatius, S. Benedictus, and of several other saints, are considerable works intimately connected with the history of Italy and France at the very beginning of what is called modern history. The drawing of the three churches embodied in the large capital I, which is at the beginning of the Passio S. Bartholomei affords one of the rarest specimens of *architectural drawings* during that period, and the very first words of the same Life (which is full of curious information relating to ancient India) show that the author was acquainted with the existence of the three different Indias of the ancients, a fact not so generally known as it ought to be, but which explains some passages of ancient classical history, which, otherwise it would be very difficult to understand. These words are:

"Indie tres esse apud historiographos dicuntur. Prima est India que ad ethiopiam mittit. Secunda qua ad medos. Tertia qua finem facit; Nam ex uno latere tenebrarum regionem gerit, ex aliis mare oceanum."

Of the lives of Saints, known as *Passionalia*, which are held in great estimation amongst learned men, only a very few can compete with the present, either on account of their antiquity, or of the number of lives they contain. Our manuscript, consisting of about 170 leaves, is written in double columns, in very fine Roman characters, without any mixture of any Gothic form whatever. In the great *Catalogus Bibliotheca Regia Parisiensis* there is an immense number of these *Vite Sanctorum*, but, with a few exceptions, the manuscripts in which they are contained belong to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries. We must add that the present manuscript contains a *Passio S. Gengulfi martyris qua est Vidusneati*, connected with the history of *Pippinus rex Francorum*, which life of St. Gengulfus we have not found in the Index of the said *Catalogus Bibliotheca Regia*, and therefore we are induced to believe that this life, which is also interesting as forming (under the title of *Hystoria S. Gangolfi*) the subject of one of the poems of the celebrated Hrosvita, is exceedingly scarce. We do not know if this S. Gengulfus has any connexion with the S. Gennulfus whose life is in a manuscript of the twelfth century at Montpellier (*Catalogue Général des Manuscrits*, p. 292). (*See fac-simile.*)

770 PAULI (S.) EPISTOLÆ cum Glossis
morocco *small folio.* SÆC. XI. ON VELLUM
 Beautifully written in the character which was used in Europe before the introduction of the angular gothic, with fine illuminated initials executed in gold and colours in the style peculiar to that period. The glosses are written in a very fine small character (*See fac-simile*).

771 PAULI de Pergula Tractatus Logicæ, "Explicit feliciter Tractatus logice māgri Pauli de La pgula p'itissimi Viri die Sc̄to Epiphanie sexto Januarii per me Mari⁹. de sc̄tonaz⁹. Canoic⁹. Re⁹m. 1454"—EJUSDEM Tractatus de Sensu, &c. "Explicit Tractatus de Sensu comp̄ito et diviso edito a p̄eclarissimo viro Magistro Paulo Pergulensi doctissimo et famosissimo die octavo Januarii 1454, in Monasterio S. Johannis de Viridario Paduæ. Deo sit Laus et Gloria, Amen. Deo Gracias, Amen"—EJUSDEM Sophismata Asinina
8vo. SÆC. XV. (1454) ON PAPER
 Paulo della Pergola was a celebrated professor of philosophy at Venice and died in 1451. Tiraboschi, who gives a minute account of his works, did not know of these curious *Sophismata Asinina*.

772 PAULI de Pergula Logica et Versus breves super omnes Regulas Suppositionum—ALEXANDRI (de Alexandria, Ordinis Minorum Generalis) Methaphysica
8vo. SÆC. XV. PARTLY ON PAPER, PARTLY ON VELLUM
 Wadding, in his *Scriptores Ord. Min.* (p. 5), informs us that Alexander de Alexandria was elected General of the Order in 1313, and died in 1314. He also says that the Commentaries on Metaphysics existing under the name of Alexander ab Hales are his, but does not mention this work.

773 PAULI Veneti Commentarium super Libris Posteriorum (Aristotelis)
folio. SÆC. XIV. ON PAPER
 Paul the Venetian, according to writers on the Augustine Order, was one of the family of the Niccoletti, and on entering the order first studied at Oxford, and then at Padua, where he died in 1429. His reputation was so great that in the Acts of the University of Padua, as cited by Facciolati, he is called "Doctor profundissimus, omniumque liberalium Artium in Orbe Monarcha." The famous physician Michele Savonarola, his pupil, has gratefully recorded the fame of his master, whom he styles "Principe de filosofi del nostro tempo e mio glorioso maestro la cui illustre fama è sparsa per l'università tutta d'Italia. Egli compose opere di logica e di fisica delle quali si giovano mirabilmente i nostri lettori nello spiegare a' discepoli i libri d'Aristotele." The Logic, or Dialectica here mentioned, was so prized in the XVth century that the University of Padua, in 1496, ordered it to be adopted as the Public Lecture Book. On the first page there are the arms of an ancient owner, with a large capital, both printed in colours.

774 PAULI de Veneciis, Logica *4to. SÆC. XIV. (1425) ON VELLUM*
 This manuscript of the Logica Magna has the date with the name of the Scribe, and of the place where it was written: "Explicit logica magistri pauli de veneciis scripta in Civitate Novara in tempore Sanctissimi Domini Popæ Martini quinti pontificatus s. VII, necnon Philippi Marie Ducis Mediolanensis et patris scriptori qui scripsit, cum magna frequentia in Anno MCCCCXXV. ultima marci." At the end of this fine manuscript there is a sort of philosophical classification of human knowledge and of everything in existence.

775 PERINI (Giuseppe, "della Comp. di Giesu") Orazione per l'Incoronazione del Ser. Luca Inurea Doge di Genova
in the author's autograph *folio. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER*

776 PERIZONII (J.) Notæ in Terentii Andriam et Eunuchum
calf gilt 8vo. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

An interesting and unpublished work of this celebrated scholar.

777 PERIZONII (J.) Dictata in Suetonium, *vellum* 4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
 Unpublished.

778 PERIZONII (J.) Dictata in Suetonium 4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

779 PERSIAN MISCELLANY, consisting of THE Mizān, an Arabic Primer, in Persian, anonymous, but supposed to be by Shaikh Sa'di of Shirāz; this copy was written by Munshi 'Ittisām-al-Din, of Bajnore in Bengal, whilst on a visit to England during the reign of George III, Anno Hegiræ 1180 (A.D. 1765-6)—THE MUNSHA'AH, An Arabic Grammar, also in Persian, by the Author of the Mizān, and written by the above dexterous scribe in the same year—RISĀLAH DAR BAYĀN-I-ZABĀN-I-FĀRSI, An Essay on the Persian Language, by the same penman—A RHYMING DICTIONARY of Hindi words—MISCELLANEOUS Notes on Quickness of Intellect, Talent, Penetration, &c.; also, Arabic, Turkish and Persian Numerical Figures, with an Almanac, &c.—THE STORY of the Kāzī of Baghdad, and the Thief—THE DASTŪR-al-'Amal-i-Akbar Shāh, The Rules of King Akbar Shāh, extracted from the Correspondence of Abū-al-Faizi—LETTER from H. M. the Shāh of Persia, to H. M. George III.—LETTER from the Nawāb Mir Muhammad Ja'fir Khān to Lord Clive, while in England—LETTER from H. R. H. Prince 'Ali Gohar to Lord Clive, while Governor-General of India, *no date*—'ABZĪ (or Statement) of Col. Clive in reply to H. R. H. the Mirzā 'Ali Gohar—A RECIPE for making Indian Ink—REMARKS on the Manners, Customs and Ideas of Englishmen and Mohammedans—POEMS, Miscellaneous—A FEW English Sentences, in Persian characters, with their Meanings in Persian—EULOGIUM on England by the copyist himself—THE MUNSHI's ('Ittisām-al-Din) own Account of himself—AN ESSAY on the impropriety of making the Munshis and Diwāns stand up in the presence of their European superiors in India, the Author pointing out the origin of the Custom, and complaining of the same treatment towards himself while a sojourner in Great Britain (A.D. 1765-6)—AN EULOGY by the Amanuensis (the said Munshi) himself on H. M. George III, with an Account of his own Travels, in Persian verse

bound folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

A very interesting collection, in a beautiful Nasta'lîk character, containing curious documents and a very entertaining Oriental autobiography, in which England and English manners, of the last century, are described by an Oriental eyewitness.

780 PERSII FLACCI (Auli) SATIRÆ CUM GLOSSIS.—COMMENTARIUS PERVERTUSTUS IN SATIRAS PEERSII 8vo. SÆC. x. ON VELLUM

260 -

This ancient and valuable manuscript formerly belonged to the famous Apostolo Zeno, and has his book-plate, with the title "Persii Satyræ" in his handwriting. It affords many valuable readings, and confirms many of the conjectural emendations of Koenig. For instance, Sat. V. 19, this manuscript reads *bullatis*, as adopted by him, although Casaubon asserts that every manuscript exhibits *pullatis*. The gloss written over is "*bulla vestis inflata*." As a specimen of the text of this manuscript, we select from

Satire I, lines 8 to 12, placing Koenig's text (of the Valpy Collection) in the parallel column:

MANUSCRIPT.	EDITION.
<p>"Nam Romæ est quis non? at si fas diceret; sed fas Tunc cum ad canitem et nostrum istud vivere triste Axpexi ac nucibus facimus quæcumque relictis Cum sapimus patruos tunc tunc igno- scere nolo Quid faciam sed sum petulanti splene cachinno</p>	<p>"Nam Romæ quis non? ah si fas dicere! sed fas Tunc, cum ad canitem et nostrum istud vivere tristi Axpexi et nucibns facimus quæcumque relictis; Cum sapimus patruos: tunc, tunc igno- scite. Nolo Quid faciam? Sed sum petulanti splene cachinno.</p>

We have purposely selected this difficult passage, because Koenig points it out as *minime sanus*, and proposes to read "Nam Romæ quis non? *at* qui fas dicere? Qui fas? Tunc cum ad canitem et nostrum id vivere triste Aspexi, et nucibus facimus quæcumque relictis? Cum sapimus patruos? Et hinc *ignoscere* nolo. Quid faciam? sed sum petulanti splene cachinno."

This manuscript consists of 40 leaves, written in a small Carlovingian character. The first 18 leaves contain the *Satyræ*, with many marginal and interlineary glosses of the same time, in minute characters; and the subsequent 22 (written also at the same period, but by a different scribe) contain a portion of the author's life, and a commentary of great importance, quite different from and much larger than that which that great scholar, Pithou, published in 1585 from a celebrated manuscript now in the library of Montpellier. Neither this last manuscript, nor any of the manuscripts of Persius, which are described in the great "*Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiae Parisiensis*," are to be preferred to the present one, which would afford much information to a new commentator on this extremely difficult author. On the 18th leaf, after the end of Persius, there is the *divisio* of the Roman *Libra in semis, deunz, dodrans*, &c. with Roman numerical characters, and those curious signs which were used by the Romans to express some fractional numbers, and which are of very rare occurrence in manuscripts, especially of so early a period. The *Note* used in this manuscript totally differ from those which Bede and Alibaldus used for the same purpose, and which are published by Gothofredus in his *Auctores lingua Latinae*. The fly-leaves contain some hymns, with ancient musical notes. (See *fac-simile*.)

781 PERUSSIIS (Loys de, "Escuyer de Coumons, Vassal de N. S. P. le Pape et Chevalier de son Ordre") Le Tiers Discours des Guerres ou Troubles de ce Temps (1564-1572), *calf* 4to. SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER

A very important *autograph unpublished Manuscript*, relating to the history of France and Corsica, including the wars on account of the Reformation. It is believed that this volume formerly belonged to the celebrated Peiresc Collection. The first portion only of this work, relating the "Guerres entre les Catholiques et ceux qui se disent Huguenots jusqu'en 1562," was published in 1563, as may be seen in the *Bibliographie de la France*, by M. Girault de St. Fargeau.

782 PESHAWAR, Kohistân and the Panjâb. A statistical Account of these countries in Persian 4to. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER

This work, which contains interesting information concerning those countries, seems quite unknown.

783 PETAVII (Dionysii) Commentarii in Jobum et Oseam 4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

An autograph unpublished manuscript (consisting of thirteen quires) of that eminent Jesuit Denys Petav, one of the most learned men of his time, and who preferred his humble cell at the College of Clermont to the Cardinal's purple in which Urban VIII. was eager to array him. His erudition was immense, and his language so pure, that Oudin considers him a second Cicero.

250

784 PETRARCA (Francesco) RIME.—CANZONI DISTESE DEL CHIARISSIMO
POETA DANTE ALLIGHIERI DI FIRENZE

morocco extra, gilt edges *folio. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM*

A MAGNIFICENT VOLUME AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT MANUSCRIPTS OF THE TWO POETS EVER OFFERED FOR SALE, written during the life-time of Petrarch, or immediately after his death, for Lorenzo the son of Carlo degli Strozzi (a member of one of the noblest families of Florence), by Paul the Scribe, as appears by the colophon: *Gratissimi spetiosique hujus voluminis adeptio fiet Laus sit et Gloria Deo qui Laurentiu Karoli de Strociis qui ipsum fieri fecit Paulusque Scriptori ejusdem felicem tribuat vitam per tempora longiora. Amen.*" This superb volume is adorned with large initial letters, and three elegantly illuminated borders, containing portraits of the Poets and their Inamoratas, executed in the finest style of Florentine art at that period, with the arms of the Strozzi emblazoned in the bottom compartment of the first two. The purity of the text and the various readings, must ever render this beautiful specimen of Trecento art and calligraphy an ornament even to the finest library. M. De Witte, (a copy of whose "Nuove Correzioni al Convito di Dante Allighieri proposte da Carlo de Witte, Acad. Corrisp. della Crusca" partly taken from this manuscript, will be sold with this lot), a most eminent judge of everything connected with Dante and his writings, highly appreciates in his work (of which only 150 copies were printed for private distribution), this splendid manuscript, for which the present owner gave *one hundred and fifty pounds*. It is well-known that the manuscripts of this great Florentine family were brought into France by the Marshal Strozzi, during his exile thither, and that, having been unjustly seized by order of Queen Catherine de Medicis, they were afterwards *incorporés* (as we read in the *Essai*, by Le Prince, p. 38) into the Royal Library at Paris, of which they now form one of the principal ornaments. This manuscript fortunately remained in Italy among the treasures of the family, and (as is stated by M. de Witte) was obtained some years ago by M. Weigel of Leipzig, who, for a long time, declined parting with it. Concerning Lorenzo degli Strozzi and that great family, see the grand work of *Litta, famiglie celebri Italiane*, (*fascicolo XLIV*).

At the beginning of this note we stated that this manuscript was written during the life-time of Petrarch, or immediately after his death, which occurred in 1374. M. de Witte in his *Nuove Correzioni* says what is equivalent to the same thing, as he states that this volume was written *sul declinare* of the fourteenth century, and the matter may be even more strictly ascertained by means of the following remarks.

From the colophon in which *Laurentius de Strociis* is called *Filius Karoli* without the *quondam*, the *Beatae Memoriae*, or any other formula to the same effect, which, no doubt, would have been used at that time in Italy, if Karolus was dead when that colophon was written, it is clear that he was still alive at that moment; and as this celebrated Florentine died at a very advanced age in 1383, the volume was written *before* that time, but how long it is difficult to ascertain. All we can say is, that *Lorenzo* (for whom this volume was written) had five sisters, who, as early as the year 1331, were all nuns in the Monastery of St. Dominic at Florence (See Litta, *loco citato*), and no doubt he had arrived at the age of manhood and was quite able to collect fine books long before the year 1383.

GOOD MANUSCRIPTS OF THE DIVINA COMMEDIA OF DANTE ARE OF CONSIDERABLE RARITY, BUT TO OBTAIN AN ANCIENT AND GOOD ONE OF THE CANZONI IS ALMOST HOPELESS. The RIME of PETRARCA contained in this volume are also finely written and beautifully illuminated by the same artist who copied the *Canzoni di Dante*. THE TWO HERE IN CONJUNCTION RENDER THE PRESENT MANUSCRIPT A PERFECT GEM. (See *fac-simile*.)

70

785 PETRARCA (Francesco) TRIONFI, SONETTI E CANZONI,
olive morocco, super extra, gilt gaufré edges, sides covered with gold tooling *folio. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM*

This MAGNIFICENT MANUSCRIPT, exhibiting a beautiful specimen of Italian Calligraphy, has the first title page in gold and blue, within an elegant wreath,

upheld by Cupids. The first page of the *Trionfi* is adorned with a large miniature capital, shewing Petrarch dreaming, and an angel or *diabolus boiteux* in attendance. This page is surrounded by an *exquisitely illuminated border*, formed of portraits, cupids, birds, insects, flowers, &c., with the arms of an ancient Italian family in the centre of the lower margin. A very similar border adorns the first page of the Sonetti, having a miniature portrait of Petrarch in the initial letter. There are also throughout the manuscript numerous capital letters illuminated in gold and colours, and the various titles are also in gold and colours. No finer or more costly manuscript of Petrarch than this has ever been offered in a public sale, for it is not only valuable for the fine penmanship, the illuminations, and the whiteness of the Italian vellum, but also for the text, which is remarkably pure. Under the elegant garland, on the reverse of the first leaf, there was formerly the name of an ancient owner, which, although defaced is still legible and shows that this volume belonged to the *Abate Ughelli*, who, two centuries ago, published the celebrated work, entitled "Italia Sacra." (See *fac-simile*.)

786 PETRARCA (F.) TRIONFI.—FRANCISCI PETRARCE FLORENTINI POETE LAUREATI TRIUMPHI INCIPIUNT 4to. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

A beautiful specimen of Italian Caligraphy, with capital letters richly illuminated in gold and colours. Prefixed as a frontispiece is a very elegant illumination in colours, and at the bottom of the first page is another coloured drawing, containing Petrarch seated and shaking hands with Laura. On the margins of the last two Trionfi will be found four elegant illuminations, one of which represents two minstrels playing on the clarinet. The illuminations contained in this volume are in a style totally different from the drawings which sometimes embellish the manuscripts of Petrarch. The first page, containing thirteen whole-length figures of authors (with books in their hands) and young monks, is painted in the finest style, and the words *in (en) atendant* and *viam invenient* (which very probably were the mottoes of the two parties here represented), in connection with other things, induces us to suspect that all these are portraits of some illustrious Venetian family, made during the fifteenth century, as the costumes are quite early Italian, and chiefly Venetian. (See *fac-simile*.)

787 PETRARCA (Francesco) RIME 4to. SEC. XIV. ON PAPER

This very valuable manuscript formerly belonged to the celebrated Apostolo Zeno, and has his book-plate. The first leaf seems to have been traced over with fresh ink, probably because it was faded. The text is very good, as might naturally be presumed to be the case in a manuscript of this great poet which had formerly been in the possession of so elegant a critic as Apostolo Zeno. Compared with the best editions it offers some good various readings.

788 PETRARCA (Francesco) Rime col Comento folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

The beginning and end (only a few pages) of this valuable manuscript are wanting. The text is good although the scribe (who very probably was from the northern part of Italy) has mis-spelt several words. One fact worthy of attention is that, in the various manuscripts, the sonnets and canzoni of Petrarch are generally arranged in quite a different order from that observed in the printed editions.

789 PETRARCA (F.) Trionfi 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

At the end there are two Italian poems in *ottava rima* on religious subjects.

790 PETRARCHÆ (Francisci) EPISTOLE, *in the original binding* 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER AND VELLUM

Written in an old legible hand, with illuminated capitals, that to the letter addressed to Andreas Dandolo, in gold and colours on vellum. This important manuscript contains no less than 69 letters apparently unpublished, as none of them are to be found amongst the printed *epistole* in the edition of Geneva, 1601. Many of the various readings of this codex are most

important, and the heading of the contents prefixed to each letter is totally different from that printed. Another great value this manuscript must possess for the author's biography, is that each letter has the date of its composition, and the place where written, by the omission of which the printed editions are rendered of little or no authority in detailing facts relative to Petrarch's life. In several instances also, letters which were erroneously printed as making a single one, are in this manuscript, divided into two and three, having the proper addresses of the various persons to whom they were sent. It is a well known fact that many of the epistles of Petrarch, so important for the literary and political history of Italy during the XIVth century, were never printed, and we do not think that any future editor of these letters would find a manuscript more rich in unpublished correspondence than the present.

**791 PETRARCA (Francesco) Vite degli Uomini famosi
folio. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM AND PAPER**

Written in a very distinct Italian hand. The first page is adorned with an initial and an elegant border (*composed of boys playing, birds and butterflies*) tastefully painted in gold and colours. The Poems of Petrarch are universally read, but his letters and his historical works, both so worthy of perusal, are almost unknown even to the warmest admirers of his Sonetti. These *Vite*, consisting of several hundred folio pages, were written by a man who, as we are informed, was in possession of classical Latin works, since lost, and deserve special attention, the more so as they have been very seldom and very badly printed. This work, written in old Italian, was quoted by the Crusca Academy from ancient manuscripts only, which are, however, exceedingly scarce. None are quoted by Marsand, and three only are in the great catalogue of Bandini, who attributes this translation to Donato de Albansanis, who lived in the XIVth century. From the quotations given by Bandini we find that one at least of the three Medicean manuscripts was defective, as probably it did not contain the life of Trajan, the last in this manuscript, following the life of Titus, which is the last amongst those mentioned by Bandini. We suspect, however, the first of the three manuscripts to have been complete, as it ends like the present one, and that it was only the deficiency of the last rubric "Di Vulpio Trajano imperatore romano," which induced Bandini to omit the mention of this last life. The text of this manuscript is excellent and would greatly improve a new edition. Respecting Petrarca see also Nos. 630, 689, 860, 867, 930, etc. in the present Catalogue.

**792 PETRI BLESSENSIS (Bathoniensis Archi-Diaconi) EPISTOLE
4to. SEC. XII.-XIII. ON VELLUM**

Written in a very minute character by an English scribe. These letters were collected by Peter de Blois himself, as is apparent from the dedicatory epistle prefixed, at the request of Henry II, who died in 1189. They are addressed to popes, kings, and the most eminent persons, civil and ecclesiastical, and are mostly on important subjects, especially those written when the author was Secretary to King Henry II, or while he was acting in a similar capacity to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Peter of Blois, firstly Archdeacon of Bath and afterwards Archdeacon of London, was undoubtedly one of the most learned men of his time, having successfully distinguished himself in all the arts and sciences that could in his age be studied. As a whole these *Epistole* form one of the most important historical documents that have reached us respecting the eventful reign of Henry II. Compared with the edition given by Mr. Giles, this manuscript, which does not contain the doubtful letters, offers some various readings. On the third leaf of this manuscript there is a very curious inventory of silver gilt cups, dishes, pots, etc. (cuppæ, platelli, poti, etc.) written in the XIIIth century in England, with their weight, and the price in *sterling*, etc.; commencing "Jo. de Magno Ponte habet cupam cum operculo deaurato et cifum aureum et XXV coclearia argentea," &c. (See *fac-simile*).

793 PFALDORFF DE INGOLSTAT (Nicolai) Kalendarium für 1471,
in the original binding with clasps, bosses, and corners
 4to. SEC. XV. (1471) ON PAPER

A very curious manuscript, which, besides the usual names of saints, has on the page opposite to each month directions for the same, commencing with a Quatrain, but written like prose. January commences thus:—

“ Jenner pin ich genant
 Trinken und essen ist mir wol bekant
 In disem monad ist nit gut
 Von dem menschen lassen plut.”

It is adorned with nine curious illuminations representing the Employments for the various Months, excepting June, November and December. Besides this Kalendarium, the volume contains: “Von den zwölf Zaichen,” with twelve coloured drawings of the Signs of the Zodiac; “von den siben Planeten wye sagt der Maister Bartholomeus” (interspersed with poetical descriptions by Pfaldorff), with twelve other drawings of the Signs of the Zodiac; “und von den vier Complexion; von Blutlassen, &c. &c.; Aristotelis Brief am Kunig Alexander,” followed by a long Poem by Pfaldorff, commencing:

“ Der edel Kunig Allexander
 An manhayt der annder.”

This is a most valuable manuscript for the Philologist also, being written in the pure Saxon afterwards adopted by Luther for his Version of the Bible, and since called Hoch-Teutsch, to distinguish it from the Platt or Low German Dialect. The colophon gives the name of the author and date, thus: “Finitum est per Nicolaum Pfaldorff de Ingolstat tunc tempore astans in Rozano sub Anno Domini, 1471.” After this, written also by Pfaldorff, follow a Latin Kalendarium for the year 1439, with several astronomical tables; his own German translation of the Lucidarius (a Dialogue between the Master and his Pupil respecting the Creation, the Wonders of the Globe, the Day of Judgment, &c.), and Samuel, the Israelite’s Epistle against the unbelieving Jews, rendered into German by “Mayster Wimbrecht zu Strasgang Pfar der Stat,” concluding with Deo gracias 1471. The manuscript is full of astronomical tables, the whole of them with Arabic numerals, &c. The Lucidarius, or Elucidarius, was one of the most popular works in the German language, but, although printed at least a dozen times between the years 1479 and 1514, the name of its translator has hitherto been totally unknown. We could not find any mention of Nicolaus Pfaldorff either in Lalande, Montucla, or Delambre.

794 PHALARIDIS Epistolarum Libri, Latine
half russia 4to. SEC. XV. PARTLY ON VELLUM AND ON PAPER

In the printed editions, this version and its Prohemium are attributed to Francisco Aretinus (Francesco Accolti d’Arezzo). This manuscript commences, however: “Joannis Aretini Viri doctissimi Phalaridis Tyranni Agrigentini Epistolarum ad Illustrem Principem Malatestam Novellum Prohemium feliciter Incipit.” If this heading is correct, the translation must have been made by the celebrated Greek scholar Johannes Tortellius, also a native of Arezzo, who on his return from Greece became a brilliant ornament at the court of Pope Eugene IV, and wrote a Treatise “de Orthographia.”

795 PHALARIDIS Epistolæ per Franciscum Aretinum e Græco in Latinum traductæ—DIOGENIS Epistolæ—MITRIDATIS Collectio Epistolarum — PLATONIS Epistolæ Leonardo Aretino interprete—CÆSARIS Orationes et Epistolæ ex Dione traductæ a Lauro Quirino—SIMACHI Præfecti Urbis Romæ Relatio 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

A curious collection. No such work as the *Relatio Romæ* is to be found mentioned either in Tiraboschi or elsewhere as written by Symmachus.

796 PHILIPS (Giovanni) *il Sidro Poema in due Canti tradotto e con Note illustrato dal Conte Lorenzo Magalotti* *folio.* SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER
 A metrical translation, by the celebrated Count L. Magalotti, from the well-known Poem on Cyder, by John Philips, Milton's nephew. As we have already stated (see Nos. 634-637), this and other Magalotti manuscripts in this catalogue, are in the well-known hand-writing of his secretary, with here and there autograph annotations and alterations of the author himself.

797 PIERO chiamato da Lucha (Lucca) "Canonico Regulare," Opusculo di trenta Documenti per le Persone che desiderano essere spirituali. Et doctrina del ben morire con molte utili resolutioni de alchuni belli Dubii Teologici, &c. (1518) 12mo. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER
 Written in a beautiful round hand. At the end there is an "Opera nova chiamata Luce di Fede."

798 PIETRA (Coronel D. Joseph, "Commissario Provincial") Visita general que de Real Orden se practico a la Artilleria de los Lictorales de las Torres y Universidades que circondan el Reyno de Sicilia *calf, gilt edges* folio. 1758, ON PAPER
 The Official Report, consisting of about 100 leaves, with the autograph signature of Colonel Pietra, dated "Palermo, 26 de Julio, del 1758."

799 PRI II. Æneas Silvii (postea Pii II.) Historia de duobus Amantibus Euryalo et Lucretia ad Marianum Soçinum *in the original binding* folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER
 The end is wanting.

800 PINDARI ODÆ, Græce, *vellum, gilt edges* 12mo. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER
 An elegant little manuscript, very finely written, containing an excellent text. There is at the beginning a note in the handwriting of the celebrated *Président Bouvier*, of whose magnificent collection of manuscripts this formed no mean item.

801 PIO DI SAVOIA (Marchese Ascanio) Avvertimenti (in versi) all Illmo et Eccmo P. D. Carlo Pio suo Figliolo 4to. SÆC. XVII. (1682) ON PAPER
 Quadrio mentions this Ferrarese Poet as flourishing circa 1630, and dying 7 Oct. 1649. This volume, containing 499 Poetical Admonitions to his son, is, in all probability, in the author's autograph, and does not appear to have been printed. If they were known, these Avvertimenti would place the author amongst the best moral poets of Italy.

802 PISSINI (D. Andrea, "di Lucca") "Monaco Olivetano" Discorso filosofico sopra le Comete 4to. 1665, ON PAPER
 An autograph unpublished manuscript, completely prepared for the press, with the author's dedication signed and dated Ascoli, 1665. This work is interesting as rejecting the old prevalent superstition that comets announced disasters.

803 PLANOMETRIA, or the Art of measuring or surveying Land, plainly discovering the Grounds thereof to the meanest capacity *with diagrams* 8vo. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER.

804 PLATONIS TIMÆUS Interprete Chalcidio, cum ejusdem Commentario 8vo. SÆC. XII. ON VELLUM.
 A curious manuscript, with mathematical diagrams. This old translation of the Timæus was effected by the celebrated philosopher Chalcidius, who, according to Fabricius, lived in the fourth century, and translated that work for Osius, Bishop of Cordova. The mathematical figures, which occur in this manuscript, were omitted by Meursius in his edition, to the great regret of Fabricius. This manuscript would supply many interesting various readings for a new edition. (See *fac-simile.*)

**805 PLATONIS Phædo (de animorum Immortalitate) e Græco in Latinum
translatus per Leonardum Aretinum — EJUSDEM Axiochus (de Morte)
cum Prohemio Rinucii — EJUSDEM Epistola Leonardo Aretino inter-
prete — CENSORINUS DE DIE NATALI ET ALIA OPUSCULA
*in the original oak boards*** 4to. SÆC. XV. (1469) ON PAPER

This extremely valuable manuscript has, on the cover, the autograph of the celebrated Strasburg PRINTER MENTEL "JOHIS MENDEL," who, about the year 1470, printed Leonardo Aretino's version of Aristotle. At the end of the Phædo is written "Anno 1469." Nothing is more unusual than to find a manuscript of Censorinus, a Latin author, who wrote about the year 240, and whose work is very important for the history of the mathematical sciences amongst the ancients. Respecting the extreme rarity of manuscripts of Censorinus, it will suffice to say that none are quoted by Hænel, that none are mentioned in the great printed "Catalogus Bibl. Regie Parisiensis," none in the Catalogue of the Medicean Library at Florence; and that, although a manuscript is mentioned in the index of the Catalogue of the "Bibliotheca Leopoldino-Laurentiana," by Bandini, nothing of the kind is to be found at the place referred to (namely, vol. II, p. 476). Although placed in the index, in all probability it was so only by mistake. According to Endlicher (*Catal.* p. 260) a single chapter of Censorinus is amongst the manuscripts of the Imperial Library at Vienna. What, however, is even more significant of extreme rarity is the fact that, in his immense Catalogue, called *Bibliotheca Bibliothecarum*, Montfaucon has only a single manuscript of Censorinus. Besides the work *De Die Natali* this manuscript contains also the highly interesting scientific works "De Naturali Institutione, de Stellis, de Geometrica, de Musica, etc." sometimes assigned to Censorinus in the old editions, but attributed *Auctori incerto*, by Havercamp, in his edition *Lugd. Batav. 1743*, in 8vo). It contains also the Treatise *De Metris*, which, as well as the former, Putschius considers to be by Censorinus. It is not only on account of the scarcity of the manuscript of Censorinus that the present volume is so highly valuable, but it is even more so for the interesting various readings it contains. For instance, in this manuscript, the work *De Die Natali* is divided into various chapters, headed by proper titles which are not in the printed editions, and the division of the chapters is often different from that of the editions, and generally much more appropriate to the subject. (*See fac-simile*).

**806 PLINI SECUNDI VERONENSIS LIBER ILLISTRUM VIRORUM ET EPIS-
TOLARUM LIBER VIII, *in the original old Venetian morocco, with
impressions, gilt edges*** folio. SÆC. XV. (1466) ON VELLUM

This EXQUISITE manuscript, written in 1466 on 130 leaves of very pure vellum, has the Capitals to each of the Books richly illuminated and heightened with burnished gold. The first page of the "Liber illustrum Virorum" (*falsely, in early manuscripts, attributed to Pliny, instead of the real author, Aurelius Victor*) is surrounded by a very elegant border, having at the bottom two naked Cupids supporting a gold ring round a blank left for the insertion of a coat of arms. The following colophon concludes this splendid volume: "absolutum florentie hoc opus anno incarnationis Christi, cccc. L. vi. supra Mille, xvi. vero k'l. Februarii. reloos." This manuscript, in the best Florentine Medicean style, was no doubt transcribed from an older manuscript, as it exhibits considerable differences from the editions: for instance, the *Epistole* are here divided into eight books instead of ten, and several of the names of the persons to whom the younger Pliny wrote, are also often different. At the beginning there is a tract: "De duobus Pliniis . . . per Ioh. Mansionarium veronensem," which according to Maffei (*Verona Illustrata*, part II, col. 130) is unpublished.

**807 PLINIUS. Ex C. PLINIO SECUNDO COMENTARIUM
folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER**

These large extracts from Pliny's Natural History consist of sixty-four leaves finely written. The text is excellent, and is certainly in the handwriting of the

celebrated HERMOLAUS BARBARUS, as will be ascertained by comparing it with the autograph letters of the same author (see No. 1084 in the present Catalogue), who published during the fifteenth century so important a work on Pliny. Manuscripts of the great work of Pliny are very scarce. (See *fac-simile*.)

808 PLUTARCHI Apophtegmatum Latine cum Præfatione Francisci Philelphi ad magnanimum et illustrissimum Principem Philippum Mariam Angulum inclitum Mediolanensium Ducem
original binding 8vo. S.E.C. xv. (1456) ON VELLUM
A very elegant manuscript on 86 leaves of pure Italian vellum, having the initial letter and a coat of arms, both in arabesque borders, richly illuminated. At the end is the date when written, "Anno Dom. MCCCCLVI, Die sexta Januarii." In the Medicean Library of Florence, there is a manuscript in which this same translation appears, but anonymous.

809 PÆNITENTIAE Modus sive Tractatus de Modo Pœnitendi metrice conscriptus cum Commentario et Glossis 8vo. S.E.C. xv. ON PAPER
This curious Poem commences: "Peniteas cito peccator, cum sit miserator Judex Et sunt hæc quique tenenda tibi," and therefore it cannot be the Poem of Vergundus on the same object, as that, according to Fabricius, opens with "Quis mihi mœsta," &c.

810 POESIAS ESPAÑOLES 4to. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER
A Collection of Romances, Loas, Sonetos, Letrillas, Satiras, Canciones, &c. with an Index, apparently in the autograph of the author of "La Comedia de el Desengano de Amor, ano de 1614," or at least with autograph annotations and corrections by him. There are several Acrostics to Eufrasia, Maria, Doña Ynes, &c. &c.

811 POESIE e PROSE ITALIANE, del Cinque-Cento, la maggior Parte INEDITE folio. S.E.C. XVI. ON PAPER
A Collection of unpublished poetry in the *Autographs* of the authors, chiefly by, or addressed to Gio. Geronimo Acquaviva, Duca d'Atri, himself a poet of no mean reputation. Amongst these verses are original poems by "El Capitan Poeta Marcantonio, B. Rota, Giovanni della Casa, Coppetta, Scipione Ammirato, Eusebio Statiera, Muscettola" (who, from one of the poems, appears to have been the Secretary of the Academy del Lauro), Cambi, and several others of the most celebrated Italian poets of the sixteenth century. Tiraboschi and Mazzuchelli speak at length of the literary merit of several members of the illustrious Neapolitan family of Acquaviva, and of the protection given by them to the most learned men of the sixteenth century. Belisario Acquaviva established at Nardo, a provincial town in the kingdom of Naples, an Academy called *Del Lauro*, which was celebrated by Sannazaro, and this volume contains a great variety of compositions addressed to the same Academy, in the time of Giovanni Geronimo Acquaviva (Duke of Atri) nephew of the founder. The volume contains also several prose essays on scientific and historical subjects by the Duke himself, read, no doubt, at the meetings of the Academy. The names of the different authors, when they are not written by the author himself at the bottom of the paper, are often written in a cotemporary hand, probably by the Secretary of the Academy. From the handwriting, it appears that several of these poems are in the *Autograph* of Bernardo Tasso, father of the great Torquato, and a poet of great celebrity himself. These original papers, written by celebrated men belonging to an Academy which has been extinct for nearly three centuries, are most interesting.

812 POESIE Italiane—NELLA NASCITA di Christo Affetti di un Pastore—PARAFRASI di una Parita di Statio—RINALDO piu fortunato in Patria o Glorioso che fuori—LA LUCE alla S. R. M. di Christina Regina di Suezia Canzone di Gio. Michel Milani, 1685—SONETTI—ODE
vellum 4to. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER.
Some of these pieces are in the *Neapolitan Dialect*. The *Canzone* of Milani is a philosophical poem of 83 stanzas, with an introduction, showing that the

author considered the light of the sun as the cause of the motion of the planets. At the end, however, he says that the earth cannot move because the church forbids such belief.

813 POESIE inedite di vari Sogetti raccolte dal Cavaliere Tommaso Giuseppe Farsetti *4to. SÆC. xviii.*

Containing unpublished Poems by G. Patriarchi, T. G. Farsetti, Carlo Gozzi, P. Balbi, &c. &c., and even some ancient Latin poems copied from old manuscripts. This Transcript (as will be seen at the end) is in the fine handwriting of D. Farsetti, the well-known Venetian author of the History of the *Accademia dei Granelleschi*. Tommaso Farsetti was the collector of a celebrated library.

814 POESIE. La moderna Astrologia per sapere il vero di molti curiosi e dilettevoli Quesiti per Trastullo delle Veglie con la Raccolta di vari Sonetti ed altre Composizioni *vellum 4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER*

This is an imitation of the well known poem of *Spirito*, called *Le Sorti*. The volume (written about a century ago) contains a great number of curious poems, such as the Enimmi, la Dulcanea, &c. amongst which is worth mentioning a moral poem in two cantos by a lady of Siena (A. Caterina Piccolini) called *avvertimenti* to her son.

815 POESIE diverse de piu celebri Autori di questo Secolo raccolte dal Marchese Federico Ferreri MDCCXXX. *vellum 4to. SÆC xviii. ON PAPER*

A valuable Collection of Sonnets and other lyric Poems, chiefly inedited, as many of them are of the most free and satirical character against the Jesuits, etc. A great portion of these poems are in various dialects, chiefly Milanese. One of the most curious is a *Ceremoniale* (a poetical dialogue, in Milanese and Italian), between a new confessor and several nuns.

816 POETÆ. De Italis Jurisconsultis Poetis Exercitatio *folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER*

This curious work written about 1750, contains much information relative to the Italian Jurists of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and chiefly concerning such of them as (including the Poet's son) have made commentaries upon Dante.

817 POETICA. Proœmiales Questiones in universam Poetics Facultatem et Tractatus de Parvis Grandioribus Poematisbus *8vo. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*

818 POETICA. De Versibus Italo-Latinis—De versibus chronologicis—De versibus decussatis—De Elogio ingenioso conscribendo Artificium cum Praxi Dispositionis Oratoriae et Modo facilis texendi Versus—Arte del Verso Italiano *4to. (1672) ON PAPER*

This manuscript, partly in the autograph of the unknown author, and partly with his autograph corrections, contains many *curiosa* relating to poetry. The rules for making verses *Italo-Latini* are very interesting. Here is an instance of the beginning of a poem written in such verses, which are at the same time in the Latin and Italian language, as it is exhibited in this manuscript :

“Canta metro dolente
Oppressa tua virtute amica Lyra
Fremendo egra respira
Infeibile tenore aura nocente, etc.”

819 POMPEII FESTI. Excerpta feliciter expt. per me terentium treciensem *4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER*

Pompeius Festus is one of the most important of the Latin *Grammatici*, whose abridgement of the great work of Verrius Flaccus “de Verborum Significatione” was in its turn abridged by Paulus Diaconus. It is well known that the original work by Verrius Flaccus was partially lost, as

was also the abridgment of it by Pompeius Festus. The present is the third abridgment made by the celebrated Paulus Diaconus during the VIIIth century, and dedicated by him to Charlemagne. Manuscripts of this work are very scarce.

820 PONS DE YCART (Luis) Libro de las Grandezas y Cosas memorables de la Metropolitana insigne y famosa Ciudad de Tarragona Impreso en Lerida, 1572, *transcript of the printed work*

4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

821 PONTANO (Jo.) Lettere per diversi Signori (*transcript from the Letter-Book preserved in the Archives of Naples*)

4to. SEC. xvi.-xvii. ON PAPER

These letters of the celebrated Pontanus are highly interesting, not only because no Italian work of this celebrated man is known, but also because they relate to the most important and confidential political matters of Italy during the last period of the XVth century. Most of them are addressed to king Ferdinand of Naples and his successors. The Italian of these letters is curiously mixed with much Neapolitan dialect; they are written with great freedom, and some are even sarcastic. A letter dated May 7, 1490, (in which Pontanus states that it was his birthday) contains a curious complaint against the king who had treated him ill on that day, and (as he facetiously states) given him *a pill*. We did not find any mention of these curious letters in the *Archivio Storico Italiano*, or elsewhere.

822 PORFIRII Ysagouoge ad Categorias Aristotelis—ARISTOTELIS Prædicationes et Liber Peryasmenias—BOECII Divisiones

4to. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM

The front fly-leaves are portions of grammatical treatises, one being a very early Latin and Italian Vocabulary; those at the end contain a fragment of 100 lines from Book II. of Virgil's *Aeneid*, commencing with line 183, containing the story of Laocoön, and the triumphal entrance of the Wooden Horse into Troy. The manuscript contains a great number of ancient glosses by different hands.

823 PORTA (Giovan Battista) dell' Humana Phisionomia Libri IV.

folio. 1588, ON PAPER

On the margin of the first leaf is written: "Cominciato a tradurre li 21 di Luglio, finito li 13 di Agosto, 1588." This manuscript is *undoubtedly in the autograph of Porta himself*, who published in 1586, at Sorrento (Vico Aquense), the original Latin work, and then (as is well known) translated it himself into Italian. This is the original manuscript of his translation, with several improvements and alterations.

824 PORTA (G. B. della) Della Taumatologia; La Criptologia Della Calamita (in Italiano); Item de Naturali Chironomia Latine

folio. SEC. xix. ON PAPER

These interesting works written by the celebrated author of the *Magia Naturalis* are unpublished. The treatise *Della Calamita* is very important. At the end there is an interesting letter, written by G. B. Longo, in 1635, and containing a biographical account of G. B. Della Porta, and his two learned brothers. This manuscript was copied from the manuscript 169 of the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole de Médecine de Montpellier*. This volume consists of 208 pages, and all the works which it contains are UNPUBLISHED.

825 PORTULANO E MAPPAMONDO

4to. SEC. iv., vi., and xvii., ON VELLUM

L 61.
The *Mappamondo* at the beginning, containing both hemispheres, with Americæ Terræ Incognita (Australia), &c., is on card-board. It contains New Guinea, but not the Maire Straits, and seems to have been executed about the middle of the sixteenth century. The other maps, elegantly executed on

vellum in gold and various colours, contain only the Mediterranean and Black Sea, with a portion of the Western African Coast, quite in the style of the celebrated BENINCASA maps. On the last map but one there is the following inscription :—"Iouanne Oliva e Iouan Battā Cavallini in Livorno Año," to which a date (probably 1636) was affixed. This was subsequently altered to 1536 by some party wishing to make the maps appear a century older, at the same time adding the word *fecero*. As the word *fecero* is certainly a modern addition, the inscription can only refer to the ownership, and not at all to the hydrographer, who must certainly have lived during the fifteenth century, and previous to the discovery of America, and in all probability was none other than the celebrated *Grazioso Benincasa Anconitano* himself. Respecting this celebrated cosmographer, see the well-known works of Viscount Santarem, M. Lelewel, and Formaleoni *passim*. We could not find any mention of Cavallini either in Targioni or Moreni.

826 PORTULANO, *old red morocco, gilt edges* 4to. SEC. XVI. ON VELLUM

A Collection of fourteen Charts, exquisitely drawn and painted in gold and colours upon vellum of the purest quality. Each chart is richly adorned with drawings of the mariner's compass, ships, towns, citadels, flags, &c. This is one of the most important and splendid collections of maps ever offered for sale. They were made by an Italian geographer, as appears from the inscriptions, which are in Italian. From several important geographical facts contained therein, they appear to have been drawn about the middle of the sixteenth century, shortly after the Magellan circumnavigation and a superficial survey of a great portion of the coast of America, but certainly before the true conformation of the Terra del Fuego was known, as in the map which contains the southern part of America and the *Streto de Magalanes*, the Terra del Fuego is represented as running East, and forming a portion of the then supposed *Antarctic continent*, so celebrated that even pretended *Kings* of that imaginary continent were brought to Europe. To give a full idea of the importance of these geographical maps, we subjoin a descriptive list of the whole of them, premising that each occupies two quarto pages, forming a single sheet of vellum, with coloured borders.

1st. Asia from the Arabic Coast to Tartary, the Caspian Sea, and *Mare Sitico*, with the degrees of latitude marked from 26 to 80.

2nd. Asia Minor, the Black Sea, the Crimea, the Greek Islands, and Egypt.

3rd. Greece, Italy, with the Islands, and the opposite Coast of Africa.

4th. The western portion of the Mediterranean, with the islands of Sardinia, Corsica, the Baleares, and the coasts of Italy, France and Spain, from Terracina to Gibraltar, as well as the opposite coasts of Africa (Tunis, Algiers, etc. to Ceuta). These are adorned with illuminations of several towns, amongst which Genoa, with its towers, churches, and harbour, is so exquisitely drawn as to induce us to suppose that perhaps this Portulano was made in that city so celebrated for its school of cosmographers during the XVth and XVIth centuries.

5th. England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Africa (from Algiers to the C. de Sbarba, with the *Rio de l'Oro*, and the celebrated lake of the interior of Africa, crossed by large rivers (probably the Tihad and the Niger), as well as several islands in the Atlantic (with the scale of latitude from the 20th to the 64th degree), namely, the Canaries, the Azores, and the celebrated *Illa de Brazil* (in two different places) which has given so much trouble to modern geographers.

6th. A portion of North America and the Atlantic ocean, from the 14th to the 56th degree of latitude, with the scale of degrees. It contains the *Tierra del Bacalao*, comprising Newfoundland and other islands, with the whole coasts of Canada and the United States; the Barbadoes, the Antilles, and many other islands (including the Brazil), and also the whole of the western coasts of Europe and Africa from Ireland to *Rio de Senaga* (*sic*).

7th. La Nuova Spagna (Mexico), the Isthmus of Panama, *Mar del Sur* (Pacific ocean), *Castilla de lo oro* (Venezuela, etc.), and the whole of the

THE LIBRI MANUSCRIPTS.

Islands of the Mexican Gulph, etc., with the scale of latitude from the 2nd to the 40th north degree.

8th. America, with the Rio Maragnon (Amazon) and the Atlantic ocean, including the Islands and even a small portion of Africa, having the scale of latitude from the 25th degree south to the 18th north.

9th. South America, Chili, the Rio dela Plata, the Streto de Magalanes, Terra del Fuego, Antarctic Continent, both the oceans, etc., with a scale of latitude from the 65th to the 22nd degree of latitude south.

10th. Western coast of America, and the Pacific Ocean, with a scale of latitude from the 30th degree south to the 12th north.

11th. California, "li Seiti cita nominati Civola," Japan, and Pacific Ocean, with the scale of latitude from the 2nd to the 45th degree north.

12th. Western Africa, with the Atlantic Ocean and Island, the scale of latitude beginning with the 25th degree south.

13th. Southern Africa, with the Cape, both the oceans, S. Lorenzo (Madagascar), and the Antarctic Continent called *Terra incognita*, as also the scale of latitude from the 51st to the 9th degree south.

14th. Eastern Africa, the Red Sea, Abyssinia, Egypt, Arabia, Persia, the Indian Oceans and Islands (including the Maldives), with the scale of latitude from the 11th south to the 33rd north. An important geographical fact is, that the source of the Nile (Rio Nilo) is placed beyond the line in the interior part of Africa, far from the coast; the Abyssinian branch not far from the town of Amara, figured on this map, is represented as being only a tributary stream.

We do not think that a finer or more interesting collection of ancient maps could be found. The names, in full, are beautifully written in red and black, and the towns even in the interior are represented in various colours.

FOR THE HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY, BUT CHIEFLY OF THAT OF AMERICA,
THIS MANUSCRIPT IS TRULY INVALUABLE. (*See fac-simile.*)

827 PORTULANO royal folio. SEC. XVI. ON VELLUM

A Collection of seven very early and large maps (*drawn shortly after the Discovery of America*) exquisitely painted, and illuminated in gold and colours on vellum. These beautiful charts, in which all the then known sea-ports are laid down, are adorned with drawings of trees, lions, ships, and flags of the various nations, and small views of Seville, Rome, Venice, Genoa, Constantinople, Alexandria, Jerusalem, and Castello da Myna. On the last chart (that of a portion of America) is written in a bold hand "JOHAM FREIRE A FEZ CRADES 46." We have been unable to find any information respecting this Portuguese cosmographer, who must be considered as quite unknown, since even an eminent Portuguese geographer, the Viscount de Santarem, whose recent death is so much to be lamented by the scientific world, was unable to discover who this Joham Freire was. In his *Recherches sur la priorité de la découverte des pays situés sur la côte occidentale d'Afrique*, published in 1842, Viscount de Santarem, describing (p. 127) this identical manuscript (then in the possession of the celebrated collector Baron Taylor) called it a PRECIOUS UNPUBLISHED ATLAS, but was unable to give any information about its author, who was certainly a first-rate cosmographer, and states that no other work by him is known. Viscount de Santarem thought that this atlas, in which he found much interesting information concerning the Portuguese maritime discoveries (but which, on account of its importance, would deserve a more special and minute description and illustration) was made in the year 1546. As this Portulano is certainly without any date, we cannot explain his reasons for such an assertion otherwise than by supposing that in the last map, where the word "crades" is immediately followed by the number 46, the last two letters *es*, of that word were inattentively read as signifying 15, thus making, with the two following figures 46, the whole number 1546. Perhaps the mistake was derived from some imperfect tracing supplied to Viscount de Santarem.

For not only is this date not on the map, as the inspection of the original or even a first sight of the *fac-simile* will show, but we may deduce, from the examination of these maps themselves, additional proofs of their

earlier date. We stated, at the beginning, that these charts are adorned with fine illuminations of towns, ships animals, and *flags*. These flags, attached to various localities, are indicative of the nation or power they then belonged to. Thus, finding the Spanish flag at Oran, which town was taken by the Spaniards in 1509, and the Portuguese flag at Ceuta, which was taken from the Portuguese by the Spaniards in 1530, we are strongly inclined to believe that these maps must have been made between the two mentioned dates. For although we find the Spanish flag also at the *Galetta de Tunis*, this may have been added afterwards (in 1535), as soon as it was known that the Emperor, Charles the Vth, had taken possession of the Galetta. The Spanish flag (Aragon and Leon) is marked on Spain, and on all the Spanish possessions. In the middle of the first map there is painted a large imperial double-headed eagle, *showing that these splendid maps were made for the Emperor Charles the Fifth, himself*. To show the importance of this geographical monument, we add the contents of each map :

1. North of Europe; Lapland, Sweden, Russia, Denmark, the Baltic, and the North Sea.
2. Western Europe: England, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, France, Spain, Portugal, Western Africa, the Ocean, the Mediterranean, with the islands [Madeira and others, including the then celebrated Brazil] with the scale of latitude from the 32nd to the 60th degree north.
3. France, Germany, Italy, Greece, Spain, Coast of Algiers, and the States of Barbary.
4. Greece, Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, and Egypt.
5. Portugal, Coasts of Africa, with the Islands.
6. Coasts of Africa.
7. America, from Isla da Fortuna to the Island of Sam Joam, and Terra Nova. (*See fac-simile*).

For other manuscripts respecting Portulani, Geography, Cosmography, etc. see also Nos. 407, 508, 523, 623, 650, 718, 991, 1061, 1164, etc., in the present Catalogue. (*See fac-simile*.)

828 POSTLETHWAYT (Jac. "Trin. Coll. Cant. Alumnus") Cursus Mathematicus Cantab. 1731, *vellum* 4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

This autograph work is, as was the habit at that time in England, written with the notation of *fluxions*.

829 PREMARE (el Padre) Arte del Idioma Sinico (in Spanish and Chinese) 4to. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER

830 PREMARE, Linguae Sinicæ Notitia folio. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER

831 PRIORISTA FIORENTINO, sino al 1532
old red morocco gilt, with the Capponi arms on the sides folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

This Priorista was formerly in the possession of the celebrated Florentine family of Capponi, and has their arms (half white and half black) painted on the cover. It contains the coats of arms (several of them beautifully emblazoned in various colours) and the history of the whole of the ancient families from the earliest times. Both as a valuable historical and as a splendid heraldic manuscript this volume may defy competition.

832 PRIORISTA Sunto e Ristretto delle Casate e Famiglie Fiorentine antiche e moderne, sino all anno 1596 4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

833 PRISCIANUS MAIOR INCIPIT ARTIS GRAMATICE ROMANA CONDITUS URBE (cum glossis) folio. SÆC. xi.-xii. ON VELLUM

The first capital and border in this venerable manuscript have been repainted at a more recent period, as well as the *Deo Gratias, Finis*, at the end. This manuscript contains the XVI books of Priscian, which form what was formerly called the *Priscianus Major*, the remaining portion of his great grammatical work being called the *Priscianus Minor*. The Latin characters are large, with painted initials, the Greek characters for the Greek quotations being very large also. To find the Greek quotations in early

manuscripts of Priscianus is a very rare occurrence, as we learn from the *Biographie Universelle* (XXXVI. 111), that the learned E. Vinet, who intended to give a new and corrected edition of the work, was never able to find an ancient manuscript of Priscian with the Greek quotations. As the mass of quotations from Greek and Latin classics (many of which were lost) is perhaps one of the chief merits of Priscian's writings—an early manuscript with such quotations must be a work of great literary value. It is well known that most of the manuscripts of this author (if not the whole of them) were derived from copies made by Theodorus, a pupil of Priscian, who wrote his name, with the date, in his manuscript. Krehl in his edition of Priscian (vol. I. p. ix.) mentions as a curious fact that, in the *Heidelberg codex* of this author, there are two different inscriptions relating to the copy made by this Theodorus with two different dates, one at the beginning with the date of *Kl. Octobris Indictione V. Olibrio consule*, and one at the end of the *liber VIII*, with the date of "Die III id. januarii Mavortio viro consule inductione quinta." In this manuscript there is nothing of the kind, neither at the commencement nor at the end of the VIIIth book, but at the beginning of the VIth book (leaf 38) which is misplaced in this manuscript, we find the following inscription—

"Artis Prisciani cesariensis viri eloquentissimi grammaticae liber Sextus de nomine incipit. Scripsi ego Theodorus dionisi viri eloquentissimi memoriale sacri scrinii epistolarum et adiutor viri magni questorum sacri palacii in urbe Constantinopoli olibrio V. C. C. S. prologus,"

while at the beginning of the XIII book, we find in this manuscript (without any mention of the book, but with a still different date)

"Teodorus memorialis sacri scrinii epistolarum et adiutor questoris scripei manu mea in urbe Roma, Constantinopoli, nonis Februariis mavortio consule."

It would be difficult to give a clear explanation of these differences, but very likely these different dates at the beginning of the work, and at the beginning of the several books, show the progress of the scribe in his work, and give some idea of the time which he employed in making his copy. In the original copy by Theodorus, at the beginning of each book there was very probably a similar inscription which the subsequent copyists did not reproduce, perhaps because they could not read it, owing to the decayed state of the manuscript from which they transcribed their work. At any rate, the differences which we point out show that, although this manuscript is derived from the copy of Theodorus, it is taken from a different source from that which was used by the scribes, who put the date of the *III ido Januarii*, at the end of this VIIIth book. This is of great importance for so interesting a work, of which the greatest desideratum is a truly critical edition with an illustrative commentary, concerning which Krehl says :

"Quarum moles tanta est ut stolidissimus essem in meis viribus moveri eam possem opinarer. Abstinui ergo ab illustratione."

This manuscript derives additional value from numerous marginal unpublished notes, the greatest portion of which, at the beginning, were written in a very fine small hand, during the xith century, and no doubt must be ascribed to an ancient Latin author. Some are more modern (probably at the beginning of the fifteenth century). An important fact is, that the volume contains numerous marginal notes by the celebrated *Angelus Politianus*, by whom this manuscript was much studied, and who has written his name in it. (*See fac-simile.*)

**834 PRISCIANI Cæsariensis Grammatici de Grammatica Libri XV.
original binding**

4to. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

In a beautiful Italian hand, with illuminated capitals, and a fine painted border on the first leaf, having in front the inscription "ad Julianum Consulem ac Patricium, which Krehl omits, as he was unable to find it in any manuscript he collated.

This fine manuscript exhibits a very pure text, the Greek quotations being supplied in a different hand, and the correct digamma used wherever it

occurs. As the XVth Book in Krehl's edition is divided into two, in reality this manuscript ought to be described as exhibiting "Libri XVI." As a specimen of the various readings, we select a few occurring in the XVth Book of Krehl, treating "De Conjunctionibus":

MANUSCRIPT.	EDITION.
Vim vel ordinem demonstrans	Vim vel ordinationem
Non tamen motum omnimodo sequitur	Non tamen etiam motum, &c.
ambulatio	
Ambulare tamen sine motu non potest	Ambulare autem sine motu non potest
Accidunt conjunctioni figura et species	Accidunt igitur, &c.
Copulativa sunt quae copulant	Copulativa est quae copulat
Hec enim copulant	Hec enim copulant
Utque inventitur non solum copulativa	Utque inventitur etiam completiva.
sed etiam completiva.	

A curious fact is that this manuscript does not contain any mention of the Theodoreus mentioned in the previous manuscript, and also that there is scarcely any division of the work into different books. See also Nos. 58 and 666 in the present Catalogue.

835 PRISCIANUS de Octo Partibus Orationis transcriptus per me Presbyterum Antonium Cornaredum, 1462
original binding folio. SEC. xv. (1462) ON PAPER

This valuable manuscript, written in Italy, would furnish many good readings hitherto unnoticed, and to save trouble we take a sample from Book XVI:

MANUSCRIPT. **KREHL.**
Ambulare autem sine motu non nemo potest.

No Greek words, no mention of Theodorus, and no division of the work into different books are to be found in this manuscript. See also No. 58 in the present Catalogue.

836 PROBÆ FALCONIS CENTONA EX METRIS VIRGILII EDITA—VIRGILII
BUCOLICA (vi—x) ET GEORGICORUM libri IV, cum Glossis marginâ-
libus—CICERONIS DE PARADOXIS LIBER—OVIDII LIBER DE
PULICE—GUALFREDI ANGLICI POETRIA NOVELLA, in hoc opere
tractatur de V partibus rethoricae (Versibus Hexametris)—ARTIS
RETHORICÆ DOCTRINA DUPLEX *small folio*. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM.

A very important Collection from the Rinuccini Library, sold in 1848, with the arms of the family on the book. At the end of the volume there is a memorandum from M. Follini, Keeper of the Magliabechi Library of Florence, stating that in 1827 he bought for that library the second portion of this manuscript, which is now restored to its first part, loose. This portion of the manuscript was probably abstracted (with many other books) from the Rinuccini, then sold to the Magliabechi, and finally restored (with a few other books) to its former possessor. Some of the works contained in this volume are very rare in manuscript. The curious Poem of Proba is so scarce that Hænel, in his bibliographical tour, found only a single manuscript of it, and that at Basle. The glosses on Virgil (the beginning of which is deficient) are old, and most probably taken from a more ancient manuscript of Roman descent. These glosses have nothing to do with the Commentary of Servius. After the Georgica there is a *Clausula*, containing in two pages a sort of introduction to the Bucolica, agreeing in some respects with Servius' Introduction to the same work but differing in several important points; for instance, in this manuscript we read that (instead of Virgil's being the son of a mechanic or rustic, as in Servius and Donatus) his parents were "De honoratissimis civium suorum sic ipse in Culice ait Vos ego non dubitare summius effere parentes." (Sic). The *Paradoxa* contain some curious various readings. Like the other small spurious works of Ovid, the Pulex is of no common occurrence in manuscripts. The *Poetria Novella* is by Gualfredus de Vinosalvo, a celebrated Englishman and

Poet of the beginning of the 13th century. This work was published by Leyser, in his *Historia Poetarum medi⁹ aevi*, but without the commentary or the frequent headings of the numerous chapters into which the work is divided in this manuscript. The volume, the whole of which was written by the same hand, has the date at the end of the *Poetria* written in the following manner: "Expletum hoc opus fuit anno domini M° IIJ° xL⁹ die xxvij⁹ decembris, tempore Papæ Clementis VI," which shows a curious instance of numerical abridgment.

837 PROSPERUS. *Commentaria in Epigrammata S. Prosperi Aquitanici*
folio. SEC. XIV. ON PAPER

With a large illuminated initial. The author of this ancient commentary, and the work itself, seem both unknown.

838 PROVERBS and Adages (Hindi), 1154 in all, alphabetically arranged
small folio. SEC. XIX. ON INDIA PAPER

An interesting work written in the Nasta'lik character, and probably prepared for publication.

839 PROVERBS and Sayings in Persian, 1074 in all, in alphabetical order, and
in Verse
folio. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER

A very curious manuscript without date or compiler's name.

840 PRUDENTII CLEMENTIS (Aurelii) OPERA, CUM GLOSSIS
in the original binding, with clasps square 4to. SEC. X. ON VELLUM

— 90 —
The rarity of the old manuscripts of Prudentius is so great, that not above three or four are known written before the fourteenth or fifteenth centuries. The importance therefore to scholars of so early a manuscript as the present, hitherto uncollated, is sufficiently obvious, and fully justifies a quotation to point out a few of the numerous new and important readings it exhibits. The heading to the first hymn is, "Ymnus ad Gallicinium," (the very term used by Varro), instead of "Galli Cantum; and Hymn V. line 6, gives "Ægros sopore desides" instead of "ægros, soporos, desides."

MANUSCRIPT.

Hymn I, line 62, Lingue locutus lubrica est

Hymn X., Ymnus circa Exequias defunctorum

effigisti

Tua sunt tua rector utraque

Tibi copula jungitur horum

Tibi dum vegetata coherent

Spiritus simul et caro vivit

(*Gloss. at servit*)

Recisa sed ista seorsum

Proprios revocantur in
hortus

Perit alitus æthera fervens

Humus excipit arida corpus

Sic cuncta creatanecesse est.

VALPY'S EDITION.

Lingue locutus lubric est

Hymnus circa Exequias defuncti

effigiasti

Tua sunt, tua, rector, utique:

Tibi copula jungitur horum:

Tibi dum vegetata coherent,

Et spiritus et caro servit

Recissa sed ista seorsum

Solvunt hominum perimuntque;

Hunus excipit arida corpus,

Animæ rapit aura liquorem.

Quia cuncta creata necesse est.

A description of the metres made use of by Prudentius is prefixed to each Poem in red ink. The ancient Glosses are extremely valuable for the interpretation of this author. After the *Passio Sanctæ Agnetis*, there is in this manuscript a poem with this title: "Versus Constantiae Constantini filie, scripti in cabsida basilice quam condidit in honore Agnetis Virginis." to which poem a former owner has affixed a marginal remark, stating that it is *unpublished*.

This venerable manuscript, written in the finest Carlovingian characters, with the rubrics and headings in fine rustic capitals, written in red ink, with curious large initials, is in the finest state of preservation. (*See fac-simile.*)

841 PSALTERIUM DAVIDIS, cum Glossa. Accedunt Hymni ex Vetere Testamento, *half morocco* *small folio.* SÆC. X-XI. ON VELLUM

Beautifully written on very pure vellum with the letter B at the commencement of the first Psalms, illuminated in gold and colours, apparently by an Anglo-Saxon artist. The manuscript is written in a rather large fine Roman-Carolingian character of the period, the rubrics, etc. being in capital red rustic letters. (*See fac-simile*).

842 PSALTERIUM CUM GLOSSIS
ancient binding of the XV. Century, with engraved and lettered brasses
folio. SÆC. XI. ON VELLUM

A venerable manuscript written in a fine large Carolingian character in blue and red, the glosses being of the same kind, but, as usual, smaller. The volume is ornamented with very finely illuminated capitals in the style of the time. The first leaf containing merely the word BEATUS (probably an illumination) appears to be wanting. Prefixed is the "Epistola D. Hieronimi ad Paulam, etc. de psalterii emendatione," which was evidently written during the fifteenth century, after the erasure of some ancient characters still visible. On the first page there is the *Parvus eram* of David in Greek and Latin, written in a very ancient hand. At the end there is a *Laus Psalmorum*, written in the sixteenth century, and on the covers inside are the decalogue and some medical prescriptions. (*See fac-simile*).

843 PSALTERIUM DAVIDIS, CONFESSIO FIDEI S. ATHANASII, LITANIE, &c.
CUM CALENDARIO *calf gilt* 4to. SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM

A very elegant manuscript, with illuminated capitals and several hundred grotesque figures filling up the vacant spaces at the end of each verse, by an English scribe. As a specimen of early English art it is extremely interesting.

844 PSALMORUM Explanatio—SERMO Innocentii Papæ in Concilio generali de Pascha—HYMNI Ecclesiastici—CANTICA Canticorum—PARAPHRASIS Libri qui dicitur Cantica Canticorum et alia
with musical notes, calf 4to. SÆC. XII., XIII., and XIV. ON VELLUM

This volume is a collection of works, written by various scribes at different times. The music, dispersed through the manuscript, which consists of ten pages, is with old musical notes. There are several Latin hymns in the volume, one of which begins with "Salve mater salvatoris vas electre, vas honoris, vas cœlestis gratiæ," and some abstracts from S. Augustin. (*See fac-simile*).

845 PTHOLOMEI CENTILOQUIUM (cum commentario Haly Heber Rodan)—TRACTATUS de cretis diebus—ALMANSORIS liber capitulorum (translatus de Arabico in Latinum a Platone tyburtino quem deus exultet in civitate Barchinonica, Anno Arabum 530, (A.D. 1135,) etc)—CENTILOQUIUM Hermetis—HERMETIS tremigisti Flores—SAHEL descriptio præceptorum qui in omnibus noscenda occurunt negotiis—Mercuricis Babiloniæ auforifinæ
calf, arms on the side *folio.* SÆC. XIII. ON VELLUM

A very important scientific collection, finely written on pure vellum with diagrams. The *numerical figures are all according to the Arabic system*, which is important as the manuscript is dated, and at the end of the Liber Almansoris (after the name of the translator) there is the following inscription: "Conterius lunatus cumensis scripsi cum dei laude 1268 xpi." The first leaf of Ptolemy seems deficient. Concerning the celebrated Plato Tyburtinus consult his biography by Prince Buoncompagni, which however shows that no manuscript of the *Liber Almansoris* was known to the learned author.

846 PURBACHII (Georgii, "Astronomi celebratissimi") Theorice novæ
Planetarum—TRACTATUS de Horologio—CANTUS, cum notis musicis
—DE PASSIONIBUS Planetarum—De MOTU octavæ sphæræ—De
DECLINATIONE et Latitudine—De ALGORITHMO TABULA
4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

An interesting mathematical collection with diagrams, and numerous *Tabulae* having Arabic numerical figures. In the *Tractatus De Declinatione*, &c., there is a long quotation from Franciscus de Manfredonia. The *Algorithmus* which relates to the Arabic system begins as follows: "Algorithmus dicitur ἀριθμός οὐ πεποιημένος a novo quidem modus numerandi a quadam Algo nomine inventus. Numerorum autem alias est digitus, alias articulus, alias compositus, &c." This *Algorithmus*, containing the sum of some progressions (including that of the odd numbers), and which seems unpublished, is very interesting for the history of arithmetic, and is followed by several *Tabulae* for astronomical and ecclesiastical purposes.

847 PUTEI (Jacobi) Recolecta super prima Infortiatum (de Matrimonio
soluto, de Testamentis, de Liberis et Postumis, de vulgari et pupillari
Substitutione) et alia
folio. SÆC. XV. (1462) ON PAPER

An important *Autograph* manuscript dated die 9^o Nov. 1462, which proves to a certainty that Jacopo del Pozzo did not die in 1453, as stated in the "Atti dell' Università di Pavia," and that Tiraboschi was right in doubting the correctness of that statement, after he had discovered in the Ducal Archives a letter from the Reformers of the University of Ferrara to Duke Borso, dated the second of December 1461, expressing a desire that Pozzo should be called to a chair in that University "poichè è uno de' più famosi dotti." This application appears to have been complied with, for Borsetti in his *Historia Gymnasii Ferrarensis* (tom. II. p. 49.) distinctly enumerates him among the professors in 1466. This Jacopo del Pozzo was unquestionably one of the most learned lawyers of his time, and as such is mentioned by the poet Antonio d'Asti

"Ut Jacobus Puteus, qui jure in utraque tenetur
Consultus tota magnus in Ausonia."

He sprang from a noble family in Alessandria, but having been driven from thence by the civil wars, he, on account of his surpassing knowledge of the law, became first professor at Pavia and afterwards at Ferrara. If we credit Borsetti, he subsequently became a senator at Milan, where he died in 1486. This work, consisting of several hundred pages (on some of which the learned author has indulged in writing Italian amatory verses, and drawing ludicrous sketches), seems quite unknown. This Jacobus Puteus (Del Pozzo) was amongst the ancestors of the present Emanuel del Pozzo Prince della Cisterna, who conspicuously supports the honour of his ancient name. (See also No. 259 in the present Catalogue).

848 QUADRIGA SPIRITUALE. Incommencio lo libro decto Quadriga Spirituale.
—ANTONIUS DE FLORENTIA (S. Ordinis Prædicatorum) de VII
Vitiis Capitalibus, *Italice* (Omnium mortalium cura)
small 8vo. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM

Both written in the purest Italian, by a Tuscan scribe. This manuscript affords a great number of interesting various readings. The first work indulges too much in abominable inquiries about "il Vitio della Lussuria."

849 QUINTUS CURTIUS de Rebus gestis Alexandri Magni
folio. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM

Very elegantly written by an Italian scribe with capitals illuminated in gold and colours. It is well known that only a portion of this Latin classic has come down to us, the first two books having been lost, and several *lacunæ* existing in those remaining. It is generally believed that the whole work was originally divided into ten books, and there is hardly any trustworthy authority against such a belief, except a manuscript which belonged to the

celebrated Vossius, where, to one of the *lacuna*, he found a marginal note stating "Deficit finis x. lib. principii xi.," and the mention of a xiith book made by Pub. Candidus in his Italian translation, first printed at Florence 1478. The present manuscript however affords an additional proof that the work must have originally consisted of more than ten books, as at the back of the leaf 152 we find, attached to a well-known *lacuna*, the following marginal note in the same handwriting as the manuscript, "Deficit finis x. et principium xi." This remarkable note must have been taken from an older manuscript, as the books of the present one are numbered by the copyist i, ii, iii, to viii, instead of iii, iv, to x, as they ought to be, and he could not therefore have suggested a lacuna between book x. and xi.; as, according to his own wrong numeration, the lacuna would be in the viith book, and not in the xth. This fine manuscript, consisting of 161 leaves, written upon the purest white vellum, affords a good number of various readings, which it would be impossible to point out here, but which deserve the attention of the scholar. Numerous old marginal corrections occur on almost every page.

850 QUINTI CURTII, Epistolæ et diversorum ad ipsum: "Paduæ die xi Aprilis, MCCCCCLXXVIII. complevi"—CAROLI ARETINI, Homericæ Carmina—LEONARDO ARETINI, actus primus comœdiæ primæ Aristophanis, latinis versibus translata, et alia 8vo. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

These singular and almost unknown Apocryphal Epistles of Quintus Curtius are divided into Five Books. This Quintus Curtius must not be confounded with the Historian of Alexander, as the forger's intention was to make his author an old Roman General, having among his correspondents Hannibal, Asdrubal, Fabricius Consul, &c. Not a single manuscript of these apocryphal epistles was found in the public libraries visited by Hænel. They were published at Reggio by Ugo de Rugeris in 1500, and reprinted at the end of the first volume of his *Bibliotheca Latina*, by Fabricius (4to. edition). The Poemata, as well as the Homeric versions (also in Latin verse) of Carolus Marsupinus, surnamed Aretinus, seem, with the exception of the *Batrachomyomachia*, unpublished. Mazzuchelli mentions this translation of Aristophanes only from a manuscript formerly in the possession of G. Degli Aromatarj.

851 RABANI MAURI LIBER SUPER HIEREMIA. "Rabanus Eccellenissimo Imperatori Hluthario Virtus Vita et Salus perpetua post Commentarios quos mea Parvitas in Eptaticum (Heptateuchum), &c. ad extremum in Hieremiam manum misi ut collectio undique Sanctorum patrum sententias hujus quoque prophetæ sensus aliquantulum avido lectori aperirem" folio. SÆC. X. ON VELLUM

This venerable manuscript, closing with: "Hic liber descriptus est jussu Domini Maioli Abbatis ab Herimanno sacerdote licet indigno et monachorum omnium ultimo et prælibati patris voto oblatus sancto petro cluniensi coenobio. Orat scriptor quatenus quicunque eum manibus suscepit legendum veniam illi a Domino imploret peccatum:" is undoubtedly the identical codex seen by the celebrated Mabilon, at Cluny, as in his *Iter Burgundicum* he has accurately given the above colophon. As St. Mayeul (Maiolus) was Abbot of that celebrated Monastery, from A.D. 948 to A.D. 994 (see *Gallia Christiana*, vol. IV, col. 1127-28), it is clear that the copyist, Herimann, must have transcribed it within those forty-seven years. To the Student desirous of ascertaining with precision the date of early manuscripts, the acquisition of unquestionable authorities is of the highest importance. Here is now presented a most desirable example of nearly every style of penmanship in use during the tenth century. The author Rabanus, if not actually an *Englishman* (as erroneously asserted by Riccobaldi of Ferrara, Ptolemeo of Lucca, and numerous others), is connected with the English literature by being the pupil of the celebrated Alcuin. Manuscripts of this work of Rabanus are exceedingly scarce. Hænel had seen only one in the celebrated library of Saint Galle, and that containing *only the second portion* of the Commentary upon Jeremiah. No manuscript copy of this work is

mentioned in the printed "Catalogus Bibl. Regiae Paris." nor in that of the Medicean Library of Florence, etc., etc. To a new editor this manuscript would prove invaluable, as, the work being very important and full of quotations from *ancient authors*, the volume has been in the same century in which it was written, revised and corrected by a learned pen.

This manuscript is in the finest Carlovingian small letter, with the rubrics in small rustic capitals, generally in green or red, the Greek words being exceedingly well written in small capitals. At the beginning of the work there is a very curious large illuminated capital of the time, representing the Prophet attended by two other figures. (*See fac-simile*).

852 RABINI (cujusdam) liber de triplici Ordine Librorum Veteris Testamenti, de triplici Praerogativa David, de Anno Jubilaeo, &c. &c.
folio. SÆC. XII-XIII. ON VELLUM

At the commencement of this important manuscript is written "Liber est cujusdam Rabini super Bibliam." At the end there are some additional theological matters in an Italian handwriting of the fourteenth century. The numerical figures are written according to the ancient Roman alphabetical system.

853 RACCOLTA D'OPERE SPIRITUALI (in prosa e in verso)
4to. SÆC. XV. & XVI. ON PAPER

An interesting collection of ascetical tracts generally in Italian, with a few in Latin, in prose and verse, all anonymous and of which we were unable to trace any mention by the historians of Italian literature. They are generally in the style of Feo Belcaro's pious works. The following is a list of the contents of this volume: Contemplationes de passione Christi; Laude dell' Orazione (Incipit: L oration si è un levamento, etc.); Trattato spirituale dell' Allevamento di Jesu Cristo; Trattato dei dolori e gaudii della croce; Septe Parabole che disse Jesu Nazareno in croce (in prosa e in versi); Cantici, in Italiano ed in Latino; Dolori di Maria; Devote oratione et cose devote de li dolori mentali di Yn. C. li quali esso per sua gratia si degnò comunicarli con una devota religiosa la quale . . li conferio meco, etc. This last tract is written by a more recent hand.

854 RACINE (J.) Atalia, Tragedia tradotta dal Francese (in prosa Italiana)
4to. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER

855 RADULPHI Laudunensis de Abaco Liber
folio. SÆC. XIX. ON PAPER

A modern transcript of a very ancient and curious work on the Abacus, of which, according to Montfaucon and Fabrius (*Bibl. Lat. Med.* vol. V. p. 34), a manuscript existed in the library of St. Victor, in Paris, but which M. Chasles (*Apercu*, p. 508) evidently supposed to be lost, as the learned author speaking of this work says: "Il existait dans la Bibliothèque de l'Abbaye de St. Victor," etc. This work, occupying 72 folio pages, is exceedingly interesting for the history of the science of arithmetic, as it contains, at the same time, the old Roman numerals mixed with *peculiar and very strange signs*, for the figures of simple and complex numbers.

856 RANIERI (Conte Costanzo, "Perugino") Sommario dell' Istoria di Pompeo Pellini Perugino che contiene gl' Annali della Citta di Perugia dalla sua Fondazione sino all' Anno, 1706, da Rosalte Alfonso Pastore Arcade (Conte C. Ranieri)
4to. SÆC. XVIII. (1706) ON PAPER

A very curious and unpublished work.

857 RAMUNDI (Lullii) Novus Tractatus de Astronomia
in the original oak binding
4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

One of the rarest of the works of the famous Raymond Lulle in manuscript, the only other copy that we find mentioned being described in the great "Catalogus Bibl. Regiae Paris." On the cover of the present is a curious

Latin *Volvelle* written on vellum, and representing the motions of the planets. This valuable manuscript was formerly in the library "Cælestinarum de Ambianis." In the *Volvelle* each planet is called by a special letter.

858 REALI DI FRANCIA, Poema in ottava Rima folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

An unpublished Romance, written in 1436, and finished on the 29th of November. It contains numerous considerable autograph alterations and emendations on many of the pages. The commencement (about 20 leaves) is wanting. This singular poetical Romance, consisting of several hundred pages is rudely written, but the first portion of it has been altered in almost every line, no doubt, with the intention of publication. For instance, the original verse, "Il miglior medezi (*sic*), uene al palazo," has been transformed into "De medici il miglior uenne a palacio," in the same century by a different hand. In several parts this Romance relates to England and the feats of English Knights.

The title, *Reali di Francia*, on the fly-leaf is modern. This Poem was composed in 1436, as appears from the last stanza, a date which shows that it cannot be the *Reali di Francia* by Cristoforo Fiorentino called Altissimo, who was still alive in 1514, when Filippo Giunti dedicated to him his edition of Sannazaro's Arcadia. As a specimen we give the last stanza, in its rude genuine form.

" Avea il sole mile volte zirato
Et ancor trenta sei apreso quatro zento
In soa spera el mondo avea lustrato
A vinti di de otubrio ch'io non mento
Quando questo libro sono chomenzato
Et anche scrito senza manchamento.
A di 29 de novembrío over in quel chontorno
Al qual per grazia die faza perdono."

In fact this is a totally unknown poem, written 98 years before that called *Reali* by Cristoforo was printed, and treating of exactly the same subject. This poem is, like most of the old French romances, without any distinction of cantos, but the beginning of this manuscript corresponds to about the Vth Canto of the *Reali* of Cristoforo, ending with the death of Monlion, like the poem of the Altissimo, who so narrowly follows the present unpublished romance that, in all probability, the latter was known to him when he wrote his Version of the *Reali*. This valuable manuscript was formerly in the Rinuccini library at Florence, from which a celebrated manuscript of Dioscorides was imported into England. See also Nos. 925 and 1047 in the present Catalogue.

859 REDI (Francesco) Sonetti LX

4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER

This seems to be the manuscript that was prepared for publication. The name of this celebrated physician is equally known to scientific and literary men.

860 REGIMEN SANITATIS (Schola Salerni)—PROBLEMATA PLURA, metrice conscripta—ALBERTANUS, Causidicus Brixensis et de Monasterio S. Agathæ, de Amore et Dilectione Dei et proximi et aliarum rerum et de Forma Vitæ; Ejusdem Liber de Consolatione et Consilio (Anno MCCXLIII compositus); Ejusdem Liber de Modo dicendi et tacendi sub Anno MCCXLV, editus et compositus—SALOMONES Ecclesiastes—BERNARDI (S. Abbatii Monasterii Clarevallis) Epistola super Re familiari utilius gubernanda ad Raymundum Militem et Capitulum cuidam Epistolæ B. Bernardi ad suadendam Honestatem Morum. Idem de Conscientia—HUGO DE S. VICTORE de Disciplina et de Compunctione Cordis—DIFFINITIONES plurimarum Virtutum et Viciorum—TRACTATUS de septem Peccatis mortalibus—Aristotelis Secretum Secretorum ad Alexandrum Regem Magnificum—TRACTATUS de quatuor Rotis Mundi Incipit "Sunt autem quatuor mundi rotæ"—FLORES Parabolarum Salomonis;

Jhesus filii Syrac; Exhortationum Isocratis ad Demonicum; Epistolarum Synodi qui dictus est Salvianus—FLORES seu excerptiones Dictaminum Guidonis Fabe; Epistolarum Cassiodori; Vegecii de Re Militari; Plinii Secundi; M. T. Ciceronis; Socratis; Lactantii; Senecæ; Boethii; Sallustii; Jeramiæ; Isidori; Terenci; Andreae Capellani; F. Plantiadis Fulgencii; Declamationum Quintiliani; Enodii episcopi Pamensis; Valerii maximi, &c.—PROVERBIA VULGARIA SECUNDUM IDIOMA LOMBARDICUM—ALANI Versus quando voluit se nubere, etc.—VERSUS de Conditionibus et proprietatibus Hominum, de modo standi ad Mensam, de Operibus et Effectibus Nummi, &c. &c.—PETRARCHÆ (F.) Salutatio per Versus in Italiām “Salve cura deo tellus Sanctissima Salve, etc.”

in one vol. folio. S.E.C. xiv. ON VELLUM

A very interesting Collection, elegantly written in double columns on pure vellum, with most elegant capitals, richly illuminated in gold and colours. The curious metrical Regiment of Health, otherwise called the School of Salerne, commencing *Anglorum Regi scriptor tota Schola Salerni*, has been too often printed to require further notice. We do not find any mention of the *Problemata* in rhyming verse, of which the commencement may serve as a specimen:

Me variando nimis commendat sillaba trina
Primam dema in pro conuge pugno latina
Si media caream non indigo medicina
Si capias finem non est in ventre ruina.”

Like Boetius, Albertano da Brescia composed moral works during his imprisonment. The *Excerptiones* from so many ancient Latin authors, and occupying more than 80 folio pages, deserve peculiar attention. The *Proverbia vulgaria secundum Idioma Lombardum* are extremely interesting both for the history of proverbs and of the ancient Italian dialects; but unfortunately the beginning of this work has been abstracted from the manuscript. The following may serve as a specimen of these proverbs: “Quella ca non me piaxe onda la galina canta el gallo taxé—Che colpa ga la gata se la masera è mata.” The several small Poems: De Libris; De modo standi ad mensam (Dum manducatis mappam mundam teneatis ... Cultro sal suscipitis, etc. etc.); De effectibus nummi (nummus...dat genus, uxorem, famam, decus atque decorum, etc.); Petrarchæ Salutatio, &c., &c. contained in this volume are very curious for the history of Latin poetry, as well as for the knowledge of Italian manners during the middle ages. Respecting old proverbs in various dialects, see also No. 1043 in the present Catalogue.

861 REGULA de li Frati et Sorelle del Sacro Ordine de Madonna Sancta Maria Madre de Dio dal Monte Carmelo con li Ponti mitigati inserti. Ordine de vestir le Novitie *4to. S.E.C. xv. ON VELLUM*

Written in large characters, with the initial letters richly illuminated. This manuscript contains different *Regole* prescribed by several Popes. One of the most stringent is, that the monks and nuns must *always be at work*.

862 RENA (Orazio della) Origine, Situazione, Stato i Dominanti di Ferrara *4to. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER*

A transcript from the original manuscript, written in 1590 (see p. lxxx. “Nel 1590 che è l'anno presente”) which appears to have been prepared for the press, but never printed. Concerning this author, see *Moreni*. (*Bibl. vol. II*, p. 244.)

863 RICETTARIO.—FRANCESCO DI LUCHA DE Rosso Libro de cinque Sensi, dei quattro Elementi, de Medecina, &c.—GIOVAN BATISTA, “al presente Medicho nella Chasa adegno spedale di Santa Maria nuova di Firenze” Trattato contro alla Infermita del Morbo, A.D. MCCCCCLXIIII.—TOMMASO DEL GHARBO, “eccellentissimo dottore in medicina e Cittadino Fiorentino,” Chonsiglio chontro e pistolenzia

(*two copies of this treatise*)—SIMONE GENOVESE, LE SINONIME (*an important Medical Glossary, alphabetically arranged*)—TOMMASO DEL GHARBO, e Maestro ANTONIO DULLA SCHARPERIA, &c. Le Virtù della Acqua arzente overo Aqua Vitæ—FRANCESCO di Lucha de Rosso Speziale, Uno Ricettario buono, “chomenzato a scrivere da sua propria mano X. di Luglio 1488,” *in the original oak boards, with clasps* folio. S.E.C. xv. (1464-88) ON PAPER

An important Collection of early Italian writers on medicine, *all in the Autograph* of Francesco di Luca de Rosso. The first work appears to be a collection from ancient authors. Tommaso del Garbo, a friend of Petrarch, was the most celebrated physician of his time, as appears from his biography by F. Villani. His Treatise on the Virtues of Brandy was unknown, even to Mazzuchelli, and is probably unpublished. The *Sinonime* of Simone Genovese, an author living at the beginning of the fourteenth century, explain many technical terms, which would be sought in vain elsewhere, and of which we know no edition. The *Ricettario* of Francesco di Luca de Rosso occupies 73 leaves, and has the recipes arranged in alphabetical order. The first edition of the celebrated anonymous work called *Ricettario Fiorentino* was, according to Moreni, printed in 1490, but this *Ricettario* by Francesco de Rosso, seems totally unknown even to Targioni, who wrote several important works on the scientific history of Tuscany. All the works contained in this manuscript, consisting of nearly 800 folio pages, are written in the purest Italian language, and are of great interest for the history of science in Italy.

864 RICHARDI de Sancto Victore de Archa mistica seu de Contemplatione
4to. S.E.C. xiv. ON VELLUM

Beautifully written on pure vellum, with a full-length portrait of the author, (habited as a Monk, praying in the Abbey of St. Victor,) inserted in the richly illuminated initial. The author was a Scotchman, who at an early age commenced his studies under the famous Hugo de Sancto Victore, by whom he was much esteemed. He was also the friend of St. Bernard, and died whilst Prior of his own favorite St. Victor in 1173.

865 RIME ANTICHE. Laude e Serventesi di F. Jacopone da Todi, Domenico Cavalca, Iacopo da Montepulciano, Frate Cristofano del Pero, Pace di Vanni di Città di Castello (et molti altri innominati)
4to. S.E.C. xv. ON VELLUM

A very important manuscript, consisting of 210 leaves, besides an index of five leaves. The text of this manuscript is exceedingly pure. The first 77 leaves contain the poetry of the Beato Jacopone in its genuine orthography. Then come the various Serventesi of the celebrated Fra Domenico Cavalca, which occupy 13 leaves; the remaining leaves containing a great number of *Rime*, the greatest portion of them without any name of the author, and most of which from the inquiries we have made, we are induced to believe *unpublished and entirely unknown*. They are written in the purest old Italian, and generally composed during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. One of them which relates to the Miracolo de' Bianchi in 1399, is not so ancient as the others. Towards the end (f. ccvi) there is a *Lauda di Santa Domitilla*, beginning with “Domitilla m'ha morto—Soccrote Dom-zelle, etc,” and quite different from the well-known *Lauda* by Cavalca on the same subject, which begins with “Una stella è apparata—Vergin di grande onore—Domitilla chiamata, etc.” To the lovers of ancient Italian poetry, this manuscript would afford a rich mine of unknown and interesting poems. We must add, that even the names of Iacopo da Montepulciano, Frate Cristofano del Pero, and Pace di Vanni di Città di Castello are unknown to Quadrio, who speaks at length of those sacred popular poems, which, in Italian, are called *Laudi*. We have been unable to find these names in the great Collection of *Rime Italiane*, published in 1846, by M. Truchi. See also No. 534 and 867 in the present Catalogue.

866 RIME ANTICHE. SONETTI, Trionfi e Rime varie di (ed a) Fr. Petrarca, Ph. Brunelleschi, L. B. Alberti, Fr. de Malechanibus, S. N. de Tinucij, M. Peruzii, Caroli Aretini, Burchiello, &c.—RICEPTE buone—ORATIONI e Sermoni (dinanzi la Signoria di Firenze, &c.)—ARISTOTILE Regola ad Alexandro Magno—RICORDI Storici—ESTRATTI di vari autori (Quintiliano, Aulo Gellio, Villani, &c.)

4to. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

A very interesting manuscript containing many unpublished *Rime*, and several political *orationi*, the whole written (and the latter very likely composed also) about the end of the xvth century, by Lorenzo Guidetti, whose name is on the cover.

867 RIME E LAUDI ANTICHE in diversi metri di DANTE, Jacopone da Todi, Petrarca, etc. etc.

8vo. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER

Besides the Italian Rime (arranged alphabetically according to the commencement) this volume contains a few Hymns and some extracts, in Latin, with several tracts and Prayers by S. Bernard, Albertus Magnus, etc. At the end are inserted fourteen leaves of vellum, on which are written various Exorcisms with curious Diagrams, amongst them the well-known magical Square—Sator—arepo—tenet—opera—rotas. Except a very few, we have not been able to find these Rime in any of the printed collections of Rime or Laudi which we have consulted.

868 RIME ANTICHE (e Rappresentazioni) 4to. SÆC. XIV-XV. ON PAPER

A Collection of early Sacred Poetry, in the style of Feo Belcari, on fifty-six pages, distinctly written in a cursive Italian hand. It contains two Cantici written in ottava Rima, the first in fifty-one stanzas, commencing—"O try et uno senpre may te chiamo," and the other in forty-five stanzas, commencing "O Padre Eterno O Divina Potentia—Figiol de Dio Esceletia Divina." These are followed by Extracts in Prose, from the Fathers respecting "I Benefici della Messa." Next is a Hymn, commencing: "Anima benedetta dall' alto Creatore." The whole concludes with a long early Mystery on the Life and Passion of Christ, in which are introduced several *Interlocutori*. This Mystery commences: "Como el peccatore domanda Maria del suo figliolo." It is comprised in 126 Quatrains, of which the first may serve as a specimen:

"O gloriosa Matre Beata
Matre de Christo sete chiamata
Dime Madonna questa fiata
Quando tu fusty sy adolorata."

869 RIME ANTICHE Italiane, di Ser Honesto Bolognese, di Guido Guinicelli, di Cino da Pistoia, DANTE ALIGHIERI—RIME de gli Accademici Selvaggi—SONETTI—RIME varie—ENIMMI—LAUDI antiche—NÆNIA in Mortem Aldinæ dilectissimæ Catellæ H. Aleandri Junioris cum ejusdem Catellæ Apotheosi Auctore Lamberto Vossio Belga, &c. &c.

4to. SÆC. XV. XVI. ET XVII. ON PAPER

A most interesting volume containing a great variety of ancient Italian poetry, with also some Latin poems, and even some prose works, written by different persons, at different times. Several of these tracts are undoubtedly in the autographs of the various authors, and it is believed that not only some autograph poems by Coppetta, Bernardo Tasso, Bonfadio, Fabri, Vossius, Jac. Peletier, etc. are in this manuscript, but that there are also several pages in the handwriting of TORQUATO TASSO. Some poems (for instance a curious Pasquinata) are dated 1549. Some Enimmi are (a curious fact) partly in Italian and partly in Spanish. One poem is in the Venetian dialect. Some of the autograph Latin poems of L. Vossius are addressed to Prince Cesi and some to Stelluti, and contain the praises of the Roman Academy of *Lincei*, so celebrated at

the beginning of the seventeenth century. The work (also autograph) of Jac. Peletarius (*Peletier du Mans*) is a commentary on Virgil, which was unknown to the biographers of this celebrated French poet and mathematician, who in 1547 pronounced at Notre Dame, in Paris, the *oraison funèbre* of Henry VIII. Amongst the Italian poems (Sonetti, Canzoni, Laudi, etc.) of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, contained in this volume, we must mention the CREDO DI DANTE, in a handwriting of the fifteenth century, with many *important variations* from the editions. This is a great curiosity, as this piece, of which the authenticity has been contested, is very seldom found in old manuscripts. Some leaves of this manuscript have been misplaced by the bookbinder, as in the case of the *Credo*, which is wrongly folded. Two pages of this manuscript are written in magical or cabalistic characters.

870 RIME ANTICHE (with Torquato, Tasso's AUTOGRAPH NOTES written on the margins of a collection of early Italian Poetry), containing verses by Il Saviozzo da Siena, Bindo Bonichi, S. Pasquini, lo Spegnie Cantorino, Simone Serdini, Bindo di Cione del Frate, Simone da Montechiollo, Pietro Chantarini, Fr. Malacarne, Lod. Petroni, etc.

4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

An important collection of moral poems (some unpublished) generally written before the year 1400. Besides the authors (all of Siena) above-mentioned, there are in this volume other moral poems by Petrarca, Antonio da Tempo, Coluccio Salutati, Fazio degli Uberti, (also a portion of his great poem, *Il Dittamondo*) &c. This interesting collection was written in Tuscany in the year 1439 (or 1479, or 1489, see date at the end), and the text is exceedingly pure. Its intrinsic value is much increased by several marginal annotations which, according to the best judges, are in the AUTOGRAPH OF TORQUATO TASSO, who has corrected the text of this manuscript where corrupt, and added some interesting biographical notes. For instance, (fol. 7.) concerning *Lo Spegnie Cantorino da Siena*, Tasso has written on the margins "Fu intorno al 1400, compose il libro della Spagna in ottava rima," which information is quite new, as it was supposed from the stanza added to this poem in the Venetian edition of 1488, in 4to, that it was written by Sostegno di Zanobi da Fiorenza. In every respect this volume of *Rime Antiche*, containing unpublished philological and biographical remarks by Tasso (who must have studied the ancient Italian poets more than was formerly supposed, which is proved also by his marginal annotations on Dante, published some years ago), is worthy of great attention. (See *fac-simile*.)

871 RIME ANTICHE (d'Autore Anonimo) diviso in due Parti,
2 vol. folio. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER

This is a transcript of an original vellum manuscript, written in the fifteenth century, and, when Quadrio wrote in 1741, belonging to the learned Domenico Ongaro of Udine. This transcript is the identical manuscript, prepared by Ongaro himself for the press by adding notes and conjectural emendations of the text, all written in blue ink. In a separate volume, Ongaro has placed his observations and researches to discover the author of these Poems, which are most elegant, and worthy of the best poet of the age in which they were written. The volume contains 474 Sonetti, 13 Canzoni, 6 Sestine, and 10 Serventesi, which, in the opinion of Quadrio (vol. II, p. 224-25) were written by Bartolommeo Costabili, who, for a conspiracy against Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, was decapitated about 1533. The researches, however, of Ongaro, written with a considerable amount of erudition and critical acumen, tend to prove that Quadrio is mistaken, and that these Poems, written near the middle of the fifteenth century, are the productions of a most distinguished Ferrarese Poet, who could not therefore be the Costabili to whom Quadrio assigned them. The fine illuminated border round the first page of this transcript is a copy of that in the original manuscript, which cannot now be traced, and is

therefore probably destroyed, leaving the present transcript the only copy known of these ancient Poems, which, in every respect, deserve the attention of lovers of ancient Italian poetry. See also No. 739 in the present Catalogue.

872 RIME ANTICHE folio. SEC. xix. ON PAPER
 A transcript from early manuscripts, ready for the press. The authors contained are: Ser Bonagiunta Orbiccianni da Lucca, Piero delle Vigne, Dino Frescobaldi Fiorentino, Francesco Rinuccini, Simone Serdini da Siena decto Saviozo, Ser Lapo Gianni, &c. Many of these Rime are unpublished.

873 RIME VARIE 4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER
 This volume contains Italian Poems, chiefly amorous, by Giulio Strozzi, Salviati, Cibo, Duca di Mantova, O. Rinuccini, Cicognini, Caporali, Adimari, &c. &c.; Latin Epigrams and Verses (some Macaronic) by Pope Urban VIII, J. P. Orlandi, B. Viviani, Salvini, &c. &c. Several of these Poems are in the autograph of their various authors who are well known in the history of Italian literature. Some are of a free character; for instance, the MACARONIC Poem, *De Zanina et Mario*, which begins with "In die dominico gambis dum staret apertis—Supra sedens portam bella Zanina suam," etc. We were not able to find any mention of this poem either in the very interesting *Macaroneana*, by M. De Le Pierre, or in the excellent article on the *Macaronic poetry*, by M. G. Brunet, published in the first volume of the *Bibliophile Belge*.

874 RINALDI (Giovanni de, Ferrarese) Vari e diversi Ritratti delle Virtudi et Vizi ; delle Scienze et Arti ; delle Allegrezze e Mestizie ; e d'Altri Affetti e Naturali Potenze che puono servire non solo a valorosi et inamorati Cavaglieri in occasioni de Bagordi, Giostre e Tornei ma aneo a Pittori et a Scoltori folio. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER
 Autograph unpublished manuscript, consisting of several hundred pages of a highly valuable work, undertaken at the request of Gasparo Venturino, who, according to Borsetti, lived about 1600, and whom the author describes as "Pittore nostro Ferrarese mio carissimo amico." It appears to have been the rough notes for an alphabetical work intended for the use of painters and sculptors, a great portion being afterwards copied by the author, and corrected throughout. The author is not mentioned by Tira-boschi, or other biographers that we have been able to peruse.

875 ROBERTI Sermo de Fine Mundi et aliae Conciones 4to. SEC. xiv. ON PAPER
 Written on a beautiful paper with a gloss to appear like vellum. It is very difficult to trace the author of these Sermons amongst so many (chiefly English) Roberti who wrote Sermons, and whose names are quoted by Fabricius.

876 RODDI (Filippo) "Dottor di Legge Ferrarese," della Nobiltà della Città di Ferrara et delle Famiglie nobili di quella 4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER
 An autograph unpublished manuscript, written in or about 1620, with marginal additions. Ughi (*Dizionario Storico degli Uomini illustri Ferraresi*, vol. II, p. 126), makes this author a professor in 1528, and dying "non molto vecchio;" but this must be either a mistake of confounding an earlier namesake with the writer of the *Annali Ferraresi* (claimed in his Preface to the present Treatise as written by himself, many years previously), or Roddi must have been above 100 years old when he died, for here, in the Preface, he distinctly mentions that his fourth book concludes with the year 1600, and in the work itself (p. 19) has the following sentence: "dall'anno 1221 fino al presente che sono anni 399," thus clearly showing that this passage was written in 1620. The author states in the preface, that he compiled this work (which was unknown to Ughi) from 66 manuscripts. We were unable to find any mention of this work either in the *Archivio Storico Italiano*, or in the *Catalogo dei Manoscritti del Marchese G. Capponi*.

877 ROMA. Relatione della Corte Romana composta estemporaneamente da un Personaggio per Servitio di sua Eccellenza il Sig. Marchese Clemente Vitelli Ambasciadore straordinario al Sommo Pontefice Innocentio XII. per S. A. R. il Granduca Toscano Cosmo III.

4to. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER

A very interesting manuscript, containing Lives of all the then living Cardinals, with the most curious and private information respecting them. For instance, it is stated (page 103) that Cardinal Camus (made a Cardinal by Pope Innocentius XI in 1686) had only a few years previously prostituted the sacrament by giving the communion to *a pug* at Fontainebleau. The account of the scandalous conduct of Cardinal Ratzioyouki (p. 107, &c.) is also extremely curious, and would be sought in vain elsewhere. Very likely this *Relatione* agrees, in a great portion at least, with the work described under the No. 1155 in the *Catalogo dei Manoscritti del Marchese G. Capponi*.

878 ROMANCERO. Coleccion de Romances e Glosas Espanoles

4to. S.E.C. xix. ON PAPER

This manuscript is in the handwriting of the celebrated German poet Tieck, and contains several extremely rare poetical romances of chivalry (Floriseo, Baldovino, El Danes Urgel, Reynaldo de Montalva, Los doze Pares de Francia, Roldan, &c. &c.) written during the fifteenth century, and collected by Tieck very probably for publication.

879 ROMANS DE LA ROSE, "Où lart damours est toute enclose" (commencé par Guillaume de Lorris et achevé par Jean de Meung dict Clopinel)
calf
folio. S.E.C. xiv. ON VELLUM

Written in double columns in the first part of the fourteenth century by an English scribe, and adorned with fourteen illuminations in gold and colours, executed in the style of early English art. Amongst these paintings is a portrait of Jean Clopinel, (with his name written over it), seated at his desk writing, probably taken from the original, as the manuscript is undoubtedly cotemporary with the age of the Continuator, who is supposed to have died in Paris about 1322. This portrait is the more important because it represents him as a friar. The value of the manuscript is further enhanced by the fact of its presenting the old text as the authors wrote, without any attempt of the transcribers to substitute other expressions for what the more modern copyists chose to call obsolete, a mania carried to such a height in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (chiefly in the editions), as completely to alter not only the language but even the facts narrated. In spite of all its defects, the Roman de la Rose, at once the fashion on its appearance, continues to be regarded by the French as one of the most important as well as most ancient monuments of their language and poesy. Like the Canterbury Tales of Chaucer, by the ingenuity and naïveté displayed in the construction of the poem the reader is rendered more indulgent to the sallies of wit, even though occasionally obscured by an abuse of erudition and imagination. There is a charm reigning throughout, that even induces modern readers to pardon the author for the dirt with which he has outraged decency in some of his episodes which, throughout, are rich in tales and satiric traits of character, but which were most severely censured four centuries ago by the celebrated J. Gerson, who, in one of his sermons, spoke of this work in the following terms :

" Si esset mihi liber Romancii de Rosa, qui esset unicus et valeret mille pecuniarum libras, comburerem cum potius quam ipsum venderem ad publicandum cum sicut est. Si scirem ipsum (Joannem Meldunensem) non egisse poenitentiam, non potius rogarem pro eo, quam pro Juda."

Fortunately the French collectors did not pay any more attention to those anathemas of the Chancellor of the University of Paris than the Italians paid to the less angry but, at the same time, strong expressions of

S^t. Antonino against Dante, Boccaccio, etc. (See No. 59 in the present Catalogue).

At the end there are some additional verses, written during the fifteenth century

" Par la grant hayne d'anverse
Qui dedans faulx semblant converse,
Fu Clopinel aux camps couvert
Pour ceu qu'il et voir descouvert, &c."

880 ROMANT DE LA ROSE "Où lart damours est toute enclose" (commencé par Guillaume de Loris et achevé par Jean de Meun dict Clopinel)
"veau fauve," gilt edges folio. S^AC. XIV. ON VELLUM

A very early and fine manuscript of this celebrated poem, probably written shortly after its completion, by an English or Anglo-Norman Scribe. It is adorned with numerous capitals and eighteen miniature paintings, executed in gold and colours, by an early British artist, having the first page decorated also with an elegant border, and the illumination at the commencement of the continuation by Jean de Meun, being a portrait of the Poet. The last three leaves have been supplied by a more recent scribe. The text is very good, and contains numerous valuable various readings.

881 RONDEAUX EN RIME FRANÇOISE
calf extra folio. S^AC. XV-XVI. ON VELLUM

Z 410-
Beautifully written by a French Scribe, about the end of the fifteenth or beginning of the sixteenth century, with a great number of illuminated initials.

A former possessor has written on the fly leaves, that this is nothing more than the collection of Rondeaux printed in 8vo. at Paris in 1527, attributed to the celebrated P. Gringoire. But such is not the case, for on comparing this manuscript with the above edition (of which a copy formerly belonging to the "Bibliotheca Regia" of Paris, is in the King's library at the British Museum) we found, that although the edition contains a number of Rondeaux which are in this manuscript, yet there are important various readings, and even several Rondeaux which are not printed therein. For instance, the first Rondeau, *Par faulk rapport maintz hommes vertueux*, in the manuscript is entirely different from the same in the edition, in which it begins with *Par faulk rapportz je me roys esperdu*; in fact the whole of the Rondeau being different except the Refrain, *Par faulk rapport*. The second Rondeau of the manuscript (*Pour bien regner fault estre liberal*), is not in the printed collection, &c. &c. Amongst the numerous Rondeaux contained in this manuscript, but not in the edition, there is one "En peu de temps propos de femme change," which, no doubt, was imitated by Francis I, King of France, in his celebrated song : *Souvent femme varie*. Without entering into any further details, we may add, that this fine manuscript (which contains several hundred Rondeaux, and at the end some additional lines in prose and verse, addressed to some lady by her lover) is a TRUE GEM FOR THE COLLECTOR OF ANCIENT FRENCH POETRY.

882 ROSSETTI (Jo. Alfonso, "Ferrarese") Principio Mezzo e Fine per intendere la militare Architettura, slightly stained
old red morocco folio. S^AC. XVII. (1653-67) ON PAPER

An autograph *unpublished* manuscript, with numerous coloured drawings by the author himself. Prefixed are the Arms of Pope Clement IX, and Cardinal Rossetti, in gold and colours. The author appears to have commenced this work in 1645, "doppo essere tornato d' INGHILTERRA," and to have intended to dedicate his production to Pope Alexander VII, whose Arms are painted in the corner of one of the large drawings, although cut out at the commencement and those of Clement IX substituted, with the word Clemente pasted over Alessandro below. The upper portion of the leaves of this very curious manuscript is water-stained.

883 ROSSIGNOLI (Nicolo) Oratione nella Venuta del Clarissimo Proveditor Chr. Cannale a Zara MDXXXXV. adi xx Aprile
4to. SÆC. xvi. (1555) ON PAPER
 An *unpublished* and autograph manuscript. Prefixed is a Sonnet, by Rossignoli, addressed to Cristoforo Cannale Proveditor dell' Armata. The author is not mentioned by Quadrio or Tiraboschi.

884 ROUELLE (G. F.) Procédés Chimiques, (Année 1752). Manière de peindre les Indiennes dont on se servoit chez M. le Duc à Chantilly. Manière de fabriquer les Toiles peintes dans l'Inde telle que M. Beaulieu Capitaine de Vaisseau l'a fait exécuter devant lui à Pondichery
4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
 An interesting volume for Cotton Manufacturers. Rouelle was one of the greatest Chymists that France has produced. This manuscript contains several curious drawings, and a list of the singular chemical hieroglyphics used by the alchemists, and which Rouelle employed up to the year 1752.

885 RUFFO or RUSSO (Laurentio de Urbe, dicto) LIBRO DE LA GENERATIONE ET GUIDA, INFERMITÀ ET CURA DELI CAVALLI (reducto in Lingua Italiana per Fratrem Antonium de Barulo seu Barlecta)
folio. SÆC. xv. (1422) ON VELLUM
 This valuable manuscript, finely written in double columns, was executed for Nicholas III. Marquis of Este and Ferrara as is apparent from the colophon: "Explicit liber menescalciae equorum compositus a Laurentio dicto Ruzo de Urbe Marescalco et Familiare quondam Reverendissimi Patris et Domini Domini Neapoleonis et Sancti Adriani Dyaconi Cardinalis, translatius in laycam (*sic pro LAICAM seu ITALICAM*) lingam per Fratrem Antonium de Barulo seu Barlecta, quorum anime requiescant in pace ambo, Anno Domini 1422, scriptus pro Ill. et excelsa Domino Domino Nicolao 3º Marchione Estensi ac Ferrariæ in temporalibus et spiritualibus Vicario pro Sancta Romana Ecclesia Generali." This work possesses an additional value for the history of scientific discovery, as Ruzo is the earliest known author who has given recipes for the manufacture of a sort of *fulminating powder*, by adding mercury, in making what he calls *Polvere del Trono*. The first capital has been cut out by some Goth, which renders the first chapter defective of a few words. Although a little spoiled by the scribe, the translation by Antonio di Barolo or Barletta is executed with considerable elegance and purity of language, but it has never been printed, for the name of the translator does not appear even in the work of Mazzuchelli, who mentions other writers calling themselves Barolo, Barulo, and Barletta. The work of Laurent Rutius or Rufus, &c., was the text-book from which so many works on farriery have been made, generally preserving the name of the original author, but so altering and adding everywhere, as to make entirely new works as is the case with this manuscript. In fact, the present manuscript contains a totally different work from the "Arte de cognoscer la natura del Cavalo (*sic*) . . . cōposita per miser zordi russo," translated into Italian by Frate Gabriele Bruno in 1492, and published (at Venice in the same year?) without date in 4to.

886 RUSPAGIARIUS (M. Antonius) de Epidemia et de Morbo Gallico—EJUSDEM, Tractatus Chiragrarum et Podagrarum frigidarum et calidarum et de Vulneribus et Epilepticis
8vo. SÆC. xvi. (1547) ON PAPER
 An unpublished manuscript, prepared for publication by the author's brother, who has prefixed a preface addressed to his nephew, dated "Regii III Nonas Sextilis MDXLVII." On the fly-leaves, at the beginning and end, are numerous medical recipes and secrets, to many of which the names of the authors are prefixed, one being headed "*Pretioso Elettuario del Medico del Re d'Inghilterra, &c.*" Neither the work nor the author himself, who was of *Reggio di Modena*, are quoted by Tiraboschi, either in the *Storia della Letteratura Italiana*, or in the *Biblioteca Modenese*.

887 **SAB'AT ASRĀE-AL-ILLAHİYAH**, or "Nuzhat-al-Nafūs." The Seven Revelations of God, or the Delight of the Soul. (An Arabic Christian work, containing seven chapters on the Birth of Christ, Moses, David, Solomon, the Soul, Death, and the Day of Judgment. By two Priests named Rahiyar and Kasis, written at Bawūna in Egypt, A.D. 1471) *folio. S. EC. XV. ON PAPER*

An interesting work which seems perfectly unknown.

888 **SABATIER** (André, ancien Préfet) Mémoire sur la Dette publique et Aperçu de ma nouvelle Opinion sur les Banques *folio. S. EC. XIX. ON PAPER*

Two valuable papers signed by the author, and dated 14 Février, 1815. Sabatier, who under Napoléon I. filled the offices of "Administrateur du Département de la Seine et Préfet de la Nièvre," was one of the ablest writers on Political Economy. An autograph letter by him, dated Paris, 15 May, 1817, is prefixed.

889 **SABINI** (Angeli) Paradoxa in Juvenali *4to. S. EC. XV. (1474) ON PAPER*

From the colophon at the end, this would appear to be the identical manuscript from which Sachsel and Golsch printed their edition at Rome in 1474. The Corrections and the Greek Quotations are perhaps in the autograph of Sabinus himself.

890 **SACERDOTIO** (Del) del Glorioso N. Salvatore M. Yesu Christo de Lingua Greca in Lingua Latina tradotta da Fr. Philepho al S. P. Pio IV. e vulgarizzata da Gabrielle Poeta Nobile Bolognese e dedicata a Madonna Zinevra di Bentivoglio *4to. S. EC. XV. ON VELLUM*

Elegantly written on pure vellum, with illuminated Capitals, and having the *Bentivoglio Arms richly painted* in gold and colours at the bottom of the Dedication.

891 **SACRAMENTARIUM, SIVE RITUALE PERPETUUM MISSÆ, BAPTISMI ALIORUMQUE SACRAMENTORUM** *4to. S. EC. IX. (circa 802) ON VELLUM*

L 43 -
This important manuscript was, in the opinion of Dom Martene, the learned author of the Treatise *de antiquis Ecclesie Ritibus*, and to whom an Extract from it had been forwarded, apparently of the Reign of Charlemagne, and an examination of its contents is confirmatory of that opinion, for we are thereby enabled to fix the time of the writing as being not earlier than 800, nor later than 804. To prove this, the following extract is merely necessary (*See reverse of leaf xv*):

"Oremus et pro christianissimo imperatore nostro ill. ut deus et dominus noster subditas illi faciat omnes barbaras naciones ad nostram perpetuam pacem. Oremus semper Deus in cuius manu sunt omnium potestates et omnia jura regnum respice ad christianum francorum romanorumque benignius imperium ut gentes quæ in sua feritate confidunt potenciam tuæ dextera comprimantur,"

These words can only apply to Charlemagne and his descendants until the time of Charles the Fat, that is, from 25 December, 800, to 11 November, 887, for they alone were Emperors, as well as Kings of France. Having thus definitively fixed the time of the manuscript to be within the ixth century, it becomes almost an absolute certainty that the *barbaras naciones* or *gentes quæ in sua feritate confidunt* can be none other than the Saxons, who were entirely subdued in 804. There are many other proofs, scattered throughout the Services, that it must have been written prior to 809, but as these are very carefully pointed out by some learned Benedictine in his learned Notes, written on seven leaves of vellum, prefixed, we content ourselves to referring to these as furnishing all the information that can be needed. We shall add that Dom Martene deeply regretted that he had not become acquainted with this invaluable manuscript before the publication of his work, as it would have afforded some extremely curious additions

to the History of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church in the early ages of Christianity, and which would be sought in vain elsewhere. Without entering into more minute details, we must direct the attention of the learned to the ancient abbreviation *ill.* being placed in the sentence above mentioned, instead of the letter *N* used in the ninth century (but not in the early part of it) to indicate an indefinite person. But a much more important point, is that the *Creed*, or Belief of the Apostles, which here (leaf xix) in the rubric is called *CREDO IN UNUM*, does not contain the word *Filioque*, which became so celebrated in 809 for the great discussion to which it gave rise at the *Concilium Aquisgranense* (council of Aix la Chapelle), consequently affording another proof of the antiquity of the manuscript, the word *Filioque* having been added, between two lines, by an old, but more recent hand than the manuscript itself. The whole creed shows so many material differences from the present text that, in a matter of such importance, we think it proper to give here at least a portion of it, premising however that several words or letters have been erased and replaced by others, in a later writing although still of the ninth century. The words or letters erased and now illegible, we have marked by putting dots (thus) and the alterations or corrections, which generally are inserted between two lines, by printing within two [. . . .]:

"Credo in unum dm patrem omnipotentem. factorem cœli & terræ. Uisibilium omnium & inuisibilium. Et in unum dñm ih'm xpm filium di unigenitum [& ex] de patre natum ante omnia secula [dñm de dō]. Lumen de lumine dñm uerum de dō uero [genitum] non factum, etc., etc."

This manuscript is written in red and black, in very rude Carlovingian characters, having some considerable portion of it written in beautiful rustic capital letters. It belonged to the celebrated *Abbaye de Luxeuil* (see also No. 139, 495, &c. in the present Catalogue, and the *Voyage Littéraire*, vol. I, part. 1, p. 168). To the paleographist it affords many proofs of having been written at the very beginning of the ninth century. (*See fac-simile*).

**892 SACRAMENTARIUM GREGORIANUM, cum Appendice et Calendario
in the original binding, with clasp square folio. SÆC. XI. ON VELLUM**

This very early Service Book, slightly imperfect, is written in a fine bold hand, with the rubrics in red ink, and chiefly in uncial or capital rustic letters. The Music of that sort called *neumes* is very important as furnishing us with the Chants used in the early Roman Church for the Mass and other Services. To any one writing on the gradual changes that have taken place in the Roman Catholic Liturgies, early manuscripts like the present are of the highest value. It is evident that a portion of this manuscript, the ink of which was perhaps fading, must have been re-inked some centuries ago. This manuscript, consisting of 131 leaves, some of which are a little damaged, contains a long modern dissertation intended to prove that it is much older than we suppose. (*See fac-simile*).

**893 SA'DI (Muslih-al-Din) the "Gulistān" (or Rose Garden), in Persian
4to. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER**

A well written Persian manuscript, but wanting some pages, to the middle of the seventeenth Hikāyat, at the commencement.

**894 SA'DI (Muslih-al-Din) the "Gulistan," (or Rose Garden)
in native binding folio (104 leaves). SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER**

**895 SALĀT-AL-MASĪH, or "Saifat-al-Namāz-i-Iswi." In Arabic and Coptic
richly ornamented morocco binding, tooled in the Oriental style, in case
12mo. SÆC. XVII. ON GLAZED PAPER**

Embellished with curious illuminations and delineations of King David, St. Anthony, a Madonna and Child, &c. This is a very fine specimen of *Coptic ornamental art*. (See also No. 618 in the present Catalogue).

896 SALA (Bornio Domenico da) *Epistola ad Illustrissimum Principem et Excellentissimum Dominum Dominum Borsium Clarissimum Duceum Mutinæ, . . . ac Marchionem Estensem. Italice*

4to. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

This letter on the Duties of a Prince is addressed to Borso d'Este, reigning Duke of Ferrara, who died in 1471. It is most interesting but does not appear to have ever been printed. In it the author quotes, entire, the Sonnet of Petrarch, commencing :

"Poi che voi et io piu volte habiam provato"

altering it and introducing his own name in the Sonnet. Bornio della Sala was a Bolognese, and Professor of Jurisprudence in his own country, much esteemed as a friend by Filelfo, who addresses several letters to him. In 1459, when Pope Pius II. visited Bologna, Bornio spoke the complimentary oration, and the Pope, in his annals of that year, praises the orator for his learning, eloquence, and beautiful delivery.

SEVENTH DAY'S SALE.

LOT

897 **SALOMONIS** (Filii David Regis et Prophetæ) **LIBER EXPOSITIONIS SOMPNIORUM** ex Lingua Ebraica in Latinum, translatus Sermonem **4to. S.E.C. xv. ON VELLUM**

Beautifully written on vellum, with the initial letter to each of the six books illuminated in gold and colours. The chapters are marked throughout, and have the capital commencing each painted in gold and blue alternately. The colophon reads :— “Complelus est liber sompniorum salomonis filii david. Spectabilis & eximii artium & medicine doctoris domini magistri Joseph de Castronovate ducalis phisici.” Although at the beginning it is stated that this singular work was written in Hebrew, and afterwards translated into Latin, we do not find any mention of it in De Rossi or elsewhere, and very probably it was a Middle-Age forgery. Perhaps the true author was the Joseph de Castronovate whose name appears at the end. The work, divided into six books, is considerable, and it seems not only unpublished but even quite unknown. Like all ancient and fine manuscripts on Divination it seems to have been held in great repute, as from a rather old note at the beginning we find that it was purchased for 450 Milan lire (about sixteen pounds sterling).

898 **SALOMONIS** clavicularia **4to. S.E.C. XVI. ON PAPER**
Imperfect at the end.

899 **SALUSTII** (Gaii Crispri) **Belli Catilinarii Historia et Liber de Bello Jugurthino** **in the original oak boards 4to. S.E.C. xv. (1462) ON PAPER**

A valuable manuscript, written in Italy, with the following colophon, “*Laus Deo et Christiferae Mariae Jana die quinta Aprilis MCCCC & 62.*” It came from the celebrated Saibante Gianfilippi Collection of Verona. On the margins of the text, which is excellent, there are various readings taken at an early period from other manuscripts, and the work is divided into numerous chapters with explanatory headings, which are not in the editions. At the beginning there is a *Remedium migranæ*, followed by a biography of Sallust, beginning thus: “In principio istius libri sciendum est quod Salustius nobilissimus civis romanus fuit qui primarie sue etatis tempore, etc.” No doubt this Biography, apparently unpublished, was written by an ancient commentator. At the end there is an abstract of Eutropius concerning Jugurtha.

900 **SALVINI** (Ant. Maria) **Orazione funebre fatta in Morte della Ser^{ma} Duchessa Vittoria della Rovere Medici** **folio. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER**

This Orazione by the celebrated Salvini was printed at Florence in 1715. This manuscript contains several alterations in the handwriting of the author.

901 **SAMPIERI** (Cavaliere Mario) **Viaggio fatto come Capitano della Capitana con due Galere del S. Gran Duca da Livorno a Napoli e poi in Spagna a portare il Cardinale d'Aragona Vice-Re di Napoli che si restituiva al Suo Arcivescovato di Toledo** **folio. 1666, ON PAPER**

This work, not mentioned by Moreni, is in all probability unpublished.

902 SANAZARII (M. Ant.) *Testamentum (Anni 1530)* *folio.* SEC. XVII. ON PAPER
A curious document.

903 SARDEGNA. *Abdicazione del Re Vittorio* *folio.* SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER
An important historical document, as the reasons for the sudden Abdication are stated therein.

904 SARDEGNA. *Abdicazione del Re Vittorio* *4to.* SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER
Imperfect at the end.

905 SARDEGNA. *Scritture per la Santa Sede e per lo Re di Sardegna*
citron morocco, with the Arms of Lord Stuart de Rothesay on sides
folio. SEC. XVIII. (1731-32) ON PAPER
An official transcript of the various highly interesting documents respecting the Pope's dispute with the King of Sardinia as to Ecclesiastical Immunity. Some of these papers, relating to the *Concistori Segreti*, have always been kept in the strictest secrecy.

906 SARPI (Fra Pauli, "Veneti") *Epistolarum Liber, Latino Idiomate conscriptus ad Lechassier et (una) ad Casaubonum*
old French citron morocco, gilt edges *folio.* SEC. XVII. ON PAPER
A fine and uncastrated copy of these celebrated letters, which relate fully not only to the history of the Reformation but also to the literary history of Europe at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

907 SARPI (Fra Paulo) *Apologia contro Card. Bellarmino sopra la Validita delle Scommuniche* *4to.* SEC. XVII. ON PAPER

908 SARPI. *Opinione del P. Fra Paolo Servita Consultor di Stato in qual modo debba governarsi la Republica di Venetia* *folio.* SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER
This is the well-known Tiberian work which many authors contend could not possibly have been written by the author of the History of the *Concilio di Trento*.

909 SARPI (Fra Paolo) *Consulta di Stato in qual Modo debba governarsi la Republica di Venezia* *4to.* SEC. XVII. ON PAPER
This manuscript bears the date of 1615, but does not seem to be so old.

910 SARPI (Fra Paolo) *Ricordi di Fra Paolo Servita alli Sig. Inquisitori d' Stato l'Anno 1615* *SEC. XVII. ON PAPER*
This is the same work as that contained in the two previous manuscripts.

911 SATIRE. 2 vol. in 1, *vellum* *12mo.* SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER
Very distinctly written, and apparently prepared for publication. Amongst these Italian Satires are two on Tobacco, and some relating to the Venetian habits of life of a free character.

912 SAUVEUR (Joseph) *Traité de Mécanique* *2 vol. 4to.* SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER
An unpublished Treatise of this eminent Mathematician, *de l'Académie des Sciences* at Paris, chiefly known for his Discoveries in Acoustics. This work, wth excellent drawings, is important for the History of Engines.

913 SAUVEUR (Joseph) *Géométrie Pratique* *4to.* SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER
Very distinctly written, with a great number of elaborate drawings. This unpublished work was unknown to the celebrated Prony when he wrote his biographical article on Sauveur.

914 **SAVONAROLLÆ** (Michaelis) *OPUS DE BALNEIS ET TERMIS NATURALIBUS OMNIBUS ITALIÆ*, *original binding* 4to. SÆC. xv. (1442) ON VELLUM
 Finely written in an Italian hand. This celebrated author was Physician to Leonello Prince d'Este, and died about the year 1440. This manuscript is dated MCCCCXLII. at end. The work was very popular during the fifteenth century.

915 **SCALIGERI** (Josephi) *Notæ Autographæ ad varios Auctores, Græce et Latine—OPUSCULA VARIA, SS. Patrum, Grammaticorum, &c. Græce et Latine ab ipso Scaligero exscripta* 4to. SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER
 Autograph manuscripts of this celebrated scholar, containing: Notæ ad Senecæ Tragedias; Excerpta ex Glossis; Epistola ad J. Stadium; Notæ in Suetonium; Poemata varia; PROCLÆ Opuscula Græca; Dosithei Glossæ ex MS. Monasterii S. Galli; Excerpta ex Glossario C. Puteani; Notæ ad Theophilum; Epistolæ ad A. Caudinum et Vertunianum; Variæ Lectiones; Notæ in Hesiodium; SS. Patrum Opuscula Græca; OPUSCULA MATHEMATICA, varia. This is a most important autograph collection, consisting of several hundred pages, and containing several Greek *Opuscula*, hitherto unpublished. It contains also several interesting Catalogues of Latin and Greek manuscripts (several unpublished) existing then in the library of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and in other libraries now dispersed. The volume contains also some autograph papers of Dousa, and a paper (apparently autograph also) of the celebrated mathematician, Chr. Grienberger, on a new *Speculum Ustorum*. (See also No. 1171 in the present Catalogue).

916 **SCARFANTONI** (Francesco, "Pistoiese") *Sermoni, Massime morali, &c. the cover formed of a deed on parchment, written in 1363 by Egidio Celli Notajo da Todi* 4to. SÆC. xv. et xvi. ON PAPER
 As this author is quite unknown to Tiraboschi and Zacharia, the work in all probability, is unpublished. It contains a great number of abstracts from Seneca, Sallust, &c., and several official speeches delivered before or on behalf of the *Signoria* (di Pistoia). Only a J. Jacob Scarfantoni, who died in 1748, is quoted by Zacharia in his *Bibliotheca Pistoriensis*.

917 **SCELTA** d'alcuni Modi di dire cavati da diversi Autori 4to. SÆC. xvii-xviii. ON PAPER
 This *Scelta*, written about the end of the *Seicento*, contains the most extraordinary *conceitti* of that century proposed for imitation. For instance:
 "Ma non prima fu compiuto quel secolo che mancando per tante fronti beate le stelle del firmamento, si die' di piglio ai pianeti, e con un Sole segnossi il petto a Tommaso."

918 **SCIABAN** (Baron di) *il Bombardiere Veneta* essaminato dal suo Generale tradotto in Italiano per Ordine dell' Ecc. Collegio di Venetia 4to. SÆC. xvii. (1641) ON PAPER

919 **SCIOPPII** (Gasparis) *Examen Machiavelli Operum, in quo illius Scripta prout et Censorum ejusdem diligenter perpenduntur* folio. SÆC. xvi-xvii. ON PAPER
 Unpublished, as, although written about 1594, this work on Machiavelli was never allowed to be printed. It is chiefly against Possevino. This is a very interesting volume, consisting of 171 leaves, and seems to be the original manuscript intended for the printer. It contains autograph corrections of the author and begins with a curious remark respecting the works of Macchiavelli having been first printed with the approbation and privilege of the Pope, and subsequently forbidden.

920 **SCOTI** (MICHAELIS) *MAGICA, ARABICE CUM INTERPRETATIONE LATINA* *original binding, with brass bosses and corners* 4to. SÆC. xvi. ON VELLUM
 A very extraordinary unpublished manuscript, of which the Arabic text, with its very curious diagrams, occupies the first sixteen pages. On page xvii. commences "Interpretatio et Instructio pro Discipulis seu Amatoribus

Artis Magicæ pro iis scilicet ad quorum manus post obitum meum libellus iste fortuito aliquando perventurus est," signed *Michael Scotus Prage in Bohemia pridie idibus Februarii MCCLXI.* In this preface he advises no one to presume to read the manuscript without the circle, lest he should meet a dreadful end, and refers him to the author's caution on p. xxi.,

"Aspice, Inspice, pervolve alta sed voce legere CAVE."

The name of the "wondrous Michael Scott," or Sir Michael Scott of Balwearie:

"A wizard of such dreaded fame,
That when, in Salamanca's cave,
Him listed his magic wand to wave,
The bells would ring in Notre Dame!"

is so familiar to every reader of Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel" that few or none can plead ignorance of his book of "Might," which the Lady of Branksome sent Sir William of Deloraine to obtain with the strict injunction:

"Be it scroll, or be it book,
Into it, Knight, thou must not look;
If thou readest, thou art lorn!
Better hadst thou ne'er been born!"

an injunction borne out by the author's "CAVE." Dempster, too, in his *Historia Ecclesiastica*, tells us that he remembers to have heard in his youth that the magic books, which were still in existence, could not be opened without danger, on account of the malignant fiends therein invoked. Sir Michael Scott's place of burial is unknown, although some have asserted it to be at Holme Coltrame in Cumberland, and others in Melrose Abbey. All, however, seem to agree that his books of magic were interred in his grave, as, after the most diligent search, no traces beyond rumour, such as Dempster alludes to, could be found of their existence. Satchells, indeed, pretends that when in 1629 he chanced to be at Burg under Bowness in Cumberland, one Lancelot Scott

"Shew'd his written book hanging on an iron pin,
His writing pen did seem to me to be
Of hardened metal, like steel or acumie,"

and said it had not been "read through, nor never will, for no man dare it do." To prove that the wizzard's fame was not confined to his own country, we must be content with quoting Dante :

"Quell altro che ne' fianchi è così poco
Michele Scotto fu, che veramente
Delle magiche frode seppe il gioco."

Divina Commedia, (Inferno, Canto xx).

921 SCOTLAND. Ricordi di M. M. del 1590 a Sua Beatitudine per migliorare le Cose de' Cattolici nel Regno di Scozia
folio. S.E.C. xix. ON PAPER

A transcript of the original document in the Barberini Collection. A very important State Paper, and very valuable to the historian of the times of Mary Queen of Scots and Queen Elizabeth. It contains full particulars relating to the then most conspicuous men of Scotland, and its perusal would not have been quite useless even to M. Mignet in composing his admirable *Histoire de Marie Stuart.*

922 SEAMAN (Gu.) Januæ Latinitatis vestibulum Turcice redditum
8vo. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER

An autograph unpublished manuscript in Turkish and Latin.

923 SEDULII Liber Pascalis Carminis—AUGUSTINI (S.) Libellus de Disciplina Christianorum *in 1 vol. 4to.* S.E.C. xv. ON VELLUM AND PAPER
Written in a very neat Italian hand, the whole of Sedulius, with exception of the last leaf, being upon vellum.

924 SEGAAR (Clarissimi S.) Dictata in J. A. Ernesti Institutionem Novi Testamenti
4to. S.E.C. xix. ON PAPER

925 **SEgni** (Bern.) *Istorie Fiorentine, con Postille
half russia, uncut* *folio.* SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER
Prefixed is a certificate of the learned Abate Gelli, librarian of the Magliabechiana of Florence, and of M. Ridolfo Giorgetti, that the manuscript notes (Postille) are in the autograph of Scipione Ammirato, the Florentine historian. The text is uncastrated and very good. At the end of the volume there is the celebrated *Lettera* of Lorenzino de Medici the murderer of Alessandro de Medici, with the apology of the fact. This valuable manuscript is from the Rinuccini library of Florence.

926 **SEGRETI E RICETTE**
in the original Venetian binding *4to.* SÆC. XV-XVI. ON VELLUM
This valuable collection of recipes commences with "Composition de Tholomeo piu pretiosa de tuto loro." Amongst other curious receipts are some for making soap, "bianco et perfecto;" ink, "negro et perfecto;" and also "a cavar machie d' olio de panni o carte," to make *colla*, cosmetics, &c. Several have a portion written in cypher.

927 **SEGUY** de Fontigny, *Mémoire sur l'Administration des Finances*
folio. SÆC. XVIII. (1789) ON PAPER
An autograph document, signed also by the author, and containing historical inquiries upon the French budget.

928 **SEMFRONIO** (Gio. Leone, "Nobile Urbinate") *Il Conte Ugolino Tragedia, vellum* *4to.* SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER
A curious attempt at a tragedy on a subject to which Dante has given the greatest celebrity.

929 **SENECAE** (Lucii Annei) *OPUSCULA VARIA.* Accedit Epistola B. Bernardi de Cura et Modo Rei familiaris utilius gubernandas
folio. SÆC. XV. ON PAPER
This manuscript appears, from an inscription on the first leaf, to have been the gift of D. Raymundus de Lupis to the Benedictine Monks of the Congregation of St. Justina, residing in the Monastery of St. Peter "in Glassati," on 20 December, 1482, the Prior D. Floriano de Bologna being the acceptor. It contains the following Treatises: "Quare bonis optimisque viris multa mala accidunt; ad Marciam de Consolatione Filii; de Brevitate Vitæ; de Beata Vita; de Tranquilitate Animi; quod in Sapientem non cadit ira; de Consolatione Fratris; ad Elbiam matrem suam de Consolatione Filii; de Clementia libri II; de Ira libri III; de Beneficiis....libri VII; de quatuor Virtutibus; de Moribus sive Libero Arbitrio; de Paupertate; de Remediis fortuitorum malorum; et de Liberalibus Artibus." Although manuscripts of Seneca are of rather common occurrence, it is difficult to find good texts like the present one. It is well known that several of the numerous works contained in this collection are now considered spurious, although during the fifteenth century they were looked upon as genuine, and of course copied as such.

930 **SENECAE** (L. A.) *Epistolæ ad Paulum cum Responsis—POGGII Florentini an Seni ducere uxorem liceat? et Epistola ad Cosmum de Medicis de Agricultura—PII II. Fortuna—F. PETRARCHÆ Epistola ad Clementem Papam—SENECA de Moribus, de quatuor Virtutibus ad Paulum Apostolum, et de Remediis Fortuitorum*
in the original Venetian binding, with brass clasp, on which the lamb bearing a flag is embossed *12mo.* SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM
This fine little manuscript formerly belonged to the *Monasterium de Astino*, and shows on the first leaf a tree with the motto *a l'opera*, very probably the emblem of a previous owner. The epistles between St. Paul and Seneca are spurious, but are a very old work, as they are quoted by St. Augustinus and St. Hieronymus. The *Seneca de Moribus* and *de Remediis*, consist of abstracts from the works of the philosopher, and were compiled before Vincentius Bellovacensis, who wrote during the thirteenth century and

quoted them. The "libri de quatuor virtutibus," which were also ascribed to Cicero, were written in the sixth century by "Martinus Pannonius," Archbishop of Braga, who dedicated them to "Mironi Regi." In the present manuscript, however, this same work is curiously addressed to St. Paul. This manuscript offers considerable interest to scholars who are curious in these ancient forgeries.

**931 SENECTUTE (DE) RECREANDA ad Ill. Dom. Cardinalem Paleotum
4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER**

The Latinity of this Dissertation is exceedingly pure, and for the fund of literary information it contains the work is well worthy of being printed. The mention of Cardinals Pole and Allen is very interesting. This manuscript was formerly in the Saibante Collection at Verona, as appears from the red number on the cover, all the manuscripts of that celebrated library being numbered in the same rude manner.

**932 SERMONES DOMINICALES et Collationes Dominicales
in the original oak boards 4to. SEC. XIII. ON VELLUM**

Written by an English scribe, with various additions in prose and verse, in a different hand. A portion of the vellum betrays an attempt to erase an older manuscript (*see especially folio 132*). The Arabic numerical figures deserve attention, as they show the peculiar shape which those figures assumed in England during the thirteenth century. See also No. 665 in the present Catalogue.

933 SERMONES de Fide Christiana, half calf 4to. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

Written very early, on Italian vellum, with the first page illuminated. These Sermons are on Texts taken from St. Paul's Epistles to the Corinthians.

**934 SERMONI Dominicali per Avvento, in Nativitate Domini, de Abominatione, de Concepcione Virginis Mariae, &c. &c.
4to. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER**

All these Sermons are in *Italian*, written in a very legible hand, with the words "Subiecta pedibus Sanctæ Romanae Ecclesiae," generally added at the end of each.

**935 SERVII HONORATI (Mauri, "Grammatici") COMMENTARII IN LIBROS
(Æneidos, Georgicorum et Bucolicorum) VIRGILII MARONIS
half bound morocco folio. SEC. XIV. ON PAPER**

Servius, the Grammian of the fifth century, was a friend of Macrobius, who, introducing him as one of the Speakers in his Saturnalia, not content with describing him "juxta doctrinam mirabilis et amabilis," hails him "non solum adolescentium qui tibi æquævi sunt, sed senum quoque omnium doctissime." His Commentary on Virgil is the most important we possess upon that author, and, in spite of the many futile or ridiculous observations it contains, is truly valuable for its important and curious remarks. Unfortunately, through the ignorance or bad faith of copyists, the text has come down to us in a very disfigured state, and no printed edition can be relied on. In comparing this manuscript with the first Roman edition of Servius (1469-1470), as well as with the edition published at Gottingen, in 1825, by M. Lion, we found that this important manuscript, of which the text is very pure, contains a great number of valuable various readings. For instance, almost at the beginning of the commentary on the *Æneis*, which here is placed first, we find:

IN THE MANUSCRIPT.

IN THE EDITIO PRINCEPS.

"Virgilii hec est vita. Patre Marone" "Virgilii vita hæc est. Ortus fuit
matre a Maia." patre Virgilio figulo. Matre maia."

While M. Lion reads, with only a slight difference :

"Virgilii hæc vita est. Ortus est patre Virgilio, matre Maja."

This manuscript consists of 237 leaves in double columns, with illuminated capitals and emblazoned arms on the first page. The text of Virgil is written in red ink, and the commentary in black.

936 SERVII Grammatici Expositio in tria Virgilii Opera (Bucolica, Georgica et Aeneidos Libros), calf folio. SEC. XV. (1430) ON PAPER

Very distinctly written, with the name of the scribe and date: "Finito libro isto detur gloria xpo año 1430, 26 Mensis Junii. Johānes Moguntinus f." This seems undoubtedly in the autograph of *Johannes Fust*, called also *Johannes Moguntinus* (as he sometimes styled himself), the celebrated partner of Gutenberg. This valuable manuscript contains also a great many various readings which deserve peculiar attention. For instance, at the beginning of the commentary on the *Aeneis*, the sentence already quoted from the previous manuscript is here as follows: "Virgilii hæc vita: fuit civis mantuanus," without any reference to his father or mother. At the beginning of the volume there is, under the title of *Prologus* to the commentary, the *Vita Virgili*, commonly attributed to *Donatus*, but which here is (perhaps) more properly given as an introduction, written by *Servius* himself, to his large commentary on Virgil's Poems. Although the beginning of this *Vita* is (with some various readings) like the printed one, still it differs considerably from the editions, and does not contain the well-known tales, evidently of Oriental origin, about Augustus being the son of a baker, &c.: stories which even the celebrated Heyne did not disdain to introduce in his classical edition of Virgil. At the end of this *Vita*, the following passage connects even more closely this life with the commentary. "Quoniam de autore summatim diximus de ipso carmine jam dicendum est." A small portion of the first two leaves, which was decayed, has been supplied recently in such a manner as to make it appear that the author of the commentary was *Johannes Moguntinus*, the transcriber, and not *Servius*, whose name is still to be read at the beginning of the *Expositio in Bucolicon*. (See *fuc-simile*).

937 SERVII HONORATI (Mauri "Grammatici") Commentarii in Virgilii Libros Bucolicorum, Georgicorum et Aeneidorum, cum Virgilii Vita (scripta a Donato?) folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

This manuscript was written in Italy, with fine borders and initials in gold and colours, and, in regard to the text, affords a great number of valuable readings. The sentence which we have quoted from the previous manuscripts is herein as follows:

"Virgilii autem sub brevitate hec vita est Ortus est ex patre Virgilio vel marone figulo matre vero Maia."

The *Vita Virgili* prefixed is that which is commonly attributed to *Donatus*, and contains also a great number of valuable various readings; for instance, at the very beginning when Valpy's edition has "patre Marone; quem quidam opificem figulum; plures magi . . . tradiderunt," we read in this manuscript, "patre marone quem quidem opificem figulum multi: plures autem magi . . . tradiderunt." This manuscript has old marginal corrections by a learned hand; with the spurious Epitaphium "Pallas filius Evandri" at the end, and on the last leaf the famous letters of Lentulus to Augustus, and Pilatus to Tiberius.

It is perhaps not superfluous to call the attention of scholars to these three interesting manuscripts of an author so rich in information respecting the ancient history of Italy, but of whom, up to the present moment, no classical edition exists. Although generally manuscripts of *Servius* upon Virgil are so scarce, that Hænel hardly found a dozen of them in the numerous libraries which he visited throughout Europe, it may be confidently asserted that the three contained in this present catalogue will afford the means of giving an entirely new and much improved text.

938 SEVERI Sulpitii Vita Sancti Martini Episcopi—VITA Sancti Ambrosii (Auctore Paulino Episcopo Nolano)—HOMELIA Origenis de Maria et Joseph—VITA S. Materni—CIRCULUS prq inveniendo numero epactarum ab Anno presenti 1448—B. HIERONYMI Epistola ad Heliodorum Episcopum Epitaphii Nepotiani Presbyteri et Epistola ad Anitiam Demetriadem Virginem (a P. Harzheim Pelagio Hære-

siarchæ adscripta)—B. AUGUSTINI Ipponensis Episcopi Epistola ad Cirillum de Laudibus B. Jheronimi—JHERONIMUS ad Desiderium de duodecim Tractatoribus—SALUTATIO Anthonii Vrye ad B. Virginem Mariam et Puerum Jesum—OPTIMA Recepta pro Oculis, &c.
8vo. SEC. xv. (1448) ON VELLUM

An interesting collection with this note: "Scriptum coloniæ p. Wilhlm. Hamer, 1448." On the reverse of folio 149, is the following inscription: "Iste liber est Illustris Dni Dni Mauriti Comitis de Spegelberch Presb. Embri. Embricensis et Majoris Ecclesiæ Coloniensis Canonici, &c." This manuscript consists of 150 leaves; the *Circulus* contains old Arabic numerical figures and moveable circles (vovelles), like those in old astronomical works.

939 SFERA. Compendio della Sfera 4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER
Written in the way of Question and Answer.

940 SFONDRAKI (Cardinale Celestino) Discorsi Spirituali 4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER
These *Discorsi* by a celebrated opponent of the great Bossuet are unpublished, and were unknown to Argelati. This is the only Italian work of Sfondrati. The manuscript has the autograph corrections of the author himself.

941 SHAHĀB-AL-DĪN AHMAD Bin-Hajjur-al-Makki (Shaikh), the "Kanā'at al-Murād fī bayān Bānat So'ād," A Key or Commentary to the "Bānat-So'ād," a Poetical Panegyric on the Prophet Mohammed, in Arabic 8vo. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER
This copy was written anno Hegiræ 1147 (A.D. 1733). This is a scarce work and has never been printed. The Bānat-So'ād is mentioned by Hājī Khalfā, vol. IV. p. 521.

942 SHARAF-AL-DĪN 'ALI-AL-YAZDĪ (Mir) "Zafar Nāmah," the Book of Victory, otherwise called "Timūr Nāmah," containing the History of the Life and Deeds of Tamerlane, in Persian
well bound 4to. SEC. xix. (1829) ON PAPER
A fine manuscript of the well-known Timūr Nāmah, considered one of the choicest specimens of Persian literature; well written in Nasta'līk. The first few pages of the preface are deficient.

943 SICILIA. Processo per li Comissarii deputati per S. M. Don Ferrando de Aragona Re della Gran Sicilia contra Antonello de Petrucciis, &c. Anno 1486
MODERN TRANSCRIPT, vellum 4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER
A valuable Account of that celebrated Conspiracy. This *Processo* is mostly written in a sort of Neapolitan dialect. For a Latin edition of this work see Dibdin, *Bibliotheca Spenceriana* (vol. VII. p. 102, the *Cassano Library*, No. 152).

944 SIKANDAR BIN-MUHAMMAD, commonly called "Manjhū-Akbar" the "Mirāt-i-Sikandari." A history of the Kings of Gujarāt in Persian
folio. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER
This History runs from the time of Tufar Khün, the founder of the monarchy, to the suicide of Sultan Muzaffar III, the last of the Kings of Gujarāt, Anno Hegiræ 1000 (A.D. 1591). The original work was composed Anno Hegiræ 1020 (A.D. 1610), forty lunar years after the destruction of the Gujarāt monarchy, by Akbar, Anno Hegiræ 980 (A.D. 1572). The manuscript was copied A.D. 1797.

945 SIVRICH (Abbate Antonio) Due Dissertazioni, una sugli Offizi e la Costituzione della Logica; un'altra sull' Indole delle Scienze e la Maniera di trattarle folio. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

**946 SOLINI (C. Julii) POLYSTOR (*sic*) DE SITU ORBIS TERRARUM et de singulis Mirabilibus quae in Mundo habentur
4to. SÆC. XIII. ON VELLUM (71 leaves)**

An important manuscript, containing the text of the work as given by Solinus himself, in which the *Capitulatio* differs both from the editions and the following codex. The text of this is very good, and is divided into chapters, which are quite different from those in lot 947, and the editions. The headings in this explain the contents much better than those which have been printed. It contains many interesting various readings, of which we shall give a single specimen, taken from the beginning of the last chapter of the Jenson edition (Venice, 1473 in folio):

MANUSCRIPT.

"Chaldee gentis caput babylonia est a Semiramide condita tam nobilis ut propter eam Assirii et Mesopotamia in Babilonie nomen transierint."

EDITION.

"Chaldaæ gentis caput babylonia est tam nobilis: ut propter eam Assyrii: et Mesopotamii in Babylonie nomen transierint."

In the two following manuscripts, the name of Semiramis, here introduced very properly, is wanting, as well as in the Jenson edition. And although this name was more recently introduced by the best editors (for instance, in the *Biponti* edition, 1794), still the three manuscripts of Solinus described in the present Catalogue contain a number of interesting various readings which would greatly improve a new edition.

After the work of Solinus, we find in this manuscript a Latin poem, beginning with :

"Rex pie rex fortis confringens vincula mortis,"

and then a work *de virtutibus Ciborum*, followed by other Latin verses, some juridical cases, etc. At the end there is a long "index in Solinum per alphabetum," a work of the fifteenth century.

**947 SOLINI (Iulii) DE SITU ORBIS TERRARUM . . . sive Polyhistor
vellum small folio. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM**

This very fine manuscript, consisting of 114 leaves of the purest vellum, was written in Italy and has at the beginning of the work a border in the finest style of Italian art. Prefixed is a *Tabula Iulij Solini*, occupying 24 pages, much more diffuse, and in several portions very different from the small table which is printed in the old editions of Solinus, for instance in that of Jenson (Venice, 1473). This volume contains numerous marginal notes written by the same hand as the whole manuscript, and very probably transcribed from an older one. There are also important variations from the editions. It is well known that before the last publication by the author, the work of Solinus was surreptitiously circulated under the title of "Collectanea rerum memorabilium," and that subsequently Solinus himself issued it again under the name of "Polyhistor." This will account for the difference in manuscripts, some of which seem to be derived principally from the first, and others from the second edition. The present manuscript, with an enlarged index, and the title of "Polyhistor" on the dedication (commencing by "Quoniam quidam impacientius quam studiosius opusculum quem moliebar intercipere properarunt," etc.), is certainly derived from the work as finally given to the world by Solinus himself.

**948 SOLINI (Julii) COLLECTANEORUM LIBER de Mirabilibus Mundi ad Aduenium familiarem feliciter incipit
russia 8vo. SÆC. XV. (1455) ON VELLUM**

Elegantly written in Italy, with the date and name of the Scribe: "per manus G. Campis 1455, die decimo quarto septembrie." This manuscript (with the title *Liber de Mirabilibus Mundi*, and beginning "Cum et aurum clementia, etc," without the prefatory matter which is in the previous manuscript and wherein Solinus explains, that the work was first published without his

THE LIBRI MANUSCRIPTS.

authority) seems to contain the work as surreptitiously circulated. The two issues of the work offer such differences that the celebrated Salmasius thought that the author had written two distinct treatises on the same subject. In manuscript they are very seldom to be found in the same collection, and, yet the work of Solinus is so important for the geography and natural history of the ancients, that they both deserve great attention.

949 SONDĀS Ibn-i-Dīwān-Mūtāmell, The "Tārikh-i-Sind," or Account of Scinde in Persian
oriental binding

4to. S.E.C. xix. ON PAPER

A very valuable account of the Sumra tribe, who governed the country of Scinde, and of its Pargunnahs and Revenue. It appears to have been written by Sondās, at the request of Captain James McMurdo, who was Resident at Kutch in 1812. It has never been printed.

950 SONETTI XXVII del Dottor Luca Terenzi contro i Bacchettoni, con Proemio in Prosa (*Inediti*)—POESIE piacevoli del Conte Giulio Monteverchi intitolate La Scorneide (*Sonetti XXXVI, inediti*)—
RUSPOLI (Francesco) Sonetti con la Coda XXIII (*Tutti inediti salvo che quattro stampati nella Racolta II. delle Poesie da far ridere le Brigate*)—SONETTI del Feroci (I), di Marco Lamberti (III *inediti*) del Forzoni (I), di G. B. Fagioli (IX), di Domenico Bozzaghi (Entusiasmi XX), del Zoppo Carrozziere (II), e di Santi Casini (I)—
PAPINI (Gio. Antonio) Rime sdruciolati (IV) nelle quali dissuade un Amico dalla Poesia.

4to. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER

A valuable Collection of inedited Italian Poetry in the autograph of the Collector, Gio. Antonio Papini, the well-known Commentator on Burchiello. The "Sonetti contro i Bacchettoni," by Dr. L. Terenzi, one of the Accademici della Crusca, who died in 1697, are not in his Collection of Sonetti printed at Florence in 1687. La Scorneide, is by the Count Giulio di Monteverchio, who died at Rome in the seventeenth century. Of him, Quadrio writes: "Compose pur molte Rime assai graziose e piacevoli che vanno in giro manoscritte." Francesco Ruspoli is considered one of the writers worthy of being cited by Alberti, who quotes from his published sonnets. Concerning Marco Lamberti, styled by Quadrio, "Sostenitore dello stile Bernesco," G. B. Fagioli and the others, see Tiraboschi, &c. These poems were of too free a character to be published.

951 SPADA. Relazione del Negotiato del S. Card. Spada Plenipotentiario di N. S. nell' Aggiustamento di Pace col Ser^{mo} di Parma MDCXLII—LEGA fatta tra la Ser. Rep. di Venetia e li Ser^{mi} Gran Duca di Toscana e Modena MDCXLIII—NEGOTIATO del S. Card. Bichi i Trattati di Pace fra la Lega e Barberini MDCXXXXIII

folio. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER

Interesting historical documents of which we have been unable to find any trace in the works that we perused, and which are not mentioned either in the *Archivio Storico Italiano* or in the *Catalogo Dei Manoscritti del Marchese G. Capponi*.

952 SPECULATOR Consiliorum Enigmaticus Nicrocosmi (*Microcosmi*)—VERSUS reperti Hierosolymis cum Prophecia Magistri Samuelis Archisynagogi Hierosolymitani, A.D. MCCCCLXXXII.—*Odeæ* xvii, &c.

4to. S.E.C. XVI. ON PAPER

A curious collection; in the Prophecia it is stated that in the year 1530 the Antichrist will be born; and there are verses announcing the pillage of Rome in 1527. The *Odeæ* contain a description of an old painting then existing in the celebrated monastery of S. Udalricus et Affra.

953 **SPECULUM VIRGINIS MARIE**, Incomēça uno trattato ad laude della
v^a m^a—S. AUGUSTINI Regula et Tractatus varii
in the original binding 4to. S^EC. XV. ON PAPER

The covers are lined with fragments of a very early manuscript, on vellum, of *Aesopian Fabulae* in verse. The *Speculum* is in very good old Italian and seems unpublished. At the end there is the "Expositione della salve regina" (14 pages), followed by an old Italian poem, written like prose, which begins as follows: "Ave Maria delli angeli reina. Ave Maria somma imperatrice. Ave per cui le colpe anno (*sic*) ruina. Et per cui le virtù anno (*sic*) radice." As according to the *Tavola degli autori*, printed in the sixth volume of the great *Vocabolario della Crusca*, a single manuscript of the "Expositione della salve regina" formerly known, was then supposed to be lost, the present one may perhaps be considered as *unique*.

954 **SPHAERA (De) cum Commentario** folio. S^EC. XIV. ON PAPER

With astronomical diagrams. The beginning of this work, written on twelve leaves of *Bombyx paper* (a rather uncommon occurrence in Latin manuscripts) is deficient.

955 **SPH^EERA.** Tractatus de Spera. Accedit Compendium de Sphera Joannis
de Sacrobosco 4to. S^EC. XV. ON PAPER

With diagrams and Arabic numerals.

956 **SPINEDA** (Caroli, S. J.) Philosophiæ Cursus physico-mathematicus in
compendium redactus a Philippo Bernieri
2 vol. 4to. 1767-68, ON PAPER

A learned work, discussing the theories of Newton, Leibnitz, etc., etc.

957 **STATUTA ANGLIÆ, calf extra** 12mo. S^EC. XV. ON VELLUM

An interesting collection. The first portion of it is in Norman-French, and finishes with "Done au Glouc le my meyngne proscchein apres la feste de s^eyt Piere, etc." Then follow the *Statuta Westmonasterii* in Latin.

958 **STATUTA.** Copia Dacciorum et Gabelarum Comunis Argentæ
4to. S^EC. XV. ON PAPER

A very early copy of the "Statuti della Terra d'Argenta nella Provincia di Ferrara," issued by the Dukes Alberto and Leonello d'Este, concluding with the year 1446. The volume contains also some letters written by several Princes of the Este Family, from 1390 to 1476, in connection with these Statuta, which are partly in Latin and partly in Italian. They contain amongst other very curious information, the fact, that four centuries ago, both white sugar and muscavado were already in use at Argenta.

959 **STATUTI** della Dispensazione della Helemosina ad Uso della Compagnia
di S. Giovanni Evangelista quondam di S. Jeronimo di Pisa
S^EC. XV. (1491) ON VELLUM

This fine manuscript appears to have belonged to the *Compagnia* itself, as it has the autograph ceusure and attestation of "Roberto Strozi Canonico di Pisa et Vicario del R^{mo} Cardinale M. Raphaell de Riario Arcevescovo di Pisa." It has also additions in the autograph of Thomeo Grassulino Vicario del R. Arcevescovo, dated 1493. The first page is within an elegantly illuminated border, with a miniature painting of St. John in the initial letter. This work, written in a very pure old Italian, gives an interesting account of the manner in which a private laical association used to distribute alms in Italy during the fifteenth century, and contains the *Rituale* of its Church Service. At the bottom of the first page there are these words: *Opus Reinerii*, from which it would appear that the illuminator of this manuscript was an unknown artist, called Reinerius, no doubt of the town of Pisa, where this Christian name is even now of very common occurrence.

960 STATUTI et Ordinamenti et Constitutioni del Castello della Roccha Albegna (nel territorio di Siena) *folio.* S.E.C. xvi. ON VELLUM

This is the original unpublished book of the "Statuti di Roccha Albegna," written in 1565, with some more modern additions, and consisting of 76 leaves. These municipal laws are almost unknown, and exceedingly curious. For instance: Every one is to sow every year two *staja* of corn; nobody is to remain idle in the streets of Roccha Albegna during the day, under a heavy fine, adding "Questo acciocchè ciasheduno si dia al esercito." Many injunctions relating to the health and cleanliness of the Roccha would be very useful at the present day, even in England. One curious fact is, that in many instances the punishments are more heavy against foreigners (that is against parties not of the *territorio di Siena*) than against the *Senesi* themselves. The heavy punishment to be inflicted on any man leaping over the walls, reminds us of the death of Remus, killed by Romulus for a similar offence.

961 STATUTI della Terra di Santo Vito, 1711
with official signature of the Notary Public in 1815, attesting the fidelity of the Transcript, vellum *4to.* S.E.C. xix. ON PAPER

These Statuti were quite unknown to Coleti, and are most probably unpublished. They were granted in 1599, to the people of Santo Vito, by the Marquis Theodoli, and altered or confirmed afterwards. They afford one of the latest instances of municipal rights granted by a feudal petty sovereign. Some penalties are very curious: perjury is fined only twenty carlini (about seven shillings). We sincerely regret that we have been unable to find in London a copy of the work of M. Bonaini, on the bibliography of Italian Statuti, from which we certainly should have derived much information concerning the Statuti enumerated in the present Catalogue. The other works of the learned director of the Florentine archives, which we have been able to peruse, afford such proofs of the author's erudition and talent that, no doubt, his work on the Statuti would have furnished us with all the information that could be desired. (See also No. 685 in the present Catalogue.)

962 STEPHANI PHILOSOPHI (qui Atheniensis Patria Alexandrinus Domicilio dictus est) Scholia in Prognostica Hippocratis Græce *folio.* S.E.C. xv. ON PAPER (95 leaves)

Written in a beautifully clear hand, with numerous marginal notes and additions (in Greek), by some learned Physician of a later date. Several of the leaves have been misplaced in the re-binding. This manuscript, with a great number of marginal notes and various readings from different manuscripts, was no doubt intended for publication, by some learned Italian Physician of the XVI. century, as is shown also by a quire of separate remarks (in Italian, Latin, and Greek,) inserted in it. Neither in Hænel, nor in the great "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Reg. Paris." is any manuscript of this work quoted, although other works of the same author are known, such as the *Chrysopæa*, etc.

963 STEPHONII (Bernardini, Soc. Jesu) de Stylo Laconico, Attico, Rhodio Syntagma ad Bartolomæum Rostum Mutinæ scriptum, Anno 1620, Vite Auctoris postremo. Accedunt ejusdem Epistolæ ad Jacobum Pontanum, Epitaphium Caroli Vicecomitis, Parodia Catulli, &c.
half calf gilt *folio.* S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER

The last works in verse, seem to be in the handwriting of the author, of whom some later Tragedies were published in Paris and Antwerp in 1622 and 1634, as is noted in an autograph note by Dr. Routh, the President of Magdalen College.

964 STEPHONII (Bernardini, S. J.) Liber de Rhetorica et Tractatus de Cometis *4to.* S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER

The last Treatise, with diagrams, was unknown to Lalande, and in all probability is unpublished. The handwriting is about the middle of the last century.

965 STEPHONII (Bernardini, S. J.) Commentarii in Ciceronis Philippicas et in Librum de Oratore ; de Comedia Disputatio ; Poemata, &c.— CARETTONII (R. P. Joannis Francisci) Oratio de Excellentia, Anno MDLXXXIV. *4to. Sæc. xvi. ON PAPER*
 These Commentaries have never been printed.

966 STEPHONII (Bernardini) Epicedium in Caroli Vicecomitis Funus et Tumulus Hippolyti Sculptoris *4to. Sæc. xvii. ON PAPER*
 In the autograph of the Poet and signed by him. A curious fact is, that whilst this learned Jesuit is not named in the four volumes of the *Bibliothèque* by MM. de Backer, his name is mentioned by M. Delepine in his interesting *Macaroniana*, (p. 113).

967 STROZZ.E (Titi Vespasiani) Borsiados Libri X *4to. Sæc. xviii. (1761) ON PAPER*
 A transcript from the original manuscript, in the autograph of the learned Dr. G. A. Barotti of Ferrara, who has added a few notes. The author of this important historical poem died in 1505, leaving his son Hercules to revise and finish this his grand work, which he looked on not only as his chef-d'œuvre, but also as a lasting monument of his gratitude to his patron, Borso Duke of Este. His son, however, did not survive long enough to publish it. The signature of Barotti is at the end.

968 SUETONIUS. Notæ Anonymi (C. A. Dukeri ?) ad Suetonium *4to. Sæc. xviii. ON PAPER*

969 SYMEONIS ARCHIEPISCOPI THESSALONICENSES DIALOGI CONTRA HÆRESSES, DE SOLA FIDE, DE TEMPLO ET MISSA, etc. Græce
in the original Greek binding *4to. Sæc. xv. CHARTA BOMBYCINA*
 A fine manuscript, written in the East in red and black, of a very important work for the history of the Greek Liturgy and of the Oriental Church in general. This learned Archbishop died in 1429, a few months only before Thessalonica was taken by Amurath. A large portion of the works of Symeon were published in 1683, at Jassy in Moldavia. This manuscript contains a great number of various readings, as will be easily ascertained by comparing only the title of the *Ermeneia* as given by Fabricius (*Bibl. Græc. vol. XI. p. 330*) with the title of the same work in this manuscript.

970 TABLE des Angles pour lever les Plans et les tracer sur le Terrein *red morocco* *8vo. Sæc. xviii. ON PAPER*
 Elegantly written, with the plans coloured.

971 TABLES pour les Annuités *4to. Sæc. xviii. ON PAPER*
 An original manuscript by Duvillard, well known for his writings on the subject.

972 TACHARD (Jean) Enseignemens philosophiques à ses Enfans J. C. M. 1599—PRATIQUA de Opera magna Lapidis Philosophorum extracta ex Libro II^o. Fratris Philippi de Revirillac Pedismontani, Gallice *4to. Sæc. xvi. ON PAPER*
 A curious work on Alchemy.

973 TACITE. Dissertations sur Tacite et ses Ouvrages (par Brotier) *folio. Sæc. xviii. ON PAPER*
 An autograph manuscript, with the author's corrections. Brotier, as is well known, was the best editor of Tacitus in the eighteenth century.

974 TADDEO DA BOLOGNA (Mo.) Libro della Medecina *4to. Sæc. xv. ON PAPER*
 No medical man was more celebrated during the thirteenth century than this Taddeo, who, on account of his having been appointed professor at Bologna, was called *da Bologna*, although born in Florence, as is clear from Ph.

Villani the writer of his biography. Villani states that, up to the thirtieth year of his life, Taddeo was a sort of idiot, getting a miserable existence by selling tapers at a small Florentine church, although afterwards his renown became so great, that he would not consent to attend Pope Honorius IV in his illness, unless paid 100 *ducati d'oro* per day, an enormous sum for that time, to which however the Pontiff, when restored to health, added ten thousand ducats. The whole of this sum was afterwards spent by Taddeo in pious and charitable foundations. This Italian *Libro* of Taddeo is quite unknown, as only a single small Italian work by him is mentioned by his numerous biographers, namely a translation, from the French, of an abridgment of the Ethics of Aristotle, inserted by Brunetto Latini in his *Trésor*, and which Dante criticised in his *Concilio*. We give here the beginning of this important work of Taddeo, which shows that he wrote it in Italian (*volgare*), although his antiquated language of the thirteenth century may have been slightly altered by the transcribers:

"Questo libro della medecina facta per maestro Taddeo da Bologna."

"Perchè dell' arte della medecina sono molti libri schuri ad entendere spetialemente a coloro che non sanno lettera, io venendo da Sancta Maria in Bagno volendo ammaestrare li miei compagni e garzoni trassi e ridussi certe cure e medecine experimenti de libri de Ypocrate e Galieno, Armansor et Avicenna et altri libri dicendo e volgarizzando, &c."

Besides this work, which is one of the earliest monuments of the Italian language, the volume, consisting of more than one hundred leaves, contains also other medical treatises on the cure of fevers, &c., some in a more modern hand. It is very difficult, however, to ascertain whether these early Italian medical works have any connection with the manuscript anonymous works quoted by the Crusca academy under the names of "Libro della natura delle febbri,"—"Libro della cura di tutte le malattie," &c. At the end there are written, by several hands, some curious *segreti*. One of these is a sort of half magical, half pious invocation for the use of any one at the moment of being racked who is to implore the Almighty "ut non efferas ex ore meo verbum veritatis,"—a very significant request!

Concerning Taddeo da Bologna (or better, Taddeo Alderotto Fiorentino) see also the excellent *Compendio Storico della Scuola di Bologna*, by Professor Medici, published in 1857 at the expense of the town of Bologna. We deeply regret that being obliged, in the present Catalogue, to describe so many works written by ancient Italian physicians, we were not able to find in London, either the other works of M. Medici on the subject, or the recent works of M.M. Piccinotti, Freschi, and De Renzi, on the *Storia della Medicina*. This is not the only deficiency of the kind we have to regret.

975 TĀJ-AL-DĪN IS-HĀK BIN IBRĀHIM, "Muthīr-al-Gharām wa Khulāsat-al-Kalām," A History of Abraham and other Patriarchs, in Arabic, Naskh character, copied Anno Hegiræ 1065 (A.D. 1654) by Mohib-al-Din, *red sheep* 4to. S.E.C. xvii. ON GLAZED PAPER
Unpublished and interesting.

976 TAKĪ-AL-DĪN IBN HUJJAT-AL-HAMAWĪ (SHAIKH), "Bādīyat," or the Art of elegant Composition, by Ibn Hujjat and Wajih-al-Din 'Abd-al-Rahmān—SHAHĀB-AL-DĪN ĀHMAD (Shaikh) son of 'Ibād, better known by the title of "Hāim," the "Irshad-al-Tālib 'Ala-Wasīlat-al-Hissāb," a Treatise on Arithmetic, written Anno Hegiræ 993 (A.D. 1584)—SHAHĀB-AL-DĪN, A Treatise on Equity—SHAMS-AL-DĪN HANAĪDī, A Dissertation on Months and Years—MUHAMMAD BIN-'ABD-AL-RAHMĀN, A Treatise on Mathematics, the Hours of Prayer, Months, Years, &c.—A TREATISE, in Verse, on Months, Years and Dates in general—TREATISE on Astronomy—TREATISES on the Formation of the Circle, &c.—TREATISE on the Sun's

Degrees—'ALI IBN MUHAMMAD BIN 'IZZ-AL-DIN, Miscellaneous Traditions and Prayers *4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*

A collection of unpublished works, all in Arabic, and very interesting. Respecting the *Badiyat* see Hâji Khalfa (vol. II, p. 361). This volume was copied anno Hegiræ 1060 (A.D. 1649).

977 TANCRETI Magistri Casus ordinarii, *calf 8vo. SÆC. xv. ON VELLUM*
We find at the beginning that these *Casus* are an epitome of the "Liber de ordine judiciario," etc., a work of Tancredus a Corneto, a well-known Italian jurist of the thirteenth century. The volume contains also other tracts, namely: "De actore et reo," and *Exacta*. This last is full of information relating to Roman antiquities. The first fly-leaf is a fragment of a fine manuscript of the ninth century.

979 TABÎKH-MULÜK-AL-MISR, Anonymous History of the Kings of Egypt and of the Khalifs, in Arabic Verse *boards 4to. SÆC. xvii. ON THICK GLAZED PAPER*

980 TARTALIA DE MANTELLIS DE CANOBIO, RIME, morocco, *gilt edges, from the Collection of Count Gastaldi 4to. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER*
An unpublished well-written manuscript, which has an illuminated initial and the arms of an ancient possessor (a lion with three Florentine lilies). It formerly belonged to Apostolo Zeno, and has his book-plate and some annotations in his handwriting, with a letter addressed to him on the subject of this elegant manuscript. Apostolo Zeno is celebrated not only as a most eminent *letterato*, but also as a great collector of rare books and manuscripts. This Canzoniere of an author quite unknown to all the biographers and bibliographers we have perused, but who is stated in the letter prefixed to have been of a noble family of Bologna, deserved and was, no doubt, an object of the special attention of that learned man. It is difficult to state at what time these *Versi* were written; however from the fact that the author mentions Dante, Petrarca, Cino da Pistoja, Sennuccio and Boccaccio, but (as far as we have been able to discover) no more modern poet, as well as from the poetry and language in itself, we are induced to believe, that this writer must have lived about the end of the fourteenth century. This transcript, most probably by a Bolognese scribe, does no credit to the poet, whose *Ballate* are most worthy of publication.

981 TASSO (Torquato) DISCORSO DELLA VIRTU FEMMINILE *folio. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER*

THIS IS THE ORIGINAL DRAFT OF THE WORK, AND IS IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF THE POET, WHICH IS OF EXCESSIVE RARITY. It consists of twelve folio pages. The handwriting perfectly agrees with the two well-known manuscripts in the British Museum, and with the various facsimiles of his autograph letters that have been published. The variations of this manuscript from the printed edition are very great, as will be shown by confronting a portion only of the first page of the manuscript with the edition (*Tasso Opere*, 12 vols. in 4to. Venezia, 1738, vol. VIII. p. 222).

MANUSCRIPT.

"De' quali il principe è tale che ben di lui si può cantare quel verso di Virgilio: *Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus*, o quell' altro *Qualis gemma micat fulvum quem dividit aurum*, e tutto ciò che la bellezza d'Eurialo, o d'Haescanio, o di Turno descrivendosi è per bellezza d'artifizi ammirato, e la Duchessa di Ferrara è si fatta."

Although slightly imperfect (the last leaf being supplied by another hand), it is ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING RELICS OF ITALY'S GREAT BARD. It was formerly in the possession of the Abbate Don Vicenzo Faustini, an eminent collector, residing at Ferrara, from whose hands it passed successively into

EDITION.

"De' quali il principe è tale che ben di lui si può cantare quel verso Oraziano: *Quo calet juventus, Nunc omnis, et Mox virgines tepebunt*. O piuttosto quel di Virgilio: *Gratior et pulchro veniens in corpore virtus*; E la Duchessa di Ferrara è si fatta."

those of Signor Pagini, Captain Küchler, L. G. Gruner, the eminent artist, and M. Libri. From an inclosed letter it appears that M. Gruner was empowered to sell it for not less than fifty pounds. (*See fac-simile.*)

982 TASSO (T.) RAGIONAMENTO DE DUE GENTILHUOMINI L'UNO ROMANO
L'ALTRO VENETIANO sopra il Governo della Repubblica Venetiana
fatto alli 15 di Gennaro, 1580, al modo di Venetia

folio. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER

This work or dialogue is very interesting, but what renders this manuscript truly invaluable is that, according to the best connoisseurs, this volume, consisting of sixty-one leaves, is undoubtedly in the handwriting of the celebrated TORQUATO TASSO, who probably was also the unknown author of the work, as there are several corrections which could only have been made by the author himself, as for instance, at fol. 30, where instead of *questi hanno causa*, it is altered to *questi hanno autorità*, and at fol. 32, where instead of "Delibera così della pace come della guerra," the correction is "Delibera della pace et della guerra."

It is well known that the handwriting of Tasso, like that of Galileo and other celebrated men, experienced considerable change with the progress of time. The handwriting of this manuscript is more free, and has a more youthful appearance than that of the previous one, but the general character is the same, and to those who have seen the autograph manuscripts of Tasso, kept in the various libraries of Italy, there cannot remain any doubt concerning the genuineness of the autograph manuscripts of Tasso described in this Catalogue. It is well known that, in consequence of his misfortune, the manuscripts of Tasso were dispersed everywhere, and that a considerable portion of the works of that illustrious man have appeared for the first time in the present century, in different places, and at different periods. One of the last and most interesting discoveries of the kind was made at Montpellier, about twenty years ago, by a celebrated Italian bibliographer, the Abate Gazzera, and published by him at Turin in 1838, under the title of *Trattato della Dignità, etc. di Torquato Tasso*.

See also Nos. 689, 869, and 870 in the present Catalogue. (*See fac-simile.*)

983 TEMPLE (Sir W.) Annotationes ad R. Temple de Statu federatarum Provinciarum Belgii, *half calf* *4to. SÆC. XVII. ON PAPER*

984 TEMPORUM DISSCRIPTIO a creatione mundi (usque ad Alexium Comnenum a.c. 1081)—CHRONICON PONTIFICUM (a S. Petro ad Eugenium III. a.c. 1145)—SERIES ABBATUM CASSINENSIA (a S. Benedicto usque ad obitum Simardi Abbatis, a.c. 1287)—ANONYMI CASSINENSIS CHRONICON (ab anno Chr. 1000, ad annum 1195)

vellum small folio. SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM

A fine and valuable manuscript, written in red and black ink by an Italian hand. This collection of original historical works, in several places relating the wars of Charlemagne against the Langobards, the Norman conquests in Italy, and even the British wars in the East during the Crusades, is of the greatest interest. The *Anonymous Cassinensis* only has been published by Caraccioli in his "Chronologi Quatuor," at Naples in 1626, and appeared again with several illustrations and additions by Pratilli in the fourth volume of the last edition of the *Peregrini Historia Principum Langobardorum (Neapolit., 1752, 5 vol. 4to)*. The other works contained in this volume are unpublished, and they exhibit a great variety of historical information. As a specimen of the "Chronicon Pontificum," we subjoin the biography of Joannes XV. (986-996) taken from this manuscript:

"*Ioannes an. IX. mē XI. dieb. v. (regnavit)*

"*Hic a petro prefecto romane urbis comprehensus et in castello Sci. Angeli retrusus, deinde campaniam in exilium missus post decem menses et dies XXIX Romani reversus est et de persecutoribus eius ab Ottone Imperatore supplicium sumptum.*"

The text of the *Anonymous Cassinensis* is in this manuscript more correct than in any one seen by Caraccioli, Peregrini, or Pratilli, and not only contains valuable various readings, but is placed in a totally different order from the text already published. In fact, this manuscript contains *year by*

year (from the year 1000 to 1195 inclusive) a perpetual chronological series of events, arranged in a peculiar manner, while the printed text is *saltatory*, and omits a great number of years. To mention only one of the various readings, we shall point out that the whole of the manuscripts kept in the library of the Monte Casino affirm that the Emperor Conrad died in the year 1038, a mistake which Pratilli was obliged to correct by the substitution of the true date, 1039, as an emendation of his own. In this manuscript, in which the numerical figures are written according to the ancient Roman arithmetical system, the date of 1039 is correctly given.

To fully appreciate the various readings contained in this, as well as in the manuscripts described under the Nos. 143 and 353 of the present Catalogue, and which relate to the domination of the Langobardi in Italy, would require the science and critical acumen of M. Capei, who in the *Archivio Storico Italiano*, has recently discussed with great success some slight various readings discovered in manuscripts of Paulus Diaconus.

985 **TEOLOGIA.** Sentimenti cavati da vari divoti Autori (specialmente dal Beato de Liguori) 12mo. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

986 **TERENTII COMEDIE**
in the original binding 4to. SEC. xv. (1454) ON PAPER

This valuable transcript of an early and excellent manuscript is in the autograph of John Pircheimer, of Nuremberg, the father of the famous Bilibald, a scholar of the highest repute (surnamed the Xenophon of Nuremberg) and the friend of Albert Durer. At the end of the plays and on the last leaf are the following inscriptions in red ink: "Explicit Terentius per Johannem Pircheimer, Anno Domⁱ MCCCLIII Pasce," and "Expliciunt Excerpta Terentii Johannis Pircheimer Junioris." Without expatiating too much in the description of this interesting manuscript, we need only mention that it begins with the "Natus in excelsis tectis Carthaginis Altae," a poem which has been published amongst the *Elogia veterum de Terentio*, from an ancient manuscript *Bibliotheca Regie Parisiensis*. Then comes a Life of Terentius, entirely different from the *Terentii vita* by Donatus, and having only a general likeness in the meaning, but quite different in the wording to the *Terentii vita*, which Abr. Gronovius published from an Oxford manuscript. The *argumentum* of the Andria which follows is also quite different from the arguments already published and ascribed to Donatus and Engraphius. The title of the Andria in this manuscript is different from that in the editions, being "Andria et Perintia Menandri Græca," instead of *Adria*, as in print; and the Periodica (or explanation) C. Sulpitii Apollinaris, in Andria Terentii, which has been published, is here in the manuscript, but without the name of the author. The Eunuchus (called in this manuscript Colas Menandri Græca, Enuchus Terentii Latina) offers similar variations, as the Argumentum agrees at the beginning with the Donatus, but is quite different at the end. The same may be said of the other plays. As a general remark, we must add that (as is the case in many ancient manuscripts) the plays are written like a prose work, without any distinction of verses, except in the Andria, where they often vary from the editions. At the end there are some additions, amongst which are a *Vita Terentii* and *Excerpta Terentii*, by Pircheimer himself.

987 **TESTA (Domenico) Raccolta da varie Notizie**
3 vol. 4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

In the autograph of this learned man, who was *Segretario de' Brevi* at Rome. These three volumes contain much curious and varied information.

988 **TESTAMENTUM NOVUM, Latine, cum Prologis**
original stamped binding with clasps folio. SEC. xii. ON VELLUM

Beautifully written on very pure vellum, in a folio, of the very unusual shape known as "Agenda." The text occupies the centre of each page, leaving ample margins on each side, which, as regards the Evangelists, are filled

with Glosses in a beautiful small hand. Two fly-leaves in front are filled with "Concordantiae Evangeliorum," and on the two fly-leaves at end are "Glossæ de Matheo et de Marco obmissæ. (See *fac-simile*.)

989 TESTAMENT. Arrest du Conseil Souverain de Malines portant Deffences de recevoir la Bulle du Pape contre la Traduction du Nouveau Testament imprimée à Mons en l'Année 1667, du 10 Juillet, 1668, avec l'Examen du Bref
8vo. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

An interesting manuscript from the Van de Velde Collection.

990 TESTI (Fulvio) L'Arsinda, Tragedia—L'AVARO, Comedia (di Moliere, tradotta)—CRISPI (Canonici Comitis Francisci Octavii) Carmina Latina—RAZZI (Silvano) Gismonda, Tragedia—GIGLI (Girolamo) L'Avarizia più honorata nella Serva che nella Padrona ovvero La Sorellina di D. Pilone Comedia rarissima—NOGAROLA (M. Antonio ed altri) Relazione e Lettere intorno l'Esecuzione del Conte Giov. Battista Nogarola di Verona condannato a Morte per Assassino (1764)—CONCLAVE doppo la Morte del Pontefice Benedetto XIV. in cui fu assunto al Pontificato Clemente XIII.—CASO del Capitan Alleotti e della Contessa Maldenti di Forli—RELAZIONE di Bianca Capello—POGGII FLORENTINI FACETIE JUCUNDISSIMÆ—GUICCIARDINI (F.) Squarcio rimarchevole de Sacco di Roma—REGALI Stati fatti dal S. Principe di Leichtestein al S. Marchese Botti Regente in Toscano l'Anno 1764—VITA di S. Brandano detto il Pazzarello di Christo—VITA di Girolamo Curti detto il Dentone Pittore

in one vol. 4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

A curious collection which, in some portions, seems to be in the autograph of the authors themselves. The *Poggii Facetie* are of rare occurrence in manuscripts. Amongst the *Regali* (presents) from Prince Leichtestein to Marquis Botti, we find the *Padella* in which Habakkuk carried the soup to Daniel in the Lions' Den, the boots of Lot, &c., &c. !!

991 TEYXEVRA (João, "Cosmographo de S. Magestadé") Descripçam dos Portos Marítimos do Reyno de Portugal

oblong 4to. 1648, ON PAPER

This autograph *Portulano* of Portugal, containing sixteen Charts (finely executed and coloured) with descriptions of the principal Ports opposite, does not appear to have been published. This interesting manuscript was in the possession of the celebrated French Admiral and Navigator, Bougainville, as appears from his autograph note at the beginning—"Présent que M. le C^{te}. de Caylus m'a fait en janv. 1738, B." We could not find any mention of this Portuguese Cosmographer in the *Essai* by the Vicomte de Santarem.

992 THĀKUR LĀL (Munshi) "Dastūr-al-'Amal-Shāhanshāhī:" The Imperial Regulations and Political Divisions of Hindūstān and the Dekhan, in Arabic, written by Munshī Thākur Lāl in the year 1778

small 4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

Containing an unpublished account of the Sūbahs, Sirkars, and Pargunnahs belonging to Dehli, from the time of Akbar to the year 1771, embracing the occasional changes and historical notices of former Rulers. It is a valuable document for the geography and history of India, etc.

993 THEOLOGICA VARIA
in the original binding, with clasp small 4to. SEC. xi.-xiv. ON VELLUM

A Collection of various manuscripts written at different periods, the first being a Treatise containing epistles and several abstracts of S. Augustinus, written in the eleventh century, but unfortunately wanting the beginning. The

second is entitled "Tractatus Beatae Virginis cum aliis bonis Exemplis," and is a curious collection of pious stories, amongst which "de Sacerdote qui mulierem in nocte nativitatis invenit et peccavit cum ea," "de Dyabolo et de Pictore," and "de Sartore," will amuse the reader. The colophon to this is, "Anno Domini millesimo trecentessimo decimo nono." On the leaf preceding, is the following old German distich :

"Su min hie spote umb nur unhai
Dem gebe got aller unsünde amtail. Amen, amen fiat ita."

Next follow Notices of Martyrs, &c.; then a very curious early German Poem, written like prose, on the death of Christ, followed by Treatises or Sermons de Trinitate, &c. in Latin, on the last leaf of which is a spirited drawing in red ink, over which is written *Abacuc*. The volume concludes with "Sermones de Missa, de Angelis," and other similar subjects in different handwritings of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. (*See fac-simile.*)

994 THEOLOGICA. Sermones De Jejunio; de Anima; de Ira, Luxuria, Fornicatione, &c.; de Incantis; Historia B. Helysabeth de Hungaria, &c. &c. *4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER*

This volume contains also an Italian Poem of 48 lines, commencing :

" Or may che son in etade
Volio servire al mio Jesu
Al mondo non volio stare piú
Per che e pien de iniquitate."

995 THEOLOGICA ASCETICA ET MYSTICA. A very valuable Collection of early Theological Treatises, written on 189 leaves for the Carthusian Nuns at Erfurt, *in the original binding* *4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER*

A list of the contents of the volume in a handwriting of the fifteenth century is prefixed. Amongst the Treatises the following occur : Tractatus de Arte moriendi; Joannis Gersoni Exercitium; Precationes ad D. Mariam; Opuscula varia Ven. Johannis Paltz; &c. &c. At folio 170, "Planctus cuiusdam hominis agonizantis," is written in very pure Saxon. This manuscript is also remarkable on account of the numerous numerical figures it contains.

**996 THEOLOGICA EXCEPITA, GRÆCE
russia** *folio (format agenda). SEC. xvii. ON PAPER*

This valuable manuscript, from the Collection of the Hon. Fr. North, (Earl of Guilford), contains an immense number of abstracts from the Greek Fathers. It was written in Italy in different hands by thorough Greek scholars. Some of these abstracts seem to be in the handwriting of the celebrated Allatius (Leone Allacci).

997 THEOLOGICA VARIA: scilicet—**HUGO** de Professione Monachorum—**BERNARDI** Expositio Regule S. Benedicti—**MATHEI** de Cracovia Conflictus de Altercationibus Rationis et Conscientiae super Celebratione Missæ sine Mora Scriptus ac finitus **MCCCCL**—**MATHEUS** de Puritate et Castitate Cordis—**HENRICUS** de Hassia de Officio Missæ et de Proprietatibus Religiosorum—**DE PAUPERTATE** et de Gradibus Virtutum—**GERSON** (Johannes) de Non Esu Carnium apud Carthusienses—**TRACTATUS** de Penitentia et ejusdem Partibus—**ANTHONII** de Butrio Directorium ad confitenda Peccata (with the date **MCCCCXXI.**)—**TRACTATUS** de Decalogo—**QUESTIO** pulchra cum suis deductionibus, pro et contra de voto Carthusiensium omnimodæ abstinentiæ ab Esu Carnium, &c.—**ARNALDI** de Villanova Tractatus de Esu Carnium—**PROCOPII** Rufi Epistolæ ad Bohemos, &c. **MCCCCXXX.**—**UTRUM** Religio Christi sit Religionum perfectissima?

—GERSON (Johannis) Opusculum de Examinatione Doctrinarum—
AUGUSTINI (Aurelii) de Cognitione veræ Vite
in the original oak binding

4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

This valuable Collection of early Theological Writings, by authors generally too well-known to require any remarks from us, was written for the use of the Carthusian Monastery at Erfurt, as appears from a note at the beginning.

998 THEOLOGICAL Treatises in Turkish Verse
red morocco 4to. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER
Beautifully executed in Nast' alik.

999 THEOLOGIE. Extraits des Livres de la Sainte Bible et des Pères de l'Eglise folio. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM

This manuscript, apparently a portion of an old Homily, and consisting of 34 pages, wants the commencement, but is very important both for the ancient French language, and as proving, in conformity with the learned publication made by M. Leroux de Lincy of the *Quatre Livres des Rois*, and with other important works, that there existed in that language an early version of the Bible, which is now lost. As a specimen, we quote "En Ecclesiastic el deusime Capitile li oeil du sage en son chief." It ends thus:

Et je ichi ft mi fin & ge chi me repos
Ore prions a chachun qui en lui fu repos
Et qui de jouste lui ha doner repos
Et nous otroit par sa grase perdurable repos.

1000 THESAURUS PAUPERUM in quo omnium fere Infirmitatum inveniuntur faciles et efficaces Medicinae—QUEST LIBRE ES BONS PER AVER SANITAT D'L CORS AD HOME O A FEMENA 4to. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM

Written by a Spanish Scribe, the first page having a curious illuminated border. The second work, consisting of 36 leaves, written in double columns, is entirely in the *Limousin dialect*, in which but few manuscripts ever occur for sale, owing to their excessive rarity. It differs entirely from the first work, which was so celebrated during the middle ages. The Limousin work is full of curious secrets. This is one :

"Per enfantar. Si femena non pot enfantar esribes en una poma Montem. Sanctam esportanean in honorem Deo patre, et liberationem et donas la li a maiär."

It was not only *en una poma* that these magical prescriptions were written during the middle ages. We know from a commentary upon Dante by Benvenuto da Imola, published by Muratori (*Antiquitates*, vol. I. col. 1296), that the most precious manuscripts were mutilated in order to get a piece of vellum for a similar purpose.

1001 THIEPOLO (M. Antonio) "Ritornato di Constantinopoli l'Anno 1576, Bailo a Baiazel et poi Ambasciatore Residente a Gregorio XIII. Papa," sopra le Forze del Turco—DISCORSO intorno alla Passata dell' Imperadore in Italia con l'Armi Tedesche alli Danni del Gran Duca di Toscana—MALATESTI (Giuseppe) Discorso di qual Impresa dourebbe tentare il Re Catholico doppo l'Acquisto di Portogallo—CASTRO (Don Scipio di) sopra l'Andata del Duca d'Alanson in Fiandra e sopra l'Andata del Principe Mattia d'Austria in Fiandra l'Anno 1577 in 1 vol. folio. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER

The Discorso by Malatesti is very interesting for English history. Written after the conquest of Portugal by Phillip II. King of Spain, in 1580, to incite an *invasion* of England, it most probably suggested the first idea of the "Invincible Armada."

1002 THOBIA VERONENSIS Poetae celeberrimi Liber Isoteus calf, with a Cardinal's arms on sides 4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

A transcript of an ancient and complete manuscript, the Colophon of which : "Consummatum Opus Verone per Christophorum Schioppum VIII° KL

Octobris, 1451," has been here reproduced by the scribe. This poem was published without the name of the author, but in a most defective state. There are very few complete manuscripts, and probably only the two which were mentioned by Maffei and Fabricius. The work is very important for the history of the literary court of the "Malatesta da Rimino."

1003 THOMÆ AQUINATIS (S.) in primum et secundum Librum Perihermeniarum Aristotelis—GRATIA (*sic*) de Esculo Supplementum in Librum secundum Perihermeniarum Aristotelis et Scriptum super Libros sex Principiorum—DOMINICI de Flandria brevis Recollectio super Libros de Anima, Expositio super Fallaciis S. Thomæ de Aquino et Tractatus brevis de Suppositionibus

4to. SÆC. XIV. ON PAPER

According to Quetif and Echard the *Tractatus brevis* exists only in manuscript.

1004 TIBULLI (Albi) Carmina—OVIDII Nasonis (P.) Amores et Epistola Sapphos ad Faonem.—EPIGRA MMATA Græca—PRIAPEIA VIRGILII PUBLII MARONIS MANTUANI POETÆ, "Oddo Magolinus absolvit Anno Salvatoris MCCCCXXI."—VERSI ITALIANI di Serafino ed altri

4to. SÆC. XV. (1421) ON PAPER

This early manuscript is not only valuable for the works of the poets it contains, but also for the glosses (*several in Italian*) on the "Priapeia." In 1473 it appears to have belonged to the celebrated Paolo Ramusio (see Tiraboschi), and has his autograph signature with a Quatrain addressed to Galesino. Nothing is more unusual than to find in manuscripts the *Priapeia Virgilii*, and two only of them are mentioned in the great "Catalogus Bibliothecæ Regiae Parisiensis." Here at the beginning the *Priapeia* are attributed to Ovid, but at the end to Virgil. A curious fact, is, that in this manuscript the whole of the *Priapeia* are written like a single poem, and not, as in the editions, divided into several portions with various headings. The Latin glosses have been taken from an older manuscript, and they show that they are the work of some ancient grammarian. At the beginning of the *Tibulus* there occurs a biography and epitaph of the poet, and in the middle of the "Ovidii Amores," are Greek epitaphs of Alexander and Sappho. The Italian poems are on amatory and moral subjects, one with the name of *Serafino*, who was not Serafino Aquilano, born in 1466, but some other unknown Serafino who lived previously. A vellum fly leaf is a palimpsest apparently from a very old manuscript. In every respect this collection is worthy of the attention of the learned.

1005 TIMŪR, the "Tuzükät-i-Timür," or Institutes of Tamerlane, in Persian, *calf*

4to. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER

This is a translation into Persian, from the autobiographical memoirs of Timūr in the Chaghtai Turkish language, made by Abū Tālib-al-Hussain, in the reign of the Mongol Emperor Shāh Jehān, with an historical introduction not printed in the edition of Professor White and Major Davy. Well written, in *Nasta'lik*, on Indian paper.

1006 TORNACO (R. P. Andreas a, "e Societate Jesu") Philosophia Transnaturalis (Metaphysica); de Meteoris; de artificialium Fontium Principiis et Spiritalibus Machinis; Geometria; de Sphæra; de Linea Directionis et Centro Gravitatis; de Horologiis; Arithmetica, &c.—GALOPIN (R. P. Jacobi, "S. J.") Philosophia moralis *calf, with clasp*

4to. DUACI, 1649, ON PAPER

The Lectures of two learned Jesuit Professors at Doway College, taken down by their pupil, J. B. Choqueel, and illustrated with drawings of diagrams and very spirited etchings of mechanical inventions, &c. These works are not mentioned either in the scientific biographies that we have perused, or in the *Bibliothèque* of MM. de Backer, who speak (vol. IV. p. 699) of A. de Tornaco without alluding to his *Philosophia*.

1007 **TOURNEMINE** (Père, "de la Compagnie de Jesus") *Essay de la Science universelle, "Jacobus Allais scripsit 1694"*
calf 4to. SEC. xvii. (1694) ON PAPER
 This work of a well known opponent of Voltaire, is not quoted in the *Biographie Universelle*, amongst the works of the author, and seems unpublished.

1008 **TOWERS** (Joseph, "the celebrated Political Writer") *Autograph Common-Place-Book, containing Prayers for the Opening of the Service, Memoranda relative to Deaths of Relations and Friends, List of his Publications, List and Laws of Quarterly Club, Purchases of Books, with Prices, &c.* 4to. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

1009 **TRACTATUS de Officio Missæ—HISTORIA de Translatione Sanctissimi Pueri et Martiris Viti—TRACTATUS Boneventura de arbore caritatis—BREVIS et pulcher Tractatulus de Vita contemplativa—DE NATURA Animalium—VOCABULARIA LATINO - GERMANICA—EXCERPTA varia, &c.** 4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER
 The "Historia translationis S. Viti," is a work of great importance for the history of France, and especially for that of the celebrated convent of Corbeil during the reign of Pepin and his successors. In the work, *De Natura animalium*, we find very curious descriptions : De Unicorno, de Onagro, de Castore, etc. But the most important part of this volume are the various "Vocabularia Latino-Germanica" contained therein. They are disposed in various classes : De ponderibus, Nomina quadrupedum, Nomina volucrum, Nomina piscium, etc., etc. The vocabulary of fishes begins thus : *Lucius, Hecht; Borbeta, trisch*; etc. Towards the end there are some additions in old German, amongst which the Apostles' Creed is very curious, as it assigns to each of the twelve the portion made by him. It commences with Saint Peter, and to Judas Iscariot assigns the words "Ablausz der Stünden" (Forgiveness of Sins).

1010 **TRACTATUS de Vitiis et Virtutibus** (Reitlinga, 1415)—**EXPOSICIONES** Vocabulorum et Nominum eorum qui gerunt officia et dignitates Romano Imperio—**TABULA** Vocabulorum in Jure Lege et Legibus—**INDEX** Nominum Biblicorum—**FORMULARIUM Juris**, Anno 1471—**VERSUS** super Libros Decretalium, cum Tabula subscripta, *in the original oak boards, with the iron chain for securing it in its place in the Library* 4to. SEC. xv. (1415-71) ON VELLUM AND PAPER
 The greatest portion of this manuscript appears to have been written at Reutlingen, by John Gintram, in 1415. The colophon is : "Scripta est in Reitlinga per Fratrem Joannem Gintram Lectorem ibidem sub Anno Domini MCCCCXV, &c." The Tractatus de Vitiis et Virtutibus is *secundum ordinem alphabeti*, and is collected from Boethius, Ovidius, Statius, Macrobius, &c. &c. The vellum fly leaves contain a portion of a *lectionarium* of the ninth or tenth century, finely written. Very few volumes in existence retain the old chain and original binding of so early a period. On that account this is a great curiosity.

1011 **TRACTATUS de Judiciis—POEMA Italiano "Marzocco io penso al tuo tempo futuro"** (1494)—**FORMÆ** variæ—**PIUS Pontifex Maximus** (*Aeneas Sylvius*) ad Turcum cum Turci Responsione—**FORMULARIUM** Notariorum Senensium—**INVECTIVA** Ciceronis in Salustium—**SALUSTIUS contra Ciceronem**—**POGGII** Epistola ad Cosmum de Medicis—**FORMULARIUM antiquum Sponsalium, Testamentorum, &c.**—**FORMÆ** Ordinationis et Degradationis—**INSTRUMENTUM** Legitimationis filiorum spuriorum—**SERMO** de Introitu Officii—**ORATIONES** variæ—**DE MATRIMONIO** (Italice)—**IN MAGISTRUM Augustinum Senensem Versus** 4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER
 A curious Collection, consisting of 184 leaves, comprising a great variety of tracts, written during the fifteenth century by different hands. The Mar-

zocco is a political Poem against Florence. On the reverse of leaf 120, there is a "Compromesso tra Filippo Maria Visconti e Francesco Sforza," dated 1441. The exchange of abuse between Pope Pius II and the Grand Turk is very amusing. The various Formularia are important for Liturgical and Ecclesiastical History.

1012 TRACTATUS VARIUS DE INQUISITORIBUS; DE JURE CANONICO, DE LITURGLIA, etc. etc. *4to. SEC. xv. ON VELLUM*

This manuscript commences with "De Statu Prædicatorum et Inquisitorum Sermo," followed by others "de Prælatis," and the rest of the Ecclesiastical Orders, with Treatises de Potestate Papæ, de Primatu S. Petri, de Conciliis, de Excommunicacione, de Deo, de Trinitate, de Angelis, de Martiribus, de Purgatorio," &c. The whole concludes with "Explicit Tractatus de Indulgentiis editus a Dno Floren." The first capital with a border is richly illuminated, and the commencing words "Coeli enarrant," are in letters of gold. This fine manuscript formerly belonged to the monastery of S. Giustina of Padua, a celebrated library. The most important portion of this collection, consisting of several hundred leaves, relates to the Inquisition, and contains much private information on the subject: for instance, "De inquisitoribus quomodo se debent habere inquisitionem contra hæreticos," &c. (See also Nos. 517-520 in the present Catalogue.)

1013 TRACTATUS brevis et Noticia Judicij Lunæ generaliter in Signis—NOTABILE de Urinis et de Pulsibus—DE EGRIBUS et Urinis (Senis, 1473)—DE PONDERIBUS secundum Gulielmum.—VERSUS de Ponderibus—PRÆSCRIPTIONES Medicæ et alia *8vo. SEC. xv. ON PAPER*

An interesting collection, with many memoranda by an Italian scholar, several being dated Pisis 1474-75, or Senis 1473-76. The volume contains also "Summæ predictionis de pulsibus," "De Synonimis," "Secreta varia," with Extracts from J. de Forlilio, "Excerpta de libro qui compotus dicitur *Johannis de Sacrobosco Anglico* astrologo prestantissimo." This volume contains several tables, and a great number of numerical figures, the whole of them written according to the Arabic system. The "Versus de ponderibus" begin with "Collige triticis mensura," &c.

1014 TRAITÉ du Mariage de l'An 1413 entre Jehan de France Duc de Touraine et Dame Jacques de Baviere Comtesse de Hollande (*Manuscript of the period*)—COPIE du Traité de Mariage de Philibert Duc de Savoie et de Marguerite d'Autriche tante de l'Empereur Charles V, 20 Septembre 1501 (*modern Transcript*)—TRAITÉ de Mariage, etc. conclu entre Charles V. et François I. au sujet des Mariages de Renée de France, avec le dit Empereur Charles V. 14 Mars, 1514 (*Transcript*)
half bound in one vol. folio. SEC. xv. & xviii. ON PAPER

1015 TRATTATO DE LO COMPENDIO DE SALUTE (Expositione de la Fede Cattolica, de li Sacramenti, de li X Commandimenti, de la Carita, de li sette Peccati Mortali e dela Confessione) *4to. SEC. xiv. ON VELLUM*

This important work is, as the anonymous author informs us in his Proemio, "breve compendio retracto de uno libro dicto *Quadriga Spirituale*." Professor Marsand (who styles it "bella operetta ch'è certamente una della più importanti") justly observes that it was "scritto certamente nei buoni tempi della nostra favella." Marsand, who discovered another copy in the Library of St. Geneviève at Paris, has given a portion of the *Proemio* in his "Manoscritti Italiani della Regia Biblioteca Parigina," etc. (vol. II, p. 437, and a collation of that with this manuscript shows that the present exhibits a purer text. The manuscript is finely written on pure Italian vellum, with an initial in gold and colours at the beginning. Concerning this work, as well as the *Quadriga Spirituale* of Fra Nicola da Osimo (No. 848 in the present Catalogue), see: *Palermo, I manoscritti palatini di Firenze* (p. 215).

1016 TRATTATO di tutte le discipline umane (e delle sette arte liberali)
4to. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER
 A most learned work, written in prose and verse, commencing with the Creation, and treating of sacred and profane history, of the discovery of sciences, arts, language (Hebrew, Greek, etc.), writing, &c., &c. On the margin of the reverse of folio 35, in the same handwriting as the book, against a quotation in verse, is written "Antonio dal Legname Padoano pone questo." This Antonio dal Legname wrote the *Astolfo innamorato*. The portions treating of penmanship, arithmetic, music with musical notes and figures (the pianoforte is named *Manacorda*), &c., are most interesting. This early Italian cyclopedia is unpublished, and is of great importance for the history of sciences and art. It contains numerous drawings, cosmographical, mechanical, etc., etc. The figure of the early pianoforte, or *Spinetta*, is extremely curious, and the treatises on Abbaco and geometry, with interesting problems, deserve the attention of the learned. This singular work is without any title, and, judging by the marginal notes, seems to be in the autograph of the unknown author. The treatise *De le sette arte liberali* begins folio 38 of this volume, and consists of 76 leaves. A peculiar feature of this work is that it is written in prose and verse (Italian and sometimes Latin), and that the author often introduces in his work, as portions of it, long quotations from different poets.

1017 TRAVELS. Description of one Year's Journey (1661-62) through France, ENGLAND, Flanders, Holland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Sicily to Malta, returning through Italy and France to Solothurn
4to. SÆC. XVII. (1661-62) ON PAPER
 AN AUTOGRAPH manuscript replete with curious information, relating chiefly to the fine arts and sciences. The author, who, very probably, was a nobleman of Soleure in Switzerland, has written his description in German, and translated them himself into tolerably good Italian. The description of England and of its inhabitants is curious. The traveller finds *the Englishmen very stiff and the roads very smooth*.

1018 TREVIGI. Forty original Deeds on vellum, with the Notarial Signatures
SÆC. XV-XVI AND XVII. ON VELLUM
 Interesting for the general genealogical history of Trevigi. Several of these deeds belong to the fifteenth century (1449—1453.)

1019 TRIDENTINI Concilii quorundam Decretorum a Cardinalibus Sacrae Congregationis, ejusdem Concilii Declarationes ad diversos Episcopos et Pralatos missæ, quibus additæ sunt nonnullæ Declarationes Pii III. et Pii V. et Gregorii XIII. et etiam Sixti V.
folio. SÆC. XVII. (1602) ON PAPER
 There are at the end several additional Declarations and Letters of Cardinal Caraffa, &c. Some of the décrets and declarations contained in this volume are of a confidential character, and therefore very probably unpublished.

1020 'URFI, "Kasidahs" (Idyls) A collection of Poems by 'Urfi
Oriental binding
2 vol. 4to. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER
 Beautifully written, Anno Hegiræ 999 (A.D. 1590), in the Nasta'lîk character. The margins of this manuscript are wormed. 'Urfi is highly esteemed as a Persian poet, and considered by his countrymen as next to Hâfiz.

1021 USURA. Per raffrenare l'usura rimpetto alle Leggi Civili non vi è mezzo più certo che quello di abbandonare l'usura a se stessa. Opuscolo diretto alla Commissione Legislativa creata in Toscana con Decreto del di 9 Luglio, 1814
4to. SÆC. XIX. ON PAPER
 In favour of free trade, and even of placing no restriction whatever on the lending of money.

1022 **VAILLANT** (J.) *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum*
2 vol. 4to. SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

1023 **VALERIUS MAXIMUS** de *Factis et Dictis memorabilibus*
Dutch green morocco, gilt edges 8vo. SEC. xv. (1480) ON VELLUM

A very important manuscript, in which are to be found the chapters (*viginti quatuor Exempla*) discovered by a friend of Aldus in the Vienna Codex, and transmitted to that celebrated printer, who cancelled a sheet (A) in his first edition of 1502, to insert these "*inedita*," as he considered them erroneously, they having already appeared in the Leipzig Edition of 1501. These Exempla occur in so very few manuscripts of this author, that not above three or four copies containing them are known. This manuscript appears to have been written in 1480, "per me Johannem bruneval in artibus magistrum et in theologia baccalarium et finitus A.D. MCCCCCLXXX die XVII mensis marci pro venerabili et circumspecto viro magistro Guillemo Brisset" (Canon of Soissons and Rector of the University of Paris).

1024 **VALLE** (Laurentii) *de Romani Sermonis Elegantia Libri VI.*
folio. SEC. xv. ON PAPER

With the name of the scribe: "Federicus Petri Filius hoc scripsit agens annum XVI, A.D. MCCCCCLXXXV Diebus April." Manuscripts with the date and name of so young a transcriber, are of uncommon occurrence.

1025 **VALLE** (Pauli de, "Romani Societatis Jesu") *Tractatus de mixtis inanimatis imperfectis et perfectis. Studente et scribente D. Marco Antonio Casali Placentino Cler. Reg. ante Religionis Ingressum in Collegio Romano, Anno 1585 4to. SEC. xi. (1585) ON PAPER*

This is a complete and unpublished treatise on meteorology, &c. consisting of 484 leaves, and containing curious information respecting the history of natural philosophy.

1026 **VALPY** (R.) *Diatribe de Verbo Cerno*
calf gilt 8vo. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

1027 **VASARI** (Cav. Giorgio) *Proportioni Geometriche*
vellum 4to. SEC. xi. ON PAPER

From an old note on the back it would appear that this volume, which is full of drawings relating to practical geometry, is in the handwriting of the Cavalier Giorgio Vasari, the celebrated biographer of the Italian artists. But although the handwriting of the descriptions, which is very fine, undoubtedly belongs to the sixteenth century, some of the authors quoted in this manuscript seem to preclude such an origin, and very likely it belonged to his nephew, who published some of the works of Giorgio. For the history of Geometry in Tuscany this is an invaluable manuscript, as it not only contains curious information relating to the celebrated Cupola of the Domo of Florence, and the manner in which during the sixteenth century arches were made in Tuscany, but also because it gives the names and the inventions of several Tuscan geometers, as Francesco da Montaguto, Averardo da Filicaia, and others almost entirely unknown (including the author himself, who often says, *trovato da me*). But the chief interest is derived from an invention intended to make *practically* a triangle equivalent to a circle (by taking the semi-diameter of it as the basis of a triangle, the eighth of which is three times and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the basis) which invention is attributed to Ostilio Ricci, who was the teacher from whom Galileo, concealed behind a curtain, learned geometry rather surreptitiously. This we think is the first instance in which the name of O. Ricci occurs as connected with geometry, except in the biography of his illustrious pupil. Targioni (*Notizie Sulla Storia, etc.* p. 298) speaks of a manuscript concerning Arithmetic by the same Ricci; but he does not mention either Ricci, Montaguto or Filicaia amongst the Tuscan geometers.

1028 VEGETII (Flav. Renati) V. C. ET ILL. EPYTHOMA (*sic*) REI MILITARIS
LIBRI NUMERO IIII INCIPIUNT

brown morocco extra, gilt edges by Niédré 4to. SÆC. XI. ON VELLUM

250

Manuscripts of Vegetius, especially ancient ones, are of such rare occurrence, that Hænel found only a few throughout all Europe, the whole of them of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. This one is very valuable, not only on account of its antiquity, but also on account of the important various readings it contains. The work is here divided into four books, but it contains, at the end, an addition, *De bello navalí*, which sometimes is considered as a fifth book. The numerical figures are both according to the ancient Roman system, and to the Greek alphabetical arithmetic. As an instance of the various readings we subjoin the end of the work as in the manuscript, and in the *editio princeps* (*Rome, 1487* in 4to.):

MANUSCRIPT.

"Bipennis est securis habens ex utraque parte latissimum et auctissimum ferrum. Per has in medio ardore pugnandi peritissimi nautæ vel milites cotidianis utuntur excubiis. Reticendum puto de reliquo quia amplius artis huius frequentior usus invenit quam vetus doctrina demonstraverit."

EDITION.

"Bipennis est securis habens ex utraque parte latissimum et acutissimum ferrum. Per has in medio ardore pugnandi peritissimi nautæ vel milites cum minoribus scaphulis secreto incident funes, quibus adversariorum ligate sunt gubernacula. Quo facto statim capitur tanquam inermis et debilis navis. Quid enim superest ei qui amiserit clavum. De lusoribus queis in danubio quotidianis utuntur excubiis reticendum puto: quia artis amplius in his frequentior usus invenit: quam vetus doctrina monstraverit."

A curious additional fact is, that while the work of Vegetius is generally stated to have been dedicated by the author to Valentianus II., at the bottom of the first page of the present manuscript we find it dedicated *ad Theodosium Imperatorem*, which is likewise the case in that of the twelfth century, belonging to Lincoln College, Oxford. Perhaps the work was successively dedicated to both those emperors. (*See fac-simile*).

1029 VEGETII RENATI (Flavii) Epitoma Rei Militaris
stained folio. SÆC. XIV. PARTLY ON PAPER AND PARTLY ON VELLUM

This valuable manuscript has not the address to the Emperor Theodosius, which is in the previous one, but exhibits several readings which deserve attention. As a sample we select the following, taken from the last chapter:

MANUSCRIPT.

"In ejus modi certamine tria armamentorum genera . . . qui bellatores hostium sive nautas."

EDITION.

"In hujus modi certamine tria armorum genera . . . qui bellatores sive nautas."

Here as well as in the description of the previous manuscript we quoted the *Editio princeps* because its text was reproduced with very little variation in more modern editions.

1030 VEGII (Maphæi) de Perseverantia Liber incipit et primo de tranquillo
Statu Religionis, &c. *calf 4to. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM*

Written upon pure Italian vellum, with illuminated capitals, the first having a border. This work "de Perseverantia Religionis Libri VI.", was printed at Paris in 1511, omitting apparently the seventh book, which in this manuscript treats, "de Meditatione ultimi Judicii." At the end is a Translation of a Treatise of S. Johannes Chrysostomus, written in double columns. On an old fly leaf, preserved at the end, there are some Latin verses written by different hands, and more ancient than the work of Vegius. On the same leaf, there is the following inscription, much defaced, "Iste . . . monasterij Scti . . . quem donavit nobis dominus Bartolomeus Rovarella (?) archëps Ravennensis."

1031 **VEGII** (Scipionis, "Prothophysici Mediolanensis") Ephemeridum Libri II. Accedunt Gaudentii Merulæ suaæ Aetatis Rerum Gestarum Libri IV. *4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*
 An interesting manuscript, consisting of 246 pages. The work of Vegius is a continuation, from the year 1522, of another work of Vegius, called "Historia rerum gestarum (in Italia) sub Gallorum dominio." According to Argelati, both these important works of Vegius and Merula are unpublished.

1032 **VENETIA.** A large quantity of Original Deeds, on Vellum, consisting of Legal Decrees, Wills, Gifts, and Sales of Land, Marriage Contracts and Settlements, Arbitrations, Inventories, Agreements, &c. with the Official Signatures *SÆC. xv, xvi, xvii. ON VELLUM*
 The earliest in this Collection is dated 1477, and the latest 1699. Besides being illustrations of the manners and customs of the Venetians, these deeds are of considerable historical value for the genealogical history of the greatest Venetian families.

1033 **VENETIA.** Conjura Dni Beomontis Theupuli simul con Domino Marco Quirino et Conjuratis contra Ducale Dominium 1310, Die 15 Junii Venetiis (Auctore Caroldo) *4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*
 A very interesting account of this conspiracy, written in Italian, and containing the sentences against the offenders. This is the work which Daru has quoted in his *Histoire de Venise*, from a manuscript which he found at the *Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal*, in Paris.

1034 **VENETIA.** RELATIONI d'Ambasciatori Veneziani—RELATIONE di Carlo Quinto del 1557—RELATIONE di Mar. Giustiniano al Re di Francia—RELATIONE del Duca di Savoia—RELATIONE del Duca di Fiorenza—RELATIONE del Turco, 1554
vellum *4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*
 Written in a very distinct Italian hand, and dated "1609 a 2 di Janu."

1035 **VENETIA.** Relatione di Roma fatta da Ranieri Zeno *4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*
 From the Colonna Library. This work, which does not appear to have been published, gives, curiously enough, an account of the policy to be adopted *per la libertà d'Italia*. It is written with great freedom, and gives important information relating to the Popes Gregory XV. and Urban VIII. We did not find this *Relatione* mentioned in the *Saggio* by M. Cicogna, who gives a very curious account of the extraordinary adventures of this Ranieri Zeno, who was stabbed in the palace of the Doge by his political enemies. Foscarini (*Lett. Ven.* p. 301,) speaks of this ambassador as being *too hot*, and certainly he could not fail to appear so when writing in favour of the *Libertà d'Italia*. This copy seems to be the identical one described in an excellent Catalogue of Manuscripts (No. 211), published in 1829, by Mr. Cochrane, and compiled by the late much lamented Mr. Holmes of the British Museum. There is another copy amongst the *Manoscritti Capponi*.

1036 **VENETIA.** Relatione di Roma fatta nel Senato Veneto da Ranieri Zeno *4to. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*

1037 **VENETIA.** Ordine delle Battaglie (1685-95) formate dalli Eccel^mi Geñe. in Capite della Sereniss^{ma} Repub^{ca} di Venetia *oblong 8vo. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER*
 It relates to the Venetian wars in Greece, and gives the strategic representation of the whole of the battles fought there during that period.

1038 **VENETIA.** Libro nel quale vi sono le Ballottazioni delle Famiglie fatte Nobili per benemerito della guerra di Chiozza et altre Curiosità *folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER*
 A curious historical collection. It contains a tract relating to Baiamonte Tiepolo; a *Ragguglio*, written by a Genoese, of the Guerra di Chioza; a "parte" for the expulsion of the Jews, &c.

1039 VERANTII (Antonii, "Archiepiscopi Strigoniensis") Oratio ad Rudolphum Archiducis Austriae venientem Pos. ad ineundam Coronationem, A.D. MDLXX. Die vero Sept. xxi. *folio.* S^EC. xvi. ON PAPER

This Ant. Verantius was the father of that Faustus Verantius, a Dalmatian, who, about the end of the sixteenth century, published an exceedingly scarce book in which there are several plates representing *suspension bridges* (See Farlati *Illyricum Sacrum*, vol. IV, p. 484).

1040 VERINI (Ugolini) Descriptio metrica Urbis Florentinæ et Virorum ill. Gesta præclara et Prolum Florentinarum Origo *folio.* S^EC. xvi. ON PAPER

As is well-known, Ugolino Verino, the intimate friend of Marsilio Ficino, is much praised by Politian. He was one of the best scholars of his time, and his verses are always flowing and easy, but not of equal elegance. He died in 1505. This manuscript appears to be the original of the poem, without the additions introduced into the printed edition.

1041 VETERINARIA. Arte Veterale overo Meneschalcaria *4to.* S^EC. xvi. ON PAPER

A curious unpublished manuscript, with drawings of surgical instruments, &c., one at the end representing a cross-bun to be made according to magic for the cure of the worms. This manuscript belonged to "Jacob. Fr. Via C. R. Placentinus."

1042 VETERINARIA. Trattato quasi esclusivamente d'Ippiatrica tolto da molti Antichi principalmente Greci con diversi stravaganti Segreti per Malattie d'Uomini 2 parts in 1 vol. 8vo. S^EC. xvi. ON VELLUM

This interesting volume contains two works on the same subject, and also many valuable prescriptions relating to several arts: for instance, "A far bianco di negro; a far lettere indorate," &c.

1043 VIA SALUTIS. Incipit Liber qui vocatur Via Salutis vel Dieta. Accedunt: Chronicon breve; Preces piæ; Narratiunculae; PROVERBIA ITALICE, &c. *4to.* S^EC. xv. ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript of Stephen Bilicich, Abbot of St. Nicholas Portus Sibenensis (in Dalmatia), with the following inscription at the end of the Via Salutis: "Iste liber est mei fris stephi bilicich Abbis Mön sci Nicolai pori sibenicen quæ scpsi manu p pa Sub milliō CCC^o XLVIII^o die vo quato mēs. Junii." The Chronicon breve (commencing 1421 and ending 1453) which follows the Via Salutis, although chiefly confined to the date of the consecration of churches and the obituaries of his contemporaries, contains also such entries as the following:

"1432 die 24 mens. Feb. venerunt Turchi usque ad villam quæ vocatur srima.
1444 die 12 mens. Madii suspensus fuit Georgius Mazorita cum sex suis sociis.
1450 Fuit mortalitas maxima in Sibenico et in dicto millio fuit Jubileus tempore Nicolai quinti.
1445 die 19 mensis Aprilis ego fr. Stephanus Bilicich fui positus in corporali possessione in Abbatis Monasterii S. Nicolai Portus Sibenicensis, &c.
14LVIII (*sic*) mensis Augusti die XXIII in Festo S. Bartolomei Apostoli civitas Sibenici fuit combusta in majori parte aborea."

At folio 80 is a Medical Recipe for defacing old ink, and a *Key for a Correspondence in Cypher*. On the reverse of folio 85 are Directions for Monks. On folio 88 are Italian Proverbs in Rhyme, in the Venetian Dialect; followed by Medical and Chemical Recipes, in old Italian, to make ink, and the manner of using gold in illuminating manuscripts, &c.

EIGHTH DAY'S SALE.

LOT

1044 VIAGGIO DA FIRENZE A GERUSALEMME 4to. SEC. XV. (1489) ON PAPER

An autograph unpublished account of an exceedingly interesting journey, replete with curious information respecting the habits and state of eastern countries. It contains also the whole of the *Orationes* to be recited by pilgrims to the Holy Land. At the end of the introduction, the author says that his name will be explained by tracing the initial letters. But beyond the christian name of *Ser Michele*, we can find no trace. This work seems at least as worthy of publication as were the *Viaggio* of Sigoli and that of Mariano da Siena.

1045 VIBEMNA (Caii) GESTA PORSENNE REGIS et Clusinorum nuperime reperta Sermone Thusco L. Datho interprete russa small 4to. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM

Beautifully written on vellum, with the first initials and the arms of the original owner richly illuminated. This apocryphal History of the Deeds of Porsenna has not been published. It is considered a literary forgery by Leonardo Dati, Bishop of Massa, who pretended to have discovered an original manuscript of Caius Vibenna, written in the ancient language of Etruria. Prefixed is a Preface, addressed to Pius II. (Æneas Sylvius) who was elected Pope in 1458, and died in 1464. A very curious fact is that in this forgery there are the names and the arms of numerous modern Tuscan families, supposed to have been in existence at the time of the Etruscans.

1046 VICOT (Pierre) et Nicolas de Valois, Les trois Livres folio. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER

A very elaborate treatise on Alchemy, consisting of about 400 pages, and containing the most curious *secrets*. See, for instance, p. 204, etc.

1047 VILLANI (Giov.) ISTORIE FIORENTINE folio. SEC. XIV. ON PAPER

This very important manuscript in double columns, from the well-known Rinuccini Library of Florence, (see also Nos. 836, 858 and 925 in the present Catalogue) brings down the history only to 1284. The text of this manuscript, which goes to chapter 89 of the seventh book of that celebrated old chronicle, is excellent, and affords a great number of various readings from the classic editions of the same work. As for instance, respecting the preparations made by King Charles of Naples to invade Sicily after the *Vespri Siciliani*, we read :

IN THE MANUSCRIPT.

IN THE EDITION OF FLORENCE
(GIUNTI), 1587, IN 4to. p. 234.

(L)O re Carlo ragunata sua oste a Napoli per andare in Cicilia, tutta sua cavalleria e gente a più mandò per terra in Calavria alla Cotona, incontro a Messina ch'è il Faro in mezzo.

Lo Re Carlo ordinata sua oste a Napoli per andare in Cicilia, tutta sua oste cavalleria, e gente a più mandò per terra in Calavria alla Catona, incontro a Messina, e' il Fare in mezzo.

Respecting the manuscripts of the Rinuccini Library see an able article of M. Passerini in the *Archivio Storico Italiano* (vol. VIII, app. p. 205).

1048 VINEIS (Petri de, "Judicis et Consiliarii quondam Friderici Imperatoris") "Dictaminum Sūma explicit scripta per me Jacobum Cransz de Herbipoli et finita Anno dni mcccc^oXLIII^o die mercurii que fuit decima mensis Aprilis. Explicit de Vineis Sūma Petri dictatoris Magistri Eximii Friderici Imperatoris"
*in the original pigskin binding, with clasp
 folio. SEC. XV. ON ALTERNATE SHEETS OF VELLUM AND PAPER*

This important historical manuscript contains in six parts, the letters written by Pietro delle Vigne, usually termed Peter des Vignes, in his public and private capacity of Secretary to the Emperor Frederic II, during his quarrel with Pope Gregory IX, and which by the learned are looked upon as one of the most precious documents that have come down to us. The first page of this manuscript has a capital illuminated in gold and colours, and is surrounded by an ornamented border. On the cover is pasted a cotemporary German document from the Council of Nuremberg. It would be very useful to a new editor to collate this manuscript. The very beginning of the first letter compared with the edition of Iselius (Basle, 1740, 2 vol. 8vo.) will show how abundant is the manuscript in various readings:

MANUSCRIPT.

EDITION.

"Collegerunt pontifices et pharisey Consilium in unum et adversus principem christum deum convenerunt quid."	Collegerunt pontifices et pharassei consilium in unum adversus principem et Romanorum Imperatorem quid."
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On the first leaf there is a curious *epistola metrica* of the Emperor to the Pope, with the answer of the Pontif.

1049 VIRGILII MARONIS AENEYDOS LIBRI XII. Accedunt Virgilii Tetrasacon, Disticon et Versus de se ipso; Epitaphia super Tumulum Virgilii facta a XII Sapientibus; Exprobatio Virgilii in Vetulam; Epithaphia Hectoris et Achillis; Ille ego qui quondam, &c.; Versus XXII (Jamque adeo, &c.) quos Varius et Tucca sustulisse dicuntur; Thomae de Aquino versus super Tumulum S. Petri Martyris, &c.—
 CAPRA AUREA SUPER ENEIDOS VIRGILII 4to. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM

Written on 178 leaves of ancient vellum (several of which are palimpsest, the original work having been eradicated with pumice-stone), with the Rubrics in red ink, and the capitals in colours. In a cotemporary hand, but smaller, are interlineary notes or glosses, evidently the work of a scholar, who has also transcribed the Moretum of Virgil, to fill a blank leaf at end. Prefixed to each book are arguments in verse, omitted in the printed editions; that in Book I, is headed with "Incipiunt Versus Ovidii continentis totam materiam fig, libri Eneydos Virgilii." There are several valuable readings to be gleaned from this manuscript. The work of Capra Aurea (Simon Chèvre d'or), who was a Canon of St. Victor in the twelfth century, is interesting. The only other copy of this Poem which we have been able to trace, is described in the *Catalogus Bibliothecæ Reg. Paris.* (*MSS. Latins*, No. 8430). It has the Colophon, "Explicit Ilias a Magistro Symone Aurea Capra scilicet ab ipso nondum canonico incomparabiliter edita et ab eodem canonicato mirabiliter correcta et amplificata." The Poem of Capra Aurea consists of more than 400 verses, and is one of the earliest attempts to revive classical literature in modern Europe; but the work is so scarce (only another manuscript of it being supposed to exist) that it is almost unknown. It escaped the notice of Leyser, and the name of its author is merely mentioned by Lebeuf (*Mémoires*, vol. II, p. 262). The learned authors of the *Histoire Littéraire de la France* (vol. XII, p. 488), gave an abstract of this singular poem. In the last leaf of this volume,

the handwriting of the ancient manuscript which was erased (and which was a folio size) is still perceptible, but the only thing which we were able to ascertain is that the old characters were larger than the present one, and that the old lines ran perpendicularly to the present. This manuscript belonged to the celebrated Saibante Collection at Verona, and formerly it was in the still more celebrated Medicean Library, as appears from the following inscription written on the reverse of the last leaf: *Questo libro si è di dei Medici.*

1050 **VIRGILII MARONIS AENEYDOS LIBRI XII**
morocco *folio.* *SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM*
A very elegant manuscript on vellum, written by an Italian scribe for one of the noble Venetian family of Giustiniani, having introduced as initials to the various books miniature portraits of doges and senators of that patrician race. The Argumenta in verse (in some manuscripts attributed to Ovid) are prefixed to each book. Many interesting various readings are written on the margins of this important volume, and at the beginning there are glosses in all probability written by *Bernardus Justinianus*, the celebrated historian of Venice, a collector of precious manuscripts, and who is believed to have been the possessor of the Ciceronian work, *De Gloria*, now lost. On the last leaf, among the signatures of different members of the Giustiniani family, we find the following autograph memorandum by this celebrated man: "Iste liber est mei Bernardi Justinianii fillij domini Leonardi Justinianii qui morat in ora Sancti Santini." Then we find (in a more ancient hand) *precii ducati xxiii*, which was a very considerable sum for the time (about one hundred pounds of the present money) and may give an idea of the importance of this volume even in olden times. In another memorandum it is stated, *Precij ducati 20 emendavit*. And the names of Benedictus and Leonardo *Giustiniani*, (all celebrated men of the same family, and the last an early Italian poet) are written also on the same page. (Respecting Virgil, see also Nos. 460, 836, 935-937, 1004, etc. in the present Catalogue.)

1051 **VIRGILII (Marcelli, "Florentini") Index Alphabeticus Plantarum quæ a Dioscoride describuntur** *4to. SÆC. XVI. ON PAPER*
An autograph important work for the reading of Dioscorides, as it furnishes the Latin names of the plants with botanical descriptions.

1052 **VIRTUTUM Tractatus.** *Incipit Summa de Virtutibus calf, arms on the sides* *4to. SÆC. XIV. ON VELLUM*
From the library of the monastery of S. Justina de Padua, and subsequently in the library St. Georgii Maioris Venetiarum.

1053 **VITÆ SANCTORUM.** *VITA S. Cæciliae—VITA Beatissimæ Paulæ Romanæ nobilis Matronæ apud Benticem quiescentis, e Vita a Domno Jeronimo Presbytero, quæ comemoratur V Kl. Febr.—PASSIO S. Romani Monachi, Esichyi Palatini et Barulæ Infantis—VITA S. Gengulfi Martyris—LIBELLUS de quattuor Virtutibus id est Prudentia, Fortitudine, Temperantia atque Justitia Martini "Archiepiscopi Braccarensis" ad Mironem Regem (Formula Vitæ honestæ Martini)—PASSIO Beati Gordiani et Beati Viri Martini—DE ORDINE PSALLENDI, &c. Incipit: "Initium autem psallendi in ecclesia extitit," explicit "In sublimissimam contemplationem"—LUPUS Waldoni suo de Vita S. Maximini Episcopi Treverensis original binding* *square small 4to. SÆC. IX. ON VELLUM*
60-
This manuscript, consisting of about 300 pages, is written by different hands (some fine, but some very rude). The pages 79—84 are filled with an old hymn, containing ancient musical notes. The three leaves of the *Ordo psallendi* (which are inserted in the *Passio B. Gordiani*) contain curious information about the ancient liturgy, and show that, even at that period, it was the custom to sing at the time of the communion. Concerning St. Gengulfus, see also No. 769 in the present Catalogue (*See fac-simile*).

1054 **VITA S. SYRI EPISCOPI TICINENSIS ET S. JUENTII. DEPOSITIO BEATI CONFESSORIS SATYRI** ædita ab ejusdem Sanctissimo Fratre Ambrosio Episcopo Mediolanensis Ecclesiae *4to. SÆC. ix. ON VELLUM*
A fine manuscript written in very nice Carlovingian characters, having the titles in red rustic capitals. (*See fac-simile*)

1055 **VITA SANCTI BURCHARDI ANGLI—GESTA beatissimi Martyris Kylianii (SCOTI) ac Sociorum ejus** *4to. SÆC. ix-x. ON VELLUM*
St. Burchard, an Englishman of noble family, was the companion of St. Boniface, and bishop of Würzburg, from 752 to 791. St. Kylian, has generally been considered an Irish saint. In this life he is distinctly described "*Scotorum genere nobilibus ortus parentibus*," but it is well-known that at that time "*Scotia Hibernia dicebatur*." He was also bishop of Würzburg, and a martyr, in the year 689. This manuscript is written in fine large Carlovingian characters, with the headings partly in red uncials, and partly in rustic capital letters. In some Latin words there are accents like *neunes*. At the end are the following verses written by another hand :
 " *Hic italus floreat quo franca lenta labore
Ingenium pensat. Kiliani famina densat
Quem leo dum voluit pede cautus lumina torsit.*"
(See fac-simile.)

1056 **VITA S. Thomæ Aquinatis—PASSIO S. Laçari martiris—VITA S. Monacæ S. Augustini Matris** *4to. SÆC. xiv. ON VELLUM*
The cover is made of an ancient Litany of vellum, with musical notes. An Italian note at the beginning states that this manuscript is unpublished.

1057 **VITÆ et Sermones Sanctorum; Sermones de Purificacione, &c. B. Mariæ; de Nativitate, &c. Opuscula Theologica et alia** *4to. SÆC. xiv. ON VELLUM*
Containing a great number of Lives. Amongst them are to be found those of S. George, S. Columbanus, and others connected with English history.

1058 **VITÆ ET LEGENDÆ SANCTORUM**
vellum *4to. SÆC. xiv.-xv. ON VELLUM*
A collection of nearly 200 Lives of Saints, some of which (for instance, the lives of S. Genuarius, S. Lupus, S. Martinus, S. Leodegarius, etc.) are very important for the historian of the Middle Ages. At the end there is this inscription, *De libraria Sancti Bernardi*.

1059 **VITÆ SANCTORUM, in the original oak boards, with brass bosses square folio.** *SÆC. xv. ON VELLUM*
This important manuscript, (consisting of 333 leaves, written in Italy, in double columns, in a fine hand) contains an immense number of Lives of different Saints, several of which, like those of S. Benedictus, S. Lupus, S. Egidius, S. Bricius, &c, are intimately connected with the general history of France and Italy during the Middle Ages. At the end there is an inscription in Italian, with the date 1464, curiously written thus : " *MCCCC64*," which is rather unusual in the history of Arithmetic.
Concerning other "Vite Sanctorum," see also Nos. 140, 269, 465, 491, 495, 496, 626, 683, 742, 748, 760, 767, 769, 938, 1009, 1103, etc., in the present Catalogue.

1060 **VITA CRISTI, two pages, ON VELLUM, written in the XVth Century—SERMO B. Bernardi de Miseria humana, ON PAPER—TRATTATELLO della Umanità di Gesu Cristo, ON PAPER AND VELLUM, with one of the 50 copies of the work printed from this manuscript Venezia, 1830 in one vol. 4to. SÆC. xv. ON VELLUM AND PAPER**
This *Trattatello* seems to be unique. It is written in the purest old Italian language. The printed copy (from this manuscript) is on *large blue paper*.

1061 VITA di San Geronimo—*HETHICA de Aristotile—DESCRITTIONE della Terra* folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

Three Italian works, written in the purest old Italian, and deserving the attention of Italian scholars. The Cosmographical work is very interesting and unpublished. Amongst other things it contains a description of *England, Ireland, and Iceland*. At the beginning of the *Ethica* a subsequent owner has written the date of 1514. We learn from Marsand that none of these works are in existence in the libraries of Paris, as the *Vita* contained in the No. 7712 of the *Bibliotheca Regia* of Paris is quite different from the *Vita* which is here, as may easily be ascertained from the perusal of the quotation given by Marsand.

1062 VITA della B. Angela Fondatrice della Compagnia delle Vergini di S. Orsola 4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER

1063 VOYAGE de Munich à Prague et de Prague à Anvers 4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

Containing descriptions of churches, paintings, antiquities, libraries, &c. at the principal cities and towns. This *Voyage* took place about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and this Relation, which seems autograph, contains much curious information about monuments and manuscripts which have been lost subsequently. The first leaf is wanting.

1064 VRAHNARADHI PURANA, a Poem in Sanscrit
green morocco folio. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER
Very finely written.

1065 WĀKĀDĪ (ABŪ 'ABDALLAH MUHAMMAD-AL-WĀKĀDĪ) the "Fatūh-al-Shām," or History of the Mohammedan Conquests in Syria, Egypt and Arabia, by the Generals of 'Omar, in Forty-two Battles, A.D. 638 and 639, Arabic, in the Naskh character
in red sheep, with case 4to. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER

Wākādī Abū 'Abdullah Muhammad, son of 'Omar-al-Wākādī, was a learned man, who flourished in the second century of the Hegira. From this work, Ockley has taken almost the whole of his first volume of the History of the Saracens.

This important work of Wākādī, who was almost contemporary with the events he relates, is well known to Orientalists; but only a very small portion of it was published. Hamaker published in 1825, a History of the Conquest of Egypt, attributed to Wākādī, but of which the real author is still uncertain.

1066 WĀKIYĀT-I-SIND. History of the Country of Scinde, and Account of the Family of Kulhāra, who ruled there previous to the Talpūra Family, called the Ameers of Scinde, in Persian
4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

An elegantly written manuscript by an author who does not give his name, but who styles himself "Fakir." The work gives an account of the actions of Sirbuland Khān, and his brothers, and includes a narrative of the invasion of Scinde by Ahmad Shāh 'Abdallah, King of Afghanistān. It is unpublished.

1067 WALPOLE (Sir Robert) Lettre au Sujet de la dernière Guerre, avec la Réponse d'un Craftsman 4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

1068 WALTERI (Beati, "in Sacra Pagina Magistri Parisiensis") Liber de Reformatione Animæ ad Imaginem Dei 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

Formerly belonging to the Monastery of "St. Justina de Padua," and afterwards to that of "S. Georgii Majoris de Venetiis." The name of the scribe appears at end "Ego Do. Eusebius hunc scripsi Do. Theophillo in nostro Sanctæ Justinæ Monasterio Librum quem mutuo Dedi." No trace of this

work or its author is to be found in Fabricius, or elsewhere, unless it is the same as the unpublished *Quæstiones de Anima*, attributed by Leland to Walter Heston, an English Carmelite, who lived about the year 1350, or the *Tractatus de Nobilitate Animaæ*, by Walter Hilton, another English author, who lived about 1430, and of whom a manuscript with this title is quoted in the "Catalogus Bibl. Regiae Paris." (MSS. Latins, No. 3610).

1069 **WEIGHTS and Measures.** *Table de la Correspondance des Poids beautifully written, red morocco oblong 12mo.* SÆC. xviii.

This curious manuscript, written before the new *Système métrique*, gives the correspondence between the weights and measures of several towns of France, Germany, England, and Italy (Lyons, Toulouse, Rouen, Marseilles, &c.) which were all different.

1070 **WHISTON (W.)** Course of Lectures for the Hydrostatical and Pneumatical Experiments, begun at Cambridge and continued in London, composed by Roger Cotes and William Whiston 4to. SÆC. xviii.

Prefixed are the printed "Experiments to be perform'd by F. Hawksbee, and the Lectures read by W. Whiston," with plates.

1071 **WYNANTS (Comte de)** Mémoire Manuscrit touchant le Gouvernement, folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
Chiefly relating to Belgium and Flanders.

1072 **XENOPHONTIS** Opusculum de Vita tirannica et privata e Græco in Latinum versum per Leonardum Aretinum—**BASILII (D.)** Oratio ad Adolescentulos L. Aretino interprete—**VERGERIUS (P. P.)** de ingenuis Moribus Opusculum—**HOMERI** Orationes L. Aretino interprete—**JUSTINIANI (L.)** de Funere Caroli Zeni Oratio 4to. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER
The translation of the treatise by Xenophon, entitled "Tyrannus," says Fabricius, "nondum paruit." The Oration of St. Basil was printed in 1497, in which year also appeared in print the work of Vergerius. The version of Homer's Orations is still unpublished. The Oration of Justinianus was printed in 1492. This manuscript formerly belonged to the celebrated Apostolo Zeno; it has his bookplate, and some notes in his handwriting at the beginning.

1073 **YAHŪD BIN IS-HĀK-AL-FĀRSI.** The "Kalilah wa-Damnah" Stories in Arabic, translated from the Persian "Anwar-i-Suhaili" half bound folio. SÆC. xvi. ON GLAZED INDIAN PAPER
This is one of the most celebrated Eastern works, which, coming from India, was translated into every Oriental language, and from the Hebrew into Latin, by Johannes de Capua. It has been largely illustrated by Baron De Sacy. (See *Notices et Extraits*, vol. IX. part. 1^o p. 363).

1074 **ZACHARIE (Chrisopolitani) EPISCOPI COMMENTARIUM IN CONCORDIAM EVANGELICAM AMMONII ALEXANDRINI**
in the original oak boards folio. SÆC. xii. ON VELLUM
A most valuable manuscript evidently cotemporary with the author himself, who was born in the early part of the twelfth century, at Goldsborough, in Yorkshire. From his birthplace, Latinized, he became *Chrysopolitanus*, and thus gave rise to the error of his having been Bishop of Chrysopolis, although the prefaces to his work simply state them to be *Zacharie Episcopi*, or *Zacharie Crisopolitanus*. At a very early age Zacharias proceeded to France, and, on his arrival in that country, appears to have embraced the rule of the *Prémontrés*, in the Abbey of St. Martin, at Laon, where he divided his time between study and devotion. The time of his death is not recorded, but that he was alive in 1157 is certain. The Commentary of Zacharias is a sort of cento composed of quotations from the ancient writers, made with considerable taste, and preceded by three pre-

faces, the first treating of the excellency of the gospel, the style of the Evangelists, &c.; the second containing the lives of the Evangelists; and the third noticing the writers, who, previous to himself, have shown the harmony of the gospels. For a new edition of this learned Englishman's Commentary, this ancient manuscript would be of great importance. A fact worth notice is, that all the numerical figures contained in this finely written manuscript of several hundred pages, are in the Roman system, without any idea whatever of the Arabic numeration. On the cover inside there is pasted a fragment of a Latin manuscript of the tenth century. As usual at that time, this manuscript seems to have been offered to some (English?) church of the Virgin, as is apparent from the dedication written on the first page by a cotemporary hand, in which the name of the donor, Richardus, occurs:

"Accipe stella maris lux vitæ ianua celi.
Richardi munus oblatum corde fideli
Vt post vitalem decurso tempore meta
Et merear sortem te suffragante quita."

See fac-simile.

1075 ZECCHIIS alias Terracina (Leonardo, "Conservatore delli Regii Campioni della Reg. Zecca delle Monete") Relatione fatta l'Anno 1555—
RELATIONE fatta dal Giudice Roberto Genovese, 1582

Transcripts from the originals 4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

This history of the early coins of the kingdom of Naples (with their value and weight) is very interesting.

1076 ZIJ MUHAMMAD SHAKI, Solar and Lunar Tables; also Tables of the Planets, *calf* folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

This valuable manuscript was probably compiled for the learned Orientalist Wm. Hunter, as it bears his autograph signature and additions. It subsequently belonged to Sir T. Stamford Raffles. These tables on Oriental paper were written in the east, and as the Arabic names of the months are mentioned they were most probably translated from the Arabic or Persian.

1077 ZIEGLERI (Jacobi) Palestina. Evangelicas Historiae et Actuum Apostolorum Itinerarium. Schondia, Grœnlandia, &c. Crudelitas Christierni Regis Daniæ perpetrata in Proceres Suetiæ et Populum Holmensem, &c. 4to. SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER

An autograph manuscript of a very interesting work, with the maps neatly drawn.

1078 ZUCCHETTI (Decano Sebastiano) Raccolta di Poesie Fuggitive e Prose 4to. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

Containing autograph poems by Camillo Ranieri Zuchetti, Contadino Mancini, Alessandro Guidi, &c.; several *autograph* letters of the Abate Quechetti; Political Discourses; Relations of the Venetian Ambassadors, Basadonna and Erizzo, at Rome; &c., &c. Some of those poems are addressed to the STUARTS, then as exiled princes at Rome. A beautiful and martial *Canzone* of Guidi is addressed to Italy, but at the top of it, in a handwriting of the written "Canzone del Sig^r Alessandro Guidi che non è stampata . . . per degni rispetti." (!!).



SUPPLEMENT.

LOT

1079 ABŪ MUHAMMAD 'Abd-Allah-al-Khazrajī (Dhiyā-al-Dīn), a Commentary upon the metrical work of Abū Muhammad, entitled "Al-Khazrajiyat," by Badr-al-Dīn bin 'Omar—SHABR-AL-ĀNDALUSI, a Commentary upon the 'Arūdh or Metrics of Abū-al-Jaish-al-Andalusi—THE TEXT of the Metrical Treatise of Abū-al-Jaish *folio*. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER
 For an account of the Kasidah-al-Khazrajiyat, called also Rāmizah, see Hājī Khalfa, (Vol. III., p. 340, and Vol. IV. p. 536). The Khazrajiyat is also mentioned again by Hājī Khalfa in his notice of the 'Arūdh-al-Andalusi (vol. IV. p. 200). See also Casiri (*Bibl. Arab. Hisp.* vol. II. p. 42.)
 Both these works are celebrated among the Arabs, and Muhammad bin Abi Bakr-al-Damāmini states that when he first obtained a copy of the Khazrajiyat, he was so delighted with it, that he gave up the society of his friends, and would scarcely allow himself any sleep in his eagerness to master the work.

1080 ABŪ-AL-KĀSIM Muhammad Ibn Muhammad-al-Simāwi-al-'Irākī, "Kitāb Akālim-al-Saba't" or "Risālah Haft Iklīm." A Geographical Description of the "Seven Regions" in Persian
8vo. S.E.C. xviii. ON PAPER
 This work is mentioned by D'Herbelot at the article, *Ketab Acalim Alsebaat*. It is, like all the ancient descriptions of the earth, full of useful information, mixed with the most extraordinary tales. As a sample, the author mentions wheat the size of hen's eggs; a fountain which will prolong life to 500 years, but rendering the drinker an eunuch; a city called Nahawund (said to have been built by Noah), in which exists a stone, near which any one sleeping will dream of what he must do to obtain his object.

1081 ABŪ-AL-KĀSIM 'Abd-al-Malik Ibn 'Abd-Allah Ibn Badrūn-al-Hazramī "Sharh-al-'Abdūniā." The History of the Conquest of Ctesiphon, Seleucia, &c. by the Caliphs (in Arabic)
red morocco
4to. S.E.C. xvi. ON GLAZED PAPER
 A very interesting work, both for the history of the Byzantine and Mohammedan empires, beautifully written in the Naskh character. As we have not been able to find this author either in D'Herbelot, or in the Catalogues of the Arabic Manuscripts in the Paris, or Medicean libraries, or in that of the British Asiatic Society, this manuscript must be very scarce.

1081* ALBERTI Magni Ordinis Prædictorum Speculum Astrologiæ
folio. S.E.C. XIV. ON PAPER
 On a single leaf at the end, in the same handwriting as the manuscript, is a table of the moveable feasts from 1371 to 1375, and on the back of it, the day on which Easter will fall, from 1371 to 1380.

1082 AMALTHEO (Gio. Batt. "Segretario della Repubblica di Ragugia") Letter of Recommendation for M. Michel Menzi, in Italian, in the Autograph of this distinguished Poet, dated "di Ragugia A xx di Marzo MDLIX." *folio.* 1559, ON PAPER
 Three autograph letters of Fr. Amalteo relating to the Italian Theatre and Italian plays are added to the letter of G. B. Amalteo.

1082* ARISTOTELIS de physico auditu Hebraice *folio*. SEC. XVI. ON PAPER
 This Hebrew translation is very scarce. It is one of the few remains of the scientific labours of the Jews during the middle ages.

1083 AMERIGHI (Abbate Marco) Il Principe Celidoro di Persia Invenzione favolosa al Serenissimo Ferdinando IIº Gran Duca di Toscana *vellum, with arms of the Grand Duke Ferdinand II. on sides, folio* 1666. ON PAPER
 An autograph unpublished manuscript, as presented by the author to the Grand Duke, with the dedication dated "Firenze 20 Sett" 1666." This work seems totally unknown to all bibliographers, and even Mazzuchelli, speaking of this author, mentions only the "*Sventurate Grandezze di Oronte*," published at Rome in 1677.

1084 BARBARUS (Hermolaus) Autograph Letter to the celebrated Picus Mirandulanus, dated Kalis Januarii, 1488 *folio*. SEC. XV. ON PAPER
 A very important letter, in which Ermolao Barbaro, so celebrated for his numerous works, entreats the young Pico della Mirandola to proceed boldly in his literary career. He speaks of Lorenzo de Medicis, Politian, Marsilius Ficinus, and other celebrated men of the time, and rejoices to hear of the increase of the great Medicean library. See also Nos. 617 and 807 in the present Catalogue.

1085 BIOT (J. B.) Mémoire sur les Surfaces *folio*. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER
 Twenty-nine leaves in the autograph of Mademoiselle Sophie Germain, celebrated for being one of the most skilful mathematicians of her age. See also Nos. 413 and 414 in the present Catalogue.

1086 CAMERON. Extrait des Régistres du Conseil d'Etat du Roy sur la Requête présentée au Roy, par Jean Cameron de Glen Kyngy et par la Dame Elizabeth Hamilton son Epouse *folio*. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER
 Valuable for the pedigree of the Cameron family. The celebrated genealogist d'Hozier had refused to admit the *preuves de noblesse* of the Misses Cameron, but the *Conseil d'Etat* reversed that decision.

1087 CHINESE DRAWINGS. A collection of 92 exquisitely painted Delineations of the Costume, Butterflies, Birds, Flowers and Shipping of China, executed in the most brilliant tints upon india or rice-paper, by Native Artists, in the very best style of Chinese Ornamentation, and mounted in a portfolio of tinted paper *half blue morocco oblong folio*. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER

1088 CHINESE DRAWINGS. A collection of 80 exquisitely coloured Drawings of Fruits and Flowers, executed by a Native Artist in colours on Chinese paper, and mounted on tinted, *half blue morocco oblong folio*. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER
 To each of these beautiful drawings its name is appended in Chinese characters.

1089 CHINESE PUNISHMENTS. A collection of 20 Drawings, exquisitely painted in the most vivid colours on rice-paper by a Native Artist *oblong folio*. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER

1090 CHINESE DRAWINGS. A collection of 14 Delineations of the Sports of Children, finely painted in colours on rice-paper *folio*. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER

1091 CHINESE DRAWINGS. A collection of 12 exquisite Paintings on rice-paper, representing the Manners and Customs of the Mandarins, finished in the best style of Chinese Art, in gold and colours *folio*. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER

1092 CHINESE DRAWINGS. A collection of 12 Paintings on rice-paper, in which are represented the Cries of the Wandering Trades of China, finely executed in brilliant colours *oblong folio*. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER

1093 CHINESE DRAWINGS. A collection of 14 curious Paintings on rice-paper, executed in the most brilliant colours, and representing the whole Progress of the Tea-Trade, with Views of the Islands, Canton River and Canton *oblong folio*. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER

The drawings contained in the preceding seven volumes are unusually fine.

1094 CLEMENTE X. Bandi generali da osservarsi di Commissione di N. S. Clemente Papa decimo (cum Annotationibus manuscriptis)
folio. Roma, 1674, on paper

These manuscript notes fill 265 pages, the Bandi themselves being printed. The penalties ordered against offenders are so cruel (torture and death being inflicted for comparatively light offences by these *Bandi*), that they seem to have emanated from some barbarous African ruler. As an instance of the Draconian severity of these *Bandi*, read the following:

"Dispone parimente sua Eminenza (il Cardinal Altieri), che qualunque persona presumesse attaccare mettere o porre corna, pitture o altre cose vituperose e brutte alla porta, o muro, o in strada avanti della casa d'alcuna persona benchè fosse pubblica meretrice, o fare imbrattamento d'inchiostro, o altra sporcizia, o bruttura, incorra in pena della *galera perpetua et anco della vita*, seconda la qualità del fatto, *ad arbitrio di sua Eminenza.*"

1095 COMPUTUS cyrometralis sive Ars Computistica et Calculatoria, tractans de Tempore in se et Instrumentorum Partibus cum Commento—COMPUTUS Norembergensis sive Libri duo de Motibus Solis et Lunæ et de Effectibus pervenientibus ex Motibus, cum Commento "Anno Domini MCCCCXXXI^o quarta feria post Judica finitus est liber iste per me Jacobum Sobernheym (vel Obernheym?), &c."—TABULE variae et Kalendarium—TRACTATUS de Planetis, Stellis, &c. cum Tabulis Motuum—COMPOSICIO novarum theoriarum cum rectilineis—DE HOROLOGIIS faciens—DE MOTU Solis et Lunæ, de Eclipsibus, &c. cum Tabulis—COMPOSITIO Quadrantis Astrolabii plani cum Tabulis, *in the original binding* 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

This valuable collection of Astronomical Treatises, apparently unpublished, was formerly in the possession of the Monastery of St. Matthew the Apostle, several of the pages being marked "Codex Monasterii Sancti Matthiae Apostoli." It is very distinctly written, and illustrated with various well-drawn diagrams. The "Computus cyrometralis" is in prose and verse, as is also the "Computus Norembergensis." The name of Sobernheym or Obernheym is unknown to Lalande. The various tables throughout this important manuscript are in Arabic numerals. Towards the end, there is a table with the longitude and latitude of several towns of various countries, including *England*. Inside, on the cover, there are some fragments of an *ancient manuscript* of the IXth century. Besides the works which we have just mentioned, there is in this volume much additional matter, relating to astronomy, chronology, &c., &c., in the shape of tables, notes, &c., &c., inserted throughout. The *Tractatus astrolabii* begins with "Quamvis de astrolabii compositione tam modernorum quam veterum, &c."

1096 CONCLAVE. Lista delle robe che si hanno da portare in conclave per servitio de un Cardinale—SOLILOQUIA in conclave in quo creatus fuit Clemens VIII. (et alia) *folio. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER*

With a very curious account (but not complete) of the adventures of some Christian ladies amongst the Turks. The *Lista* is so considerable, and so many curious things are mentioned in it, that at least some extracts from it deserve publication.

1097 CORNELIUS NEPOS "Emilius Probus de illustribus Ducibus exterarum Gentium" *4to. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER*
 Manuscripts of Cornelius Nepos are not of common occurrence. Only three, with this title, are described in the great *Catalogus Bibl. Regia Parisiensis*.

1098 CURSUS De Sacramento Dominicæ Passionis—AMMAESTRAMENTI d'un guardiano ai suoi frati *4to. SÆC. xv. ON PAPER*
 We cannot find any mention of these *Ammaestramenti*, written in very good Italian, and in which St. Anselm is quoted.

1099 DOUGLAS PEERAGE. Mémoire au sujet d'un Quidam qui ait épousé près d'Edimbourg en Ecosse en l'Année 1746, une fille de Qualité agée alors de 48 ans, &c.; Mémoire sur la Plainte rendue à la Cour par André Stewart, Tuteur du Duc de Hamilton et Sir Hugues D'Alrymple *folio. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER*
 Two valuable official papers connected with the conspiracy of Lady Jane Douglas, to pass a stolen child as her own, "dans la vue de donner des héritiers à une des plus grandes et illustres Maisons de la Grande Bretagne." See also Nos. 1086, 1101, &c.

1100 ENGLAND. A very important and valuable Collections of Negotiations, Official and Private Papers, Original Political Letters, &c. &c. *various sizes. SÆC. xvii. xviii. xix. ON PAPER*
 Amongst other curious documents will be found an old transcript of a letter from Sir Thomas Boleyn, dated Greenwich; "xiii. jour d'aoust A° xv. et xiii. (1514)," and addressed to "Madame de Savoie, Regente et Gouvernante de Flandre," requesting her to send home his daughter, "ma fille la petite Boulain," &c.; various official Documents relative to the ship Carnatic; Documents respecting hostages and prisoners of war; Various Papers respecting the Establishment of the English Nuns (Sisters of St. Clare) at Gravelines, in the XVIth century; Two original State Papers of Sir Thomas Parry (ambassador from James I.) and Thomas Randall (with official signatures); A Letter of George II.; Papers relating to Lady Arthur; two curious Letters, without signature, to M. Girard; important Papers respecting K. William III. and the War in Flanders; &c., &c.

1101 ENGLAND. An interesting collection of Documents (mostly original) generally relating to England and France *folio. SÆC. xvi. and xvii. ON PAPER*
 Amongst these papers there is a Memoir on an intended invasion of England; The *capitulations* for English and Irish levies for French service; Prisoners de Guerre (Anglais) faits à Denain *Inventaire des chartes du Trésor* (Angleterre et Ecosse); Relation du combat naval de 1692; Remonstrance au Roi d'Angleterre; Various treatises and political memoirs relating to England in its relations with France; Titres de la maison d'Hamilton sur le Duché de Chatelherault, &c.

1102 ENGLISH AFFAIRS. A valuable Collection of official and private Documents relating to English Subjects in France, &c. with Auto-graph Signatures *SÆC. xvii. xviii. xix. ON PAPER*
 Amongst others will be found an affidavit of Sir John Cocheran (Collonel Escossois), dated 23 April 1647; Papers respecting the old PRETENDER; Orders for conducting 50 English prisoners to Cailly, in 1762; Orders for the distribution of officers, prisoners of war, of the garrisons at Bouchain, Douay, and Quesnoy; Arrest du Conseil for the entry of English fabrics, 1701; Official license to Richard Lancake for paper-staining, on four leaves of vellum; Treaty of 1713; A Document on four leaves of vellum, respecting the seizure of an English vessel, signed Colbert; List of pensioners of George III., and Payments in 1813, signed Heinrich (M. de la Fare, Evesque de Nancy); &c. &c.

1103 ERMENRICI MONACI, *Postea ABBATIS ELWANGENSIS IN SUEVIA, VITA SANCTI SOLE Confessoris Christi* 4to. SEC. X. ON VELLUM
 St. Sola was an Englishman, and a pupil of St. Boniface, and died about the year 790. This life was written by Ermenricus, Abbot of Elwangen in 845, whilst he was still a deacon and monk. Manuscripts of it are of the rarest occurrence, not one being mentioned by Montfaucon or Hænel. In the "Catalogus Bibl. Reg. Paris." so rich in Lives of the Saints, no copy is to be found, neither is there any trace of the work in the great *Catalogus* compiled by Bandini. The only one hitherto recorded is that which was used for his edition by Canisius, and which is now no longer to be found. This fine manuscript written in a large Carlovingian character, with the title in rustic capitals, contains interlineary annotations and grammatical explanations, written about the tenth or eleventh century in a rude cursive hand. Several of these *glossæ* are in old German (for instance, "sigale. i. roggon," "orientē ac austri versus osteruord endisundarwurd," etc.) and deserve peculiar attention. There are also some accents in the Latin words (for instance, *traxere*, *ibidem*, *pice*, *alīs*, *bīmāes*, *hīc*, etc.) and the form of those accents being exactly the same which, at that time, was used for some musical notes (*neumes*), this fact is a new argument in favour of the opinion that at first those *neumes* were nothing more than accents of a peculiar kind. (See De Coussemaker, *Histoire de l'Harmonie au Moyen Age*, p. 160.) At the end is the colophon, in capitals, "Fin. Sermo Ermi Diac et Mon De vita Beatissimi Soli Pb're ac Mōnc," followed by the word *Zaras*, and some *Tironian notes*, by another hand of the time. This *Vita* is very interesting. Ermenricus was not a friend to ancient literature, and he complains that people read *Virgil* and *Homer*, a curious charge (the last especially), as it was not generally supposed that these authors (particularly the second) could have been much studied in Germany in the middle of the ninth century. See also Nos. 269, 879, and 1055 in the present Catalogue. (See *fac-simile*).

1104 FINANCES. Sur l'Exportation des espèces; Sur l'Etablissement du crédit public en France, &c. &c. folio. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER

1105 FIRENZE. "Ricordo di quello che hanno a fare i Signori nel loro reficio e maxime il Proposto e il Chonfaloniere (*sic*)" et alia folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER
 A very curious confidential and political document. Annexed are long lists of the names of Florentine families, very probably for the elections.

1106 FIRENZE. Stanziamento delle pietanze dei frati di Badia et altre cose folio. SEC. XV. ON PAPER
 This is a curious diary, including both the years 1426 and 1427, and containing frequent mention of the greatest Florentine families, as the Strozzi, Altoviti, Acciajoli, &c.

1107 FIRENZE. A collection of Original Documents of the XIVth and XVth Centuries (1390-1486) some on vellum, in Latin or in Italian, concerning the Badia di Firenze, its Possessions, its Litigations, and the Life of its Monks, &c. folio. SEC. XIV.-XV. ON VELLUM AND PAPER
 There is also a very interesting document giving a statistical account of the town of Florence in the year 1336.

1108 FIRENZE. A large collection of Documents in Latin or Italian, relating to the Ecclesiastical History of Florence during the XVth Century folio. SEC. XIV. ON PAPER
 Several of these interesting papers illustrate the political history of Florence at that period.

1109 FIRENZE. A large collection of Original Letters and Documents (several hundred in number) relating to the Ecclesiastical History of Florence of the XVIth, XVIIth and XVIIIth Centuries folio. SEC. XVI. XVII. XVIII. ON PAPER
 A very interesting collection, including original letters (with the autograph sig-

natures) of Cardinal de Medicis (afterwards Pope Clement VII.), Cardinal d'Aragona, Cardinal Borghese, afterwards Pope Paul V. (entirely autograph), the Duke of Florence (Cosimo de' Medici) three letters, Al. Figliucci, Al. Vitelli, Al. Strozzi, P. F. Rinuccini, H. della Rena, &c. &c.

1110 FIRENZE. The Literary and Ecclesiastical Correspondence of the Arcivescovo di Firenze (Monsignore Tommaso Bonaventura della Gherardesca) *4to.* S^EC. xviii. (1704, &c.) ON PAPER.

This Autograph Correspondence, addressed to the learned Della Gherardesca, Archbishop of Florence, to whom that city is indebted for its Seminario Diocesano, founded by him in 1712, is of considerable interest, and embraces several hundred letters all in the handwriting of his most eminent contemporaries. Amongst these are communications from cardinals, archbishops, bishops, heads of monastic institutions, the clergy, literary and scientific men, &c. As a sample of the Autographs, we must be content to point out letters of Cardinals Acciaioli, Acquaviva, Aldobrandini, Cybo, D'Adda, D'Aste, Colloredo, Fabroni, Martelli, Negrone, Panciatichi, Ruffo, Santa Croce, Spada, di Sassonia, del Verme, De la Tremoille, Vallemani, &c.; Scipione de' Ricci; Leone Strozzi; Padre Politi, Bianconi, &c.; L. Sergardi (*the celebrated author of Sectani Satira, &c.*); B. Galilei; &c. &c.

We have not found any mention of the *Firenze* documents contained in the previous numbers, in any work which we have been able to peruse.

1110* FOSCARINI (Marco) Relazione del Sistema politico degli Affari interni ed esterni del Stato di S. M. il Re di Sardegna con diverse Annottazioni per il Governo Ecconomico *folio.* S^EC. xviii. ON PAPER

This valuable Report is dated "Venecia li 2 Marzo 1743." See also No. 383 in the present Catalogue.

1111 FRAGMENTA VETUSTA. A Collection of Latin Fragments, written by Anglo-Saxon Scribes during the eighth and ninth centuries *folio and 4to.* S^EC. viii-ix. ON VELLUM

A very interesting collection, consisting of leaves, or portions of leaves, written in the finest Anglo-Saxon characters (some of the smallest fragments being also in the Anglo-Saxon language) and relating to various subjects, namely, Lives of Saints, Liturgy, &c. The principal fragment (20 pages) contains an ancient work on medicine, with a portion of an almanac. It would require the high science of Sir H. Holland, to discover the title of the medical work of which we have here a fragment. (*See fac-simile.*)

1112 FRAGMENTA VETUSTA. A collection of five leaves containing Latin verses, and an ancient Glossary *4to.* S^EC. viii-ix. ON VELLUM

These most important fragments, written in the finest Carlovingian character, a little mixed with the Merovingian shape, formerly belonged to a single volume, the index of the contents being at the beginning, as will be seen in the *fac-simile.* These contents were extremely important, as is apparent from the same *fac-simile*, for they contained eleven works, namely, chronicles, glossaries, and a work of Pliny: *De diversis in orbem signis*, which is now lost. We have also here some small but ancient Latin poems of which we cannot find any trace elsewhere and, what is by no means less interesting, portions of glossaries, some in Latin and old German (*lingua theotisca*), of which the *fac-similes* will give a sufficient idea.

The importance of ancient German glossaries has been so clearly demonstrated by the labours of so many learned men, that we need not expatiate upon this subject. The only thing upon which we wish to insist is, that the fragments we describe were undoubtedly written before the time in which the celebrated Alsatian monk, Otfrid, made his German translation of the Gospel. That translation was finished in the year 868, and the

handwriting of the present fragments is of the end of the eighth or the beginning of the ninth century, as the *fac-simile* will show, and as it has been considered by the best judges. In all probability, they are even more ancient than the Glossarium of Rhabanus Maurus; and we have been unable to find in the learned catalogues of Denis, Endlicher, &c., the description of any manuscript or fragment like these amongst the celebrated *theotiscan* monuments of the Imperial Library of Vienna. The numerous *glossæ* contained in the classical *Diutiska* by M. Graaf are also quite different from those contained in this manuscript (see also No. 1009 in the present Catalogue). The name of *Regimbertus scriptor* (who *condidit hoc corpus*, and who, on the first leaf, requests, in a long inscription, the *fratres* of his monastery, not to lend this manuscript without exacting *fidem vel pignus*) is also remarkable, and adds to the value of these leaves, which we have reason to believe were brought from Alsatia to Paris, where they were sold. (*See fac-simile.*)

1113 FRAGMENTA VETUSTA *folio. SEC. ix.-x. ON VELLUM*

An interesting collection, consisting of 41 leaves, beautifully written in red and black, in double columns; some of the letters (the G, N, ti, &c.), as well as the large initials, being of an Anglo-Saxon shape. These 41 leaves formerly belonged to a single manuscript containing "Decreta ac Epistolæ Pontificum ac SS. Patrum," divided into several books. There is an *Arbor consanguinitatis* exquisitely written, some very curious chapters on magic, and other interesting things. On the margin of a curious chapter the significant rubric of which is "qualiter studendum sit regibus sacerdotum et populi peccata ulcisci," we read "Ex reg. gg. (Gregorii) ad Brunichilda reginam Francorum ep. cc. lxxxii." (*See fac-simile.*)

1114 FRAGMENTA VETUSTA *folio. SEC. x. ON VELLUM*

A portion of an ancient missal, with musical notes, consisting of 35 leaves, beautifully written in red and black, very probably by an Anglo-Saxon Scribe, as is shown by the singular shape of several of the letters, chiefly the D, G, O, Q, g, m, &c. (*See fac-simile.*)

1115 FRAGMENTA VETUSTA. Several Fragments of Latin Works on Jurisprudence, Poetry, Liturgy, &c. &c.

folio and 4to. SEC. ix. x. xi. & xii.

On a fragment of an old lectionarium of the ninth century, there is the following memorandum: "Liber Sciti Remacli in Stabulau." See also No. 496 in the present Catalogue.

1116 FRAGMENTA VETUSTA. A large Collection of ancient Latin Fragments relating to Grammar, Physic, Kalandaria, Liturgy, Lives of Saints, &c. &c. *folio. and 4to. SEC. ix. x. xi. & xii. ON VELLUM*

Several of these fragments contain ancient musical notes, and one a curious early drawing. (*See fac-simile.*)

1117 FRAGMENTA VETUSTA. A Collection of Latin Fragments, chiefly Liturgical *folio and 4to. SEC. x. xi. xii. xiii. xiv. & xv. ON VELLUM*

Several of these fragments contain ancient musical notes.

By comparing the *fac-similes* which are in this Catalogue with the plates given in the celebrated works of Mabillon, Montfaucon, Astle, O'Connor, De Wailly, Shaw, O. Jones, Count de Bastard, or the *Nouveau Traité de Diplomatique*, &c. &c. it will always be easy to ascertain that the manuscripts belong to the century which is indicated in the Catalogue. Persons, especially on the continent, who cannot readily obtain these large works, would find a good means of comparison in the plates of a very interesting book, and one easily procured, *Le Livre d'Or des Métiers*, by MM. P. Lacroix, E. Fournier, et F. Scré.

1118 FRAGMENTA VETUSTA. Four pages of an Anglo-Saxon, Greek and Latin Glossary *folio.* SÆC. ix-x. ON VELLUM

A very interesting fragment of an ancient glossary, written by an Anglo-Saxon scribe, in very beautiful Carlovingian characters, with some letters, (chiefly the *g*) of an Anglo-Saxon shape. The Anglo-Saxon words are written in Anglo-Saxon characters, the Greek words are in Latin characters, as well as some Hebrew words (a very rare occurrence in Anglo-Saxon manuscripts). This *glossarium* is at the same time philological, historical and mythological, and gives a very fair idea of the knowledge of the Anglo-Saxons at that period. (*See fac-simile.*)

1119 FRAGMENTA VETUSTA. A Collection of Fragments (chiefly in French), containing old Poetry, portions of Romances of Chivalry, &c. &c. *folio and 4to.* SÆC. xii. xiii. & xv. ON VELLUM

Very interesting. Some fragments in verse are written in the most ancient French. An instance of such poetry is the following:

"Rich. lor mist lamour el ventre—Au prouvoire pas natalente—Tele Assamblee—A Rich. donne tel colee—Ca la tré chai pasmee," &c.

There are here and there some old drawings amongst these fragments. One, in German, relates to astrology. Two are especially interesting, as they are written in Latin, mixed with the Provençal or Limousin dialect, as for instance,

"Quoniam repentum est . . . sine . . . mas prezas mas . . . de mon hostel .. verba."

Respecting the importance and rarity of those deeds written in Latin, mixed with the Limousin dialect, see Raynouard (*Choix de Poésies*, vol. II, p. 40-72.)

1119* FRAGMENTA VETUSTA. A collection of Fragments of early Manuscripts on vellum *various sizes.* SÆC. xiii. xiv. xv. ON VELLUM

These early fragments embrace portions of early liturgies (several with musical notes), and of works on Theology, Grammar, Canon and Civil Law, &c.

1120 FRAGMENTS of early English Manuscripts, including portions of Terriers, Deeds of Gift, Old English Poetry, Plan of "Harrington on the Mersey leased to Lotts," &c. &c. *various sizes.* SÆC. xv. & xvi. ON VELLUM AND PAPER

The following is a sample of the English poetry contained in these fragments:

"He seith who so will the weildes fiend be
Godes enemy for sothe thanie bycometh he."

1121 FRANCE. Several autograph letters by Picart, "the celebrated Astronomer," (Receipt for a *Portrait du Roy*), Ginguené, Gouget, Ch. de Boufflers, Duc de la Vallière (the eminent Book Collector), Madame de Genlis, Charles Nodier, Grégoire, and Cardinal Maury *various sizes.* SÆC. xvii. xviii. xix. ON PAPER

1122 FRANCE. A large collection of Autograph Letters (several official) from and to Ministers of State, Diplomatists, Generals, Savants, Artists, Poets, Novelists, Prose-Writers, Titled Ladies and Gentlemen, &c. &c. written in the French Language *various sizes.* SÆC. xviii. & xix. ON PAPER

Amongst other celebrated names will be found autograph letters of Barante, Vaublanc, Polignac, Villèle, the Archbishop of Turin, Poinsinet de Sivry, Prudhon, Pastoret, Robert, Rœderer, Saliceti, Marshal de Broglie, Countess de Vernon, &c. &c., with several very curious ones written by the celebrated Brewer *Santerre*, who, during the Reign of Terror, commanded the Garde Nationale of Paris.

1123 FRANCE. A collection of above 50 Autograph Letters of eminent Frenchmen, including Barbazan, Boufflers, Ch. de Castres, C. du Cornet, (Painter, born without arms) Comte d'Estaing, Père Elizée, Lalibe d'Allais, J. Pauvillier (ex-Député), Saint Ange (Poète), Sabatier de Castres, Vauvillier (Academician), &c. &c.
various sizes. SÆC. xviii. & xix. ON PAPER

1124 FRANCE. A large collection of Official and Confidential Papers relating to the French Army and Government (including "Infanterie Irlandaise"), with several Documents relating to the Republic of Haiti
folio. SÆC. xviii.-xix. ON PAPER

1125 FRANCE. A collection of 40 original Deeds of the XVth and XVIth Century, mostly in French, with Signatures
various sizes. SÆC. xv.-xvi. ON VELLUM
 Amongst these very valuable documents are several relating to Louis XII (when Duke of Orleans) with his autograph signature; others relating to Francis I, the Bishop of Tours, and to several noble families of France. One very important, and of extraordinary size, relates to the celebrated Cardinal de Guise (1547).

1126 FRANCE. A collection of 36 Deeds and other Documents on vellum, connected with the most celebrated Families (Coucy, De La Rochefoucault, R. de Bellegarde, Montmorency, Rohan, &c. &c.), with Autograph Signatures *various sizes.* SÆC. xvi. xvii. xviii. ON VELLUM
 One (Montmorency's) is *printed* upon vellum.

1127 GALILEO. Two original Letters, in Latin, relating to his Discoveries, by Angelus de Filiis and Ph. Pandolfinus
folio. SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER
 These letters, or rather drafts, are in the autographs of the authors. A. de Filiis was a member of the celebrated "Accademia dei Lincei." The letter of Pandolfini, dated 1613, relates to the spots of the sun. See the original edition of the *Macchie Solari*, by Galileo.

1128 GALILEO. Carteggio fra il Baldi Cioli Primo Secretario di Stato del Gran Duca Ferdinando II. e Francesco Niccolini Ambasciatore di Toscana in Roma sopra l'Accusa data al Galileo al Sant Offizio dal di 11 Maggio 1630 al 9 Decembre 1633
folio. SÆC. xix. ON PAPER (63 pages)
 A transcript of numerous interesting letters, containing what Fabroni did not publish in his "Lettere inedite d'Uomini illustri."

1129 GENOVA. Descrizione dello stato dell' ospitale di Genova; Regolamento del rituo delle figlie Militari, &c. *folio.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER
 There is also a "Regolamento per lo spedale di S. Giov. Battista di Torino."

1130 GREGORII NAZIANZENI (S.) OPUSCULA VARIA, Græce
vellum SÆC. xii. CHARTA BOMBYCINA
 A VENERABLE MANUSCRIPT, written in singular large characters, during the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century, upon that thick yellowish paper of the peculiar description, known as *charta bombycina*, which (as we learn from Montfaucon) since the tenth century was sometimes used by Greeks having frequent intercourse with the Arabians. At the beginning there is a note, almost defaced, stating that the present manuscript is of the eleventh century. The seventh leaf of the volume contains an index of the contents, in Greek. The *Opuscula* contained in this manuscript are sixteen in number, namely; De Paschate; In Sanctum Athanasium; In Pentecosten; In Machabeos; In Cyprianum Martyrem; In Julianum apostamatam, etc. The titles generally differ from the manuscripts described

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in the "Catalogus Bibl. Regiae Paris." This manuscript is written in very curious characters, some of the Greek letters being quite different from any which are to be found in the *Paleographia Graeca*, of Montfaucon. At the end there is a leaf of vellum, written over in old Greek characters of the ninth or tenth century. (*See fac-simile.*)

1131 GROOT (P. de) Brief an de Edele Mogende Heeren
folio. 1671, ON PAPER

A very interesting autograph state paper addressed to the States of Holland, and dated *Paris, 27 Martii 1671.*" The writer was Peter de Groot, second son of the famous Hugo Grotius, and one of the ablest diplomatists of his time, whilst ambassador from Holland to Louis XIV, endeavouring to appease that irritated monarch. This valuable letter, filling three pages, furnishes, besides information respecting the French fleet, an account of the disgrace of the Marquis de Cessac for cheating the king and the principal nobility at cards; the accouchement (still-born) of Madame de Guise; the increase of revenue under Colbert; the state of the army, &c. &c.

1132 HINDOO Drawings of Deities, in pen and ink, on two strips of cloth, (24 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$) with the names of each written above the male idols
SÆC. xviii. ON CLOTH

1133 IBN KHALLIKĀN (Shams-al-Din Ahmad bin-Muhammad), the "Kitāb Wafayāt-al-A'yān." Biographies of learned Men, Khalifs, adherents of the Prophet Mohammed, &c. 4 vol. *folio.* SÆC. xvii. ON PAPER

A very important and well-known work which is rarely to be found complete in manuscripts. All Orientalists know the beautiful translation of this valuable work, by Baron Mac Guckin de Slane.

1134 ILLUMINATIONS. Nine Initial Letters, richly illuminated in gold and colours, three of which (measuring 15 by $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 15 by 12 inches, and 10 by 10 inches, and adorned with representations of birds, fruits and flowers,) are cut from a Choral Book of the fourteenth century, one is the first leaf of a folio Latin Psalter of the beginning of the fifteenth century, and the other five from Horæ of the end of the fifteenth century. To these are added seventeen illuminated Facsimiles of ancient Service-Books of the ninth century, preserved at St. Gall and at Paris.

1135 ILLUMINATION. "APOLONIUS DE BONFADELLIS DE CAPRANICA, SACR. APOST. MINIAT. F." *folio.* SÆC. xvi. ON VELLUM

A most exquisite folio illumination, representing the Pietà, with several large figures, in the style of GIULIO CLOVIO.

The borders of this splendid illumination contain, with the name of Bonfradelli (or Buonfratelli), the arms and device, *semper suave*, of the celebrated Pope LEO X. Apollonio de Bonfradelli, whose name is very little known, was the official papal illuminator in the time of Raphael, and this fact is sufficient to prove that his merits need no other eulogy. His works (chiefly signed) are exceedingly scarce. A portion of one of them was splendidly facsimiled by Mr. Shaw, and illustrated by Sir Fr. Madden, in the "Illuminated Ornaments selected from MSS. &c." No doubt this magnificent illumination was intended to be suspended as a picture in the private chapel of the Pope, the custom, even now, in Italy, being to hang up devotional subjects in chapels and oratories. In order to fully illustrate this splendid picture, we beg to quote here entirely the description given by Sir Fr. Madden in the above-mentioned work (plate XXXIX):

"The two specimens in this plate are portions of borders which ornamented a devotional book, in folio, executed between the years 1557 and 1570 (though it is possible the artist may have painted some earlier) for the use of the reigning Pontiff, by Apollonio di Buonfratelli di Capranica, who, in various inscriptions preserved by the person who brought these miniatures to England, is styled Illuminist to the Apostolic Chamber. The name of the artist appears to have been unknown to

Vasari and all other writers on the subject, and is not to be found in Zani's extensive Catalogue of the Professors of the Fine Arts. M. Ottley possesses several paintings by the same artist, with lay figures, in which he strove to imitate the style of Michelangelo Buonaroti. He did not, however, draw the naked figures with correctness. In other respects, in his borders especially, M. Ottley thinks he is not inferior to Giulio Clovio."

In fact, in our illumination the borders, the large standing figures, and the higher portion of the picture, are quite equal to Giulio Clovio. The *panneggimenti* especially are unrivalled.

1136 ITALIAN AUTOGRAPH LETTERS: Roberto Torto, 1524; Cardinal Federigo Borromeo, 1611; Giuseppe del Papa, 1689; Francesco Sav. Redi (3), 1776-77; Le Comte de St. Florentin, 1750; Violante Grand Duchess of Tuscany (3), 1726-27; various Letters on Theatrical Subjects to Benelli (1819-20); G. Mattei Conte di Glasinar, 1694; A. F. Gori, 1753: O. Rozzi; Conte Rugiero Falzacappa, 1759, &c. &c. *various sizes.* SEC. xvi. xvii. xviii. xix. ON PAPER

Del Papa, a well known Tuscan physician and philosopher, was a defender of Galileo's doctrines. Cardinal Borromeo was the founder of the great Ambrosian library at Milan. He is the true *protagonist* of the celebrated *Promessi Sposi* of Manzoni.

1137 ITALIAN AUTOGRAPHS. A collection of about 150 important Letters, chiefly on literary subjects by eminent Italian Writers
various sizes. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

These very interesting literary remains embrace letters from the most learned men of Italy, and include the names of Affò, Barotti, Bianchi, Canonici, Costadoni, Facciolati, Frugoni, Ginanni, Gravina, Guaracchi, Guasco, G. Marini, Metastasio, Mittarelli, Paciaudi, Tiraboschi, Volpi, Zampieri, Zirardini, &c., &c.

1138 JOANNIS DAMASCENI (S.) HISTORIA DE S. BARLAAMO EREMITA ET JOASAPHAT REGE INDIE, Græce
original Greek stamped binding 4to. SEC. xv. ON PAPER

Although this mystical romance was so extremely popular as to have been translated into Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, German, and even Tangaloo, it never found an editor for the original Greek until Boissonade inserted it in the fourth volume of his *Anecdota Græca*. But as this celebrated Hellenist, whose recent death is lamented by every scholar, has stated in his introduction that he did not intend to give a critical edition of this work, but to leave other scholars to do so, the present manuscript (well written, with the rubrics and initials in red), containing interesting various readings, would greatly assist any attempt at a new text.

1139 KAZWINI (Zakariyā Ibn Muhammad Ibn Mahmūd) The "Ajaib-al-Makhlukāt," or the Marvels of Creation, in Arabic
folio. SEC. xix. ON PAPER

The great work of Kazwīnī on natural history and philosophy is too well known to need illustration, for Kazwīnī was, in fact, the Pliny of the East, and the small portion of his important work which has been published by M. De Chezy in the *Chrestomathie Arabe* of Baron De Sacy, serves only to excite in every man interested in the history of science, an ardent desire to see the entire work published and translated into one or more of the European languages. This manuscript, well written, with fine diagrams and astronomical figures, is quite complete. It is well known that the name of the author of the present work is written differently in various manuscripts, and from this circumstance it has been sometimes supposed that there were two different works by two distinct authors, both *Kazwīnī* (or natives of *Kazwin*), on the same subject. In the present volume the name of the author is conformable to the majority of manuscripts in existence (See De Sacy, *Chrestomathie Arabe*, vol. III, p. 443).

1140 LAI (Li) DU MOIGNE, *morocco* *folio.* SÆC. xiv. ON VELLUM

This early French Lay of 198 lines is not either in the collection given by Le-grand d'Aussy, or in the excellent and well selected *Nouveau recueil de Contes, Fabliaux, etc.* published by M. Jubinal. Probably it was on account of its indecency, that this poem was never printed. The following will serve as a sample of the language employed by the monk in his bargain with the lady :

“ Par mon cief c. l. & demi,
Ou ia ne partira demi
Fait li moignes par St. richier
Trop voles vendre votre — chier.”

1141 LAMI (Giovanni) e Campailla, *Vita et Lettere Autografe in materia d'Erudizione* *4to.* SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

An interesting collection. It is well known that Lami, of whom we have here eight autograph letters, was one of the most learned men of the last century. Campailla, a Sicilian poet, was the author of a philosophical poem *L'Adamo*, for which he was called by Muratori, *the Christian Lucretius*.

1142 LEIBNITII (Godefridi Gulielmi) EPISTOLE AUTOGRAPHÆ LXXXIV ad J. A. Schmidt Abbatem de Marienthal et Professorem Theologie Helmstadii *4to.* 1693-1707, ON PAPER 42

THE ENTIRE 84 LETTERS ARE IN THE AUTOGRAPH OF THIS GREAT PHILOSOPHER AND MATHEMATICIAN, AND ARE ALL ADDRESSED TO THE ABBOT OF MARIENTHAL, AT THAT TIME ONE OF THE MOST DISTINGUISHED PROFESSORS OF THEOLOGY, AND LECTURING AT HELMSTADT.

1143 LETTRES DE CACHET. A large parcel of Original Warrants (dated between 1778 and 1780) to seize and convey the persons named to their several Destinations, and various Autograph Letters on the subject, with the Autograph Signatures of Louis XVI, the Prince de Montbarey, the Duc de Liancourt, Tergat (Lieutenant de la Prévôté), Lavallette, De Ferrary, Sérin, the Comte de Duras, Chopin, Lenoir, Vicouse, the Prince de Lambert, Ségur, &c. &c. SÆC. xviii. ON PAPER

Lettres de Cachets were not merely used (as some people believe) to send parties to the Bastille, but (as is shown by the present collection of them) were sent to every corner of France by order of the King, so as constantly to interfere with the ordinary course of justice.

1144 LETTRES DE NOBLESSE. A collection of Five Grants of Arms, having the Coats emblazoned in their proper colours, with the Autograph Signatures of Louis XIV. and countersigned Ch. D. Hozier (Author of the Armorial General) *various sizes.* SÆC. xvii. ON VELLUM

Containing the arms of François Milet Sr. du Perron, Charles L'Escuyer, Vollant, &c.

1145 LITURGY. Forms of Excommunication and of Reconciliation, in the handwriting of Mr. Ford *4to.* (1716) ON PAPER

1146 LOLLO (Alberto) Prologo in difesa d'una commedia fatta in prosa *folio.* SÆC. xvi. ON PAPER

A manuscript in the handwriting of this celebrated author, with original Latin compositions by learned men of the time, addressed to Lollo.

1147 LOW COUNTRIES, HOLLAND, &c. A collection of Original Documents relating to Affairs of these Countries during the XVIIIth Century, (several signed by the King of Spain) and various Autograph Letters, including some by the Duke of Mortemar, D. Alonzo de Cardenas, Baron d'Hona, the Conde de Trastamara (on Affairs of the War) &c. *various sizes.* SÆC. xvii. xviii. xix. ON PAPER

1148 **LULLII (Raymundi) LIBER SECRETORUM NATURÆ SEU QUINTÆ ESSENTIÆ CUM DISPUTATIONE MONACI; ET EJUSDEM ARCANUM MAXIMUM MEDICINÆ, &c.** *4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER*
 A collection of very curious alchemical and medical works, full of singular figures and diagrams in different colours. On the first leaf of the text there is the following printed inscription: *BIBLIOTHECA S. IO. IN CANALIBUS PLACENTIAE.*

1149 **MAGALOTTI (Lorenzo) "Abjurazione nel Peripateticismo da leggersi nella Academia Filosofica del Serenissimo Principe Leopoldo di Toscana, dal Signor Lorenzo Magalotti Segretario di essa"** *folio. SEC. XVII. ON PAPER*
 A very curious autograph poem, with the author's corrections.

1150 **MAP of the "Ville de Chateaudun en Dunois et du Pays adjacent"—PLAN de la Forest de Sains, par Nicolas Boruhart** *folio. SEC. XVI.-XVII. ON VELLUM*
 The map is beautifully written and coloured, on a large sheet of vellum, with the arms of Orleans *barrés*, as worn by this celebrated *Bâlard d'Orléans*, the friend and companion of Joan of Arc. He was created *Comte de Dunois*, on account of his exploits during the wars between the French and the English in the fifteenth century. On the back of this map we find a memorandum stating that it was taken from the archives of the branch family *Dunois-Sige*. The Plan appears to be from the original survey.

1151 **MORGAGNI (Giambattista) Ten Autograph Letters of this eminent Anatomist to Count Dandini, on Literary and Family Affairs** *4to. SEC. XVIII. (1734-35) ON PAPER*

1152 **NOELS** *4to. SEC. XIX. ON PAPER*
 A transcript of early Christmas Carols in the dialect of Southern France (Provence), in the handwriting of L. Tieck, the celebrated German poet and translator of Shakespeare.

1153 **ORLEANS FAMILY. A collection of 30 Original Warrants for the Payment of the Warlike Stores, and Incidental Expenses of the Troops in Italy, issued by Enguerrand de Coucy Comte de Soissons in his capacity of Lieutenant "de tres hault et puissant Prince Monseigneur le Duc d'Orléans," with Receipts and other Documents connected with the War, having Signatures and Seals** *various sizes. SEC. XIV. (1395) ON VELLUM*
 Most of these documents are very curious and important. To several of them the accounts are appended.

1154 **ORLEANS FAMILY. Five Original Deeds of Jehan de Soleville Garde de la Prévosté de Paris, with Seals, respecting Donations given by H. M. Charles VI. to his Brother the Duke of Orleans, and the Death of the Duchess of Orleans** *folio. SEC. XIV. (1393 to 1396) ON VELLUM*
 The Duchess of Orleans, whose death is here alluded to, is called by Charles VI. "feue ma tante," and must not be confounded with the beautiful Valentine de Milan, the wife of Louis Duc d'Orléans.

1155 **ORLEANS FAMILY. A collection of 18 Early Deeds on vellum, with Seals, chiefly relating to Payments on Account of Voyages performed by Orders of the Dukes of Orleans, with Signatures** *various sizes. SEC. XV. ON VELLUM*

1156 ORLEANS FAMILY. A collection of 13 Early Documents respecting the Financial Affairs of the Duke of Orleans, chiefly signed by Jehan Cotereau, Secretary to the Duke
various sizes. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM

1157 ORLEANS FAMILY. A collection of 36 Original Deeds on vellum, with Seals (from 1343 to 1497) including several relating to the celebrated Warrior and Poet, Charles Duke of Orleans, who during the XVth Century was so long detained a Prisoner in England, and whose Poems have been printed for the Roxburghe Club (and very ably republished in France by the learned M. Aimé Champollion-Figeac)
various sizes. SÆC. XIV-XV. ON VELLUM

To show the character of Charles d'Orleans it will be sufficient to quote from M. Villemain's admirable "Tableau de la littérature au moyen âge," (vol. II. p. 228):

"Fait prisonnier il est conduit en Angleterre ; et il y fut gardé vingt cinq ans.

"Cette captivité nous a valu le volume de poésie le plus original du xv^e Siècle, le premier ouvrage où l'imagination soit correcte et naïve, où le style offre une élégance prématûrée, où le poète, par la douce émotion dont il était rempli, trouve de ces expressions qui n'ont point de date, et qui, étant toujours vraies, ne passent pas de la langue et de la mémoire d'un peuple. Sans doute, quelques empreintes de rouille se mêlent à ces beautés primitives ; mais il n'est pas d'étude où l'on puisse mieux découvrir ce que l'idiome Francais, manié par un homme de génie, offrait déjà de créations heureuses."

1158 ORLEANS FAMILY. Six Receipts on vellum for Monies paid in 1495 and 1496, for Voyages performed on Account of the Duke of Orleans ; also an Original Deed from Marie de Grancey Dame de Trave, appointing Huguenard Huret of Traves her Messenger, with Seal, 1498
various sizes. SÆC. XV. ON VELLUM

1159 ORSOLINE. Numerous Letters to the Pope and various Ecclesiastics, relating to the Miracles and Virtues of the B. Angela Merici, Foundress of the Orsoline Institute
folio. SÆC. XVII. AND XVIII. ON PAPER

1160 PALUDI PONTINE. Sani (Angelo) Operazioni pratiche da farsi per la Deviazione delle Acque che formano le Paludi Pontine e Riflessioni sopra il Metodo da tenersi nella Bonificazione—SUGGERIMENTI di un Anonimo per il Regolamento &c.—OSSERVAZIONI sopra le Peschiere (da A. Sani 1764)—SANI (A.) Lettera sulle Paludi, 1775—CONCESSIONE Paludum ad C. Meyer—RAPPORT pour la Formation à Paris d'une Compagnie pour le Déssecchement des Marais Pontines, &c. &c.
folio. SÆC. XVIII. ON PAPER

A collection of valuable historical and hydrographical documents, concerning the Paludi Pontine and the Agro Romano.

1161 PAPAL BULLS of Leo X, Clement VII, and Julius III, and other Original Deeds, with Signatures

(13) *various sizes. SÆC. XIV. XV. XVI. ON VELLUM*

On one of the deeds, dated 1389, are some Latin verses, and on another illuminations, but damaged.

1162 PAPPENHEIM (G. H. Count of) Interesting Autograph Letter in Spanish, on Military Affairs, dated "De Milano en 12 Junio, 1627"

folio. 1627, ON PAPER

A valuable autograph of one of the most celebrated generals of the thirty years' war, who fell, mortally wounded, at the battle of Lutzen, and died on the following day, after writing to Wallenstein, "I die content, as the greatest enemy of my religion (Gustavus Adolphus) has perished at the same time." The King of Sweden, always called him *le soldat*, par excellence, and Wallenstein considered him his best commander. This letter is signed *El B. de Bapenheim*. Specimens of his handwriting are rare.

1163 POGGII Epistola Jacobo Zeno 4to. SEC. XV. ON PAPER

This is one of the most violent *invectives* written by the celebrated Poggio Bracciolini. At the end there is a Latin letter of Petrus de Supervilla ad Bartholomaeum Physicum (1455).

1164 PORTULANO. "Jacobus Maiolus condam Vescontis fecit hanc Cartam Genue anno domini 1567 die xx februarii"
half bound royal folio. SEC. XVI. ON VELLUM

Beautifully drawn on two sheets of vellum (pasted to form one) and gorgeously illuminated in gold and colours. This very large and elegant chart is ornamented with various paintings of tents, ships, flags, castles, and full-length portraits of the "Madonna col Bambino," the Emperor of Germany, the Kings of Spain, France, Poland, Russia, and Tartary, the Grand Turk, and Prester John, all painted in costume.

The Visconti of Genoa were a family in which cosmography was an hereditary science. We know from Garampi and Potocki, that in the Imperial Library of Vienna there is a Portulano made by Piero Visconti, of Genoa, in 1318 (See Spotorno, *Storia Lett. della Liguria*, vol. II. p. 313), but we have been unable to find any mention of this "Jacobus Majolus condam Visconti," who, no doubt, belonged to the same family, and perhaps also was connected with the Thoma Majoli, so well known to collectors of ancient bindings. The present large and truly magnificent map, executed in the same year as the map of Jean Martinus, of Messina, described by Viscount de Santarem, is one of the most interesting and richly illuminated in existence. It contains all Europe with the islands, including Iceland, and like some more ancient maps, the celebrated and fabulous *Fizlanda* (here a very large island) mentioned by the Zeni, Russia (which is a rare occurrence in ancient maps), Tartary, Turkey, the Black Sea (with the Crimea), Asia Minor, the Red Sea, Egypt, and the whole of northern and western Africa up to the Senegal, with the Canary Islands, and the Azores. The illuminations of this *splendid portulano*, are in the same style, but much finer and larger than those contained in the celebrated one by J. de La Cosa, (the famous Columbus pilot, respecting whom see De Humboldt *Examen critique*, vol. V, p. 160, and plates,) splendidly but partially only facsimiled in the great *Atlas* of Viscount de Santarem. Concerning the importance of this and the other Portulani and geographical monuments described in this Catalogue, see also *Baldelli Viaggi di M. Polo, il Milione*. (vol. I, pp. xxix, clvi, cxi, etc.). See also No. 827 in the present Catalogue.

1165 PRECEPTS of the Mohammedan Religion, in Turkish 4to. 1719, ON PAPER

Written in the year 1719, in Egypt, by Father "Carlo Antonio a Coltaro," of the Order of Minorites, at Nazareth in Galilee.

1166 RICCI (Scipione de, Vescovo di Pistoja e di Prato) Lettera a sua Santità (23 Guigno 1781) ed altre cose folio. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

An important document, containing a copy of the abominable "Massime tenute dalle monache di Prato," &c. concerning which see the *Vie de M. de Ricci*, by De Potter.

1167 RIME DI DIVERSI AUTORI (Marco Lamberti, F. Ruspoli, J. A. Cicognini, Giraldi, Villifranchi, A. Malatesti, &c. &c.) vellum folio. SEC. XVII-XIII. ON PAPER

Most of these poems, written in Florence, are of a free character and unpublished.

1168 RISĀLAH Jahinat-al-Akhbār fi 'Ilm-al-Tawārikh. An Historical Treatise on the Jews, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Mohammed, the Khalifs, &c. (by Hassan Ibn 'Omar Ibn Habbib), in Arabic small 4to. SEC. XVIII. ON PAPER

This work, which seems unknown, contains curious information respecting the manner in which Greek and Roman history is learned by Arabians.

1169 ROMAIC. A Commentary in MODERN GREEK upon the two books of the "Analytica Posteriora" of Aristotle *4to.* SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

Manuscripts in modern Greek are of rare occurrence. The work was apparently written in the fifteenth century. This manuscript, which is in two handwritings, and is preceded by an index of the chapters, was formerly in the "Bibliotheca Halliwelliana."

1170 SARDEGNA. Etat des Rentes de S. M. le Roy de Sardaigne scavoir Impôts ordinaires et extraordinaire, des Droits des Gabelles de Douane, des Pensions aux Ministres, Officiers, des Ordres Religieux et de leurs Rentes dans la Ville et Territoire de Turin, 1774-75—STATO generale dell' Anime essistenti negli Stati, 1775—Various Papers relating to Nice, including a printed Broadside (Sentence of the Senate of Nice against D. Bigiano for Sacrilege), 1784—SARDINI (Monsignor) Lettre al Marchese Ormea sopra le corranti emergenze tra il Re di Sardegne e la Santa Sede
various sizes. SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

1171 SIRMONDI (Jac.) Collectanea Græca *folio.* SEC. xvii. ON PAPER

An interesting autograph collection of unpublished Greek Opuscula, collected from various ancient manuscripts by this celebrated philologist, and containing several works by Theodorus, Nicephorus, and other unpublished Greek authors. This collection, as well as that described in lot No. 915 in the present Catalogue, was formerly in the celebrated collection of M. Parison, of Paris.

1172 SIBT-AL-MARDINÍ (Badr-al-Din Muhammad bin Muhammad) "Risâlah fi-al-Majib, &c." An Astronomico-Geometrical Treatise on the Mode of ascertaining the direction of the Kiblah by means of the quadrant or circle, in Arabic *4to.* SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

The date and author of the original composition are not given, but this copy was written by one Jár Allah Badr-al-Ziyat-al-Mâlikî, and came into the possession of a certain Hussain, who was residing at the time with the Imâm-al-Hassan, in Arabia, in the year of the Hegira 1186 (A.D. 1771), and afterwards by fair purchase at holy Mecca, into that of *Muhammad-al-Mazrûkî-al-Hassani* and his brother, anno Hegira 1245 (A.D. 1829). This work, which contains a diagram and arithmetical tables, has never been printed.

1172* STATE PAPERS. Abrégé d'un discours fait avec Sa Saincteté, après le despart du frère du roy (1576). La Cour et la Maison des Archiducz en Flandres (1610), &c. &c. *folio.* SEC. xvi.-xvii. ON PAPER

Very curious papers. There are also some original letters of Meerman, the Dutch ambassador in France; of Durand, French minister in Poland, &c., &c.

1173 THEORICA PLANETARUM. On the Planetary Theory and Influence (in German) *folio.* SEC. xv. ON PAPER

This work, both astrological and astronomical, is anonymous. Boetius is quoted almost at the beginning.

1174 TIRABOSCHI (Cavaliere Abate Girolamo) Five interesting Autograph Letters of the celebrated Author of the "Storia della Litteratura Italiana" *4to.* SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

On literary subjects: relating to the works of "Padre Affò," Letters of Tasso, his own *Biblioteca Modenese*, &c.

1175 TREVISANI (Bernardo) Storia di Venezia e Lombardia (1171-1440) *folio.* SEC. xviii. ON PAPER

This very minute and curious work is unknown to all the biographers (even to the learned M. Cicogna) and seems unpublished. Unfortunately the

first portion (195 pages) containing the History of Venice prior to 1171 is deficient. B. Trevisano was a very learned Venetian nobleman, who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries collected a celebrated library of manuscripts and printed books, chiefly relating to the history of Venice, but which unfortunately was dispersed. This work is in his handwriting, but we do not know if he was really the author or the only copyist of it. His excellent work on the *Laguna di Venezia* was published in 1715. His manuscript *Codice* containing so many ancient documents which was especially regretted in the dispersion of his library, has been recently discovered by Mr. Pertz in the Imperial Archives of Vienna, and is quoted by him in the fourth volume (p. 35) of his celebrated and truly grand work *Monumenta Germanica Historica*.

1176 UNIVERSITIES OF FRANCE. A parcel of very curious papers (PRINTED and MANUSCRIPT), both Historical and Statistical, relating to the French Universities and Schools from the XIIIth Century
various sizes. Sec. xviii.-xix. ON PAPER

Some are original, amongst which is a long report, signed by the celebrated Ampère. Most of these papers are in the handwriting of the learned Père Adry.

A CONSIGNMENT FROM ABROAD,

ADDED BY THE KIND PERMISSION OF

M. LIBRI.

LOT

1177 CASSIODORI (Magni Aurelii) *Commentarius in Psalmos L. (Cl.—CL.)*
in the original oak boards folio. SEC. XI.-XII. ON VELLUM

This venerable manuscript is written on very stout vellum, the Commentary being in elegant Roman black characters, and the text of the Psalms in rustic red capitals. The red colour used for the text and initial letters has all the appearance of being a metallic substance.

1178 CHORALE ET HYMNARIUM ECCLESIE, CUM NOTIS MUSICIS
in the original binding, with engraved brass corners and bosses
royal folio. SEC. XIII. ON VELLUM

A magnificent manuscript, written in very large missal characters, and adorned with very elegant drawings and illuminated capitals in the early Italobyzantine style of art. Besides these ornaments, every page exhibits specimens of the skill of the calligraphist who has flourished with his pen innumerable portraits and grotesques, only to be equalled by our own inimitable Cruikshank. This valuable manuscript formerly belonged to the Church of Santa Cecilia in Trastevere at Rome.

1179 DECRETALIUM LIBRI, CUM COMMENTARIO
in the original oak boards folio. SEC. XIV. ON VELLUM

1180 HOMILIÆ ET SERMONES SANCTORUM PATRUM, 3 vol.
in the original oak boards. folio. SEC. XI. ON VELLUM

Written on very stout vellum, in Roman characters, having the headings in rustic capitals. This splendid manuscript formerly belonged to the Monastery of the Umiliati at Brescia, (Domus Sancti Lucæ Ordinis Fratrum Humiliatorum). At the end of the last volume, is the following inscription or colophon: "Ego Benedictus PRB hunc librum scriberi jussi," &c. These Homilies (chiefly on portions of the Gospels) are extracted from Augustinus, the VENERABLE BEDE, Ambrosius, Leo Papa, Hieronymus, Gregorius Papa, Gregorius Turonensis, Origenes, Johannes Osseus (Chrysostomus), Odo Abbas Cluniacensis, Ratanus Maurus, Aimone, Sevirianus, &c. &c. Half of the second volume is occupied by Lives of Saints, containing, among others: Passio beatissimi Martyris Nazarii; Passio SS. Martyrum Felicis, Simplicii, Faustini et Beatricis; Passio S. Laurentii; Passio SS. Apostolorum Petri et Pauli; Passio S. Jacobi Apostoli; Passio B. Bartholomæi; Passio B. Mathæi; Passio Simonis; Passio S. Andreae; Passio S. Thome Apostoli; Passio S. Faustini et Jovitæ; Passio S. Viti; Passio S. Johannis et I. Pauli (having at the end of

this, the Canticles, "Incipit Cantica Canticorum"); Vita Donati Episcopi; Passio SS. Martyrum Domini, Dionisii Rustici et Elutherii; Passio S. Martini; Passio Beatissimæ Virginis et Martyris Ceciliæ, Tiburtii et Valeriani; &c. These venerable volumes would supply many curious and excellent various readings for new Editions of the Fathers, or Lives of the Saints.

1181 **ISIDORI HISPALENSIS (S.) COMMENTARII IN PENTATEUCHUM MOSIS ET IN LIBROS JOSUÆ JUDICUM ET RUTH—ORIGENIS HOMILLÆ IN LIBRUM JESUM FILIUM NAUÆ (Josuam)**
in the original oak boards **folio. SEC. I. ON VELLUM**

Written on pure vellum, in large Carlovingian characters, with rustic capitals. Manuscripts of these Commentaries of St. Isidore, are of the rarest occurrence.

1182 **LECTIONARIUM ET ORATIONALE SECUNDUM CONSUETUDINEM ROMANÆ CURIÆ, cum Calendario**
in the original oak binding **folio. SEC. XIII. ON VELLUM**

A very complete copy of a Service-Book, which very rarely occurs in a perfect state, written in large characters, with the rubrics in red ink. The numerous capital letters throughout are painted alternately in red and blue, several of them being elegantly flourished. The numerous chants are noted on four staves. The Calendar is valuable for the names of the Saints commemorated, amongst which will be found, that of St. Thomas à Becket. From ancient additions therein it is probable that this fine manuscript formerly belonged to the Order of Umiliati, as there are entries respecting the days set aside for celebrating the festivals of their Saints.

1183 **LOGICÆ COMPENDIUM**, commencing "Quum de dictis in Logica intendo unum Compendium compilare"—**EXPLICIT Expositio super libro Prædicamentorum Aristotelis secundum famosum magistrum Gualterum de Liny—EXPLICIUNT Solempna quæstiones Domini Gudei de Venetilinis?**—**PAULI de Veneciis Logica—Commentarii in Porphyrii et Aristotelis Opera varia**
in the original oak boards **folio. SEC. IV. ON PAPER**

1184 **MISSALE ROMANUM, cum Calendario**
in the original oak boards, with bosses **folio. SEC. XIII.-XIV, ON VELLUM**

This very early and valuable Manuscript is written in a fine bold Italian hand, with the Rubrics in red. It is adorned with several illuminated capitals, and a curious painting of the Crucifixion, with the Blessed Virgin and St. John standing beneath, executed most probably by one of the Greek Artists who flourished at Otranto, at the beginning of the Fourteenth Century, and earned a livelihood by the painting of Triptichs. The Calendar (including the notice of St. Thomas à Becket) and Table of Epacts are apparently from a Manuscript at least a century earlier than the body of the work itself. The fly-leaves are from a Lectionarium of the Twelfth Century. Unfortunately this venerable codex is slightly imperfect, wanting a few leaves in the *Canon Missæ*.

1185 **PASSIONALE SIVE VITÆ ET MARTYRIA SANCTORUM PER ANNI CIRCULUM, 2 vol.** *in old oak boards, covered in calf, with brass corners and bosses* **folio. SEC. XII. ON VELLUM**

A magnificent and very important manuscript, written on very thick vellum, with numerous initials of elegant design, in various colours. The body of it is in Roman characters, and the headings in rustic capitals. This extremely valuable Collection of the Lives of the Saints is arranged according to the months of the year, commencing with January, and ending with December, a few leaves at the commencement (containing a portion of

the life of S. Julian) being deficient. At the end of the second volume, in a more recent handwriting, are the following additions:

" Qualiter basilica sce Male maioris de urbe ad signum nivis celitus ostense hedificata fuit; Passio B'ti Eustracii m'ris; Vita S. Eligii; et Passio beate Bonose virg. et martis."

AS AN ORIGINAL SOURCE FOR ILLUSTRATING PROFANE AS WELL AS ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY THESE VOLUMES ARE ALMOST INVALUABLE.

1186 **PSALTERIUM DAVIDIS, CANTICA BIBLICA, SYMBOLUM S. ATHANASII, ORATIO DOMINICALIS, SYMBOLUM APOSTOLORUM ET HYMNI TOTIUS ANNI, cum Notis Musicis et Calendario, in the original oak boards, with brass bosses and corneres folio. SEC. xiii. ON VELLUM**

A splendid Manuscript, written in very large missal characters on pure vellum, with richly illuminated capitals, of which the first contains a representation of David playing on the Harp.

1187 **PSALTERIUM DAVIDIS Accedunt Cantica Biblica, Oratio Dominica, Symbola Apostolorum et S. Athanasii, et Hymni varii, cum Notis Musicis et Calendario, in the original oak boards, with copper bosses and clasps folio. SEC. xiii. ON VELLUM**

This beautiful Manuscript is written in a large and bold hand, the capitals alternately painted in blue and red. Several initials are highly ornamented and coloured in the early style of miniatures; amongst which the letter B in Beatus, at the commencement, is an elegant specimen of early Art. The Calendarium prefixed is very copious in the names of Saints, amongst which will be found that of St. Thomas à Becket. The fly-leaves are from a royal folio Latin Bible, written in the Tenth Century.

1188 **REMIGIUS EPISCOPUS REMIS EXPOSUIT EPISTOLAS SANCTI PAULI APOSTOLI LUCULENTO SERMONE, in the original oak boards with copper bosses folio. SEC. xi. (1067) ON VELLUM**

This venerable and magnificent manuscript appears to have been written for the Church of St. Cecilia (at Rome) as is clear from the following Anathema prefixed: "Quicumque istum librum rapuerit aut furaverit vel aliquo malo ingenio abstulerit ab æccl'a scē Cæciliae sit p. petua damnatione damnat' et maledict' nisi reddiderit vel em̄daverit. FIAT. FIAT. AMEN. AMEN." It is written in large Roman letters (the text of the Epistles in red and the Commentary in black ink), the headings being in rustic capitals. It is adorned with several curious drawings, executed in the Byzantine style of art. The first of these drawings, representing St. Paul praying to the image of Our Saviour (which is within an oval frame, supported by angels,) fills nearly half the page at the commencement of the Commentary, and is surrounded by an elegant border. In the lower margin of the first leaf, containing the Prologues, the verses of St. Damasus, and the Anathema, is the following inscription: "In anno ab Incarnatione dñi nr̄i Jhu xpi An. salutis millesimo sexagesimo VII^o Indic. V. &c." A similar inscription is also repeated at the bottom of the following leaf. Although in this manuscript the work is attributed to St. Remy, Archbishop of Rheims and Apostle of the French, it cannot be his, for he was born about 438, and could not quote Bede, and Pope Gregory, who lived after him. Aubertin, in his work "de Eucharistia," adduces several cogent and satisfactory reasons why it should be rather assigned to "Remigo Antisiodorenzi" (Remy, a Monk of the Abbey of St. Germain at Auxerre). Villalpandus, in his edition of this Commentary, printed at Rome in 1598, claimed it however for the Archbishop of Rheims, and published it with his name attached, but Le Comte has most ably rebutted all the arguments he used for substantiating the authorship. By other writers it has been attributed to Saint Remy, Archbishop of Lyons, who died in 875; and by Fulbert, Bishop of Chartres, who himself died about 1030, it is assigned to Haymo, Bishop of Halberstadt, under whose name it was printed at Paris in 1556.

1189 RIME ITALIANE. A collection of Italian Sonnets, Satires and other Poems, written on the blank portions of a volume, containing Spanish Proverbs (in MS.) arranged alphabetically
4to. S.E.C. xvii. ON PAPER

Probably by J. F. Lazzarelli, of Gubbio, as there are several poems on Don Ciccio, under which name it is well known Lazzarelli attempted to render B. Arrighini, of Lucca, ridiculous. Several of the poems (per le P . . . , ad una P . . . che l'abbandona, &c.), are rather free.

1190 SERMONES Patrum Sanctorum et Lectionarium

4to. S.E.C. xiv.-xv. ON PAPER

This early and valuable manuscript, which is unfortunately imperfect, contains several sermons by the Venerable Bede.

THE END.

62634507

1.

N.º 807.

utrius ne sententiis infidae compantur Primum cum
et N. Coccoiles non edunt fug. hacten N. Scavus
temporario curroso offendit. Hippotamus ingrediens mero.
Coccoiles ex hypostomis sunt

N.º 160.

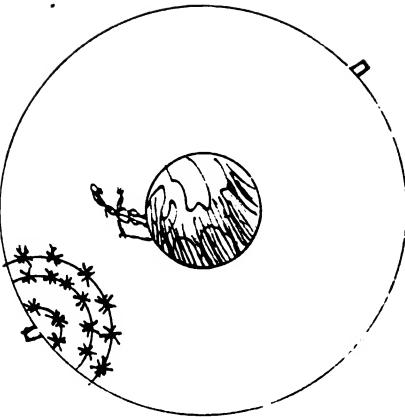
A V V V V B.
A V V V V B.

et scavarus et

N.º 107.

Igitur dom. hoc Ceti solitatis principis aurum
Fecund: embr. Zen. ~~gravid~~ ~~gravid~~ ~~gravid~~ ~~gravid~~ ~~gravid~~ ~~gravid~~
Seu multo quoniam praeputium redditor igni, virute receptare:
Seu multa quoniam maculatum forte reddit.

Ma N.º 801.
sedcess. MADAMA MIA
Na:
S.



Suggerimus se belle clore, con ugg. scilla. nimare, o shalua o pto-
tura, one a scura somiglion. In locu si uera es presta, e legno-
nem puro (che mente di ugg. seggiani: nel specchio, cd. uedo,

N^o 102.

Ex pūciliūr. BEATI ABROSIUS
AVRELIUS AUGUSTINUS
epi SOLIO QVIORVM.
PRIMUS LIB INCIPIT:-
oluenti mihi multa ac uaria
mecū dū ac p multos dies sedulo
querenti me mā ipsū ac bonū mer

N^o 1130.

q̄ q̄ dū p̄n̄ Tāsāv̄ j̄d̄j̄; v̄ c̄n̄ Te n̄ āl̄d̄ ō
p̄n̄ ēn̄ā ḡv̄ Ōv̄ āp̄n̄ās̄ v̄. 
n̄? ān̄ āl̄ p̄n̄ēr̄;
q̄ d̄ r̄ōw̄ āī d̄r̄;


N^o 544.

FINIS OMELIA PRIMA. INCIPIT. II.
UITAS NE MEMORISTIS AOROAGITONIS MEAE
que ad uos superiori locutis sum die. rogans ut summo

N^o 174.

ex par	b	u	s	
tunney	f	u	i	s.

N^o 545.

Ex plicat CAPI TULAT ID.
INCIPIT LIBER TERTIUS.

N^o 545.

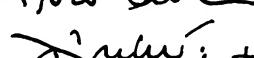
tum inter fuit. studium est frustratum medenit
Hac ergo ratione. non aquale antequam honorare

II.

N^o 102.


Ex pūc LIBRI BEATI ABBOSU-
AVRELI AUGUSTINI
EPISOLIO QVIORVM.
PRIMUS LIB INCIPIT:-
oluenti mihi multa ac uaria
mecū dū ac p multos dies sedulo
querenti me mā ipsū ac bonū mer-

N^o 1130.

et q̄r de p̄n̄ T̄o s̄v̄  v̄ c̄n̄ T̄e n̄ a c̄l̄ o-
p̄n̄ ēn̄ q̄r ōv̄ a p̄n̄ ō v̄. 
n̄? a n̄ āl̄ ō neāt̄;
q̄r ōv̄ āl̄ ōv̄;


N^o 544.


FINIT OMELIA PRIMA. INCIPIT. II.
CITAS NE MEMORISTIS ANOMALIAS MEAE
que ad uos superiori locutis sum die rogans ut summo

N^o 174.

ex par b u s
tunney suis

N^o 545.

Explicat Capitulatio.
Incipit Liber Tertius.

N^o 545.

tum uite fuit. studium est frustratum medenatis
Hac ergo ratione. non aquale antequam honorare

XPI AUTEQ GENERATIO SIC ERAT

Cum & disponita mater eius maria Ioseph. inter
quoniam conuenirent Inuenta est In utero habens despūscō.
Ioseph autem uireius cum & iustus. & nollet

M INCIPIT ARGUMENTUM MARCUSEUANGELISTAOI

^{N^o 104.}
 Incipit liber de karitate aurelii augustini in epistola

E C S V N

^{N^o 103.}
EVF VT SERVETIS

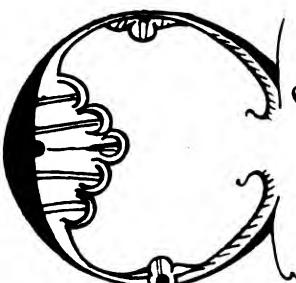
Incipiunt capitula lib^e enchiridion. beati lugustini.
ad laurentiu primicerium eccl^e urbice. i.

in quidam mortua. f ^{alij} tetatis, caputis. Magr. acce. [nrr.]

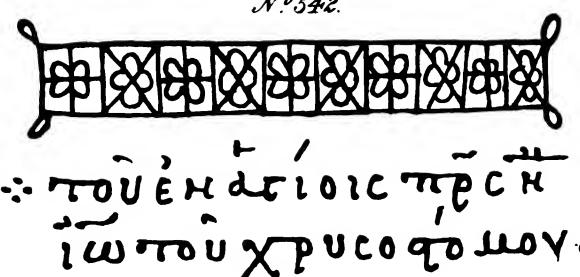
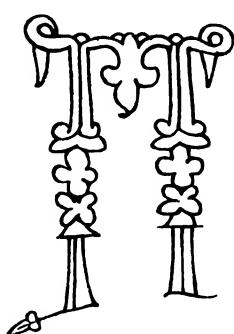
ā	ē	ð	ī	ȝ	ꝑ	ꝑ
ā	ē	ī	ā	ȝ	ꝑ	ꝑ
ī	ȝ	ā	ē	θ	ꝑ	ꝑ
ā	ȝ	ī	g	ꝑ	ꝑ	ꝑ

Infligere. Intrauer.	Iteratione. duur fragunqu
Procondiscensione. i. Icabas Mira	Satisfactio. pva ^z za
Quator. cachexia. chit pum.	Excessus. Incan. Sinapin. defectio stomachi.
Tulidor. anacachmatis pum.	Interc. etron. Seminadri ubimulte ac
Evidentissime. duuezorahiftur deictione. scetun tun collectamne.	Adgregant. sua kasamanota Consparcio. suht. deroboredic

Adprime. azerist	Dispensatio. misericordia
Turgidus. Tumens	Abba. aliquant monachū uocare
Sophia. scā sapientia	Continuo. san eo. Inpcats.
Clivū. hal dahuahal di	Continue. emaz ^z igo
Vtputa. eos careis	Secundas. lu ^z zi. xiiuntias
Supstre. uiuente	Captiuus. not fanc
Rastru. lan catana ^z	Constantiu. firmissimū
Sp&taculū. ab spiciendo tr	Baratru. id uorago. tufi.
& singulare certam.	Pfectoy
Quippe. neht uassō. iratum	Jum. verbū gerundiū. lapis obduratusq;
Supsumt. adhuc uiumur	Infestū Calculūdī infimtas eiq ⁿ potest migare: q̄

N^o 105.

offessio n̄ v o
mearum libri tredec

N^o 542.N^o 544.

τού ἐν διόις πρέση
ιώ τού χρυσού μον.

N. 9. 25.

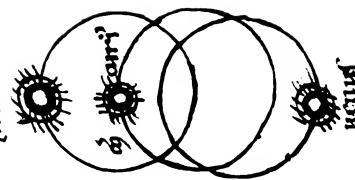
3

Recapitulu Latro. Proprat sc̄ae agrae.
Seramo Beati orationi epi.
um Tu toto mundo unigenitus filius mariae

A circular emblem containing a stylized plant or flower motif, possibly a lily or a similar aquatic plant, with broad leaves and a central floral structure.

No. 804.

四



No. 138

*Quem prudenter vox denuo diffensib[us] ē filius orans
caesis simus. amare, conni-*

NEIPJTLIBER·II·BEAT[GREGR]I
PAPE·DEVIT[ABEAT]BENEDICTI
CONFESSORISATQVEABIDATIS.

۱۰۴

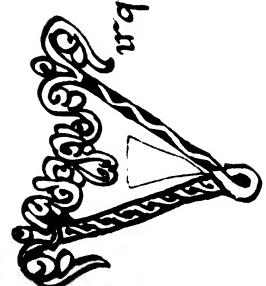
V. N. S D V O Č R E

A.P. 265.
viii. 19. vixit dominus
q. d. affluit ex saeculo regens
quoniam quam pluvia est quia
est aqua quia tamquam videntur
nisi regnatur aperte

ج ۲۶۵

GREGOR

M. A. S.



Digitized by Google

Ammonius quidam alexandrinus magnō studio
atq. industria unum nobis proquattor euān

IN C I P I T P R A E F A T I O
Le uāncē Secundō L u c a m
L U C A S S Y R V S A N T I O
C. E N S I S A R T E M E D I C Y S

Die xiii. m̄ s̄p s̄ctō dedicatiō eccl̄esie sc̄e marie ad
martyr̄ L e f i t̄ euānḡliūm cuius quo occurrerit e bō
eo quod semp̄ in die dominico celebraxt̄ ipsa solleñit̄
Die xviii. m̄ s̄p s̄c n̄t̄ sc̄e prudēt̄iane secō m̄t̄ c̄p

In c̄p̄it̄ p̄ologus in vita m̄t̄ BEATISSIMI NEOTI
abatis gloriōsi confessoris x̄ri.

Blac̄ip̄it̄ liber d̄os Ecclesiastice historie gentis anglorū. 1.
BRITANNIA OCCERNI INSVLIA, CVI
quondā albion nomen fuit. int̄ septentrionē & occiden-



tur usq*e*ti iudicari uiuo & mortuor*e*. & secund*e* pignem;
 INDE TANGIS EI NARTS ET LUKAS DE SPUTO. ET DICIS EI AD AUDEM.
 E*F*ESTA QUODEST AD APARIKE IN ODOREM SUAM ITATIS TUARTE
 E*F*UGARE DIABOLE. AD PROPIA INQUAM ENIM IUDICUM RI
 POSTEA UERO TANGITEI. PECTUS. ET IN TERRA CAPULAS DEO LEO EX.

N^o 486.

Incepunt excerpta quedam de diuersis epistolis beati hieronimi. Exempla eius ad damasum papam
*et fa*ctu*s* e*s* t i*n* a*n* y*o* a*x* o*m* o*r* t*v* u*s* e*s*i

VI.
v*xxii*.d*lxv.*
sot*us.*N^o 167.d*lxvi.*
m*lxvii.*d*lxv.*
d*lxvii.*

N^o 486.
 fraccornos siboles. agathoyis. ihclita. proles.
 Nostracer. i*n* t*r* o*m* o*l*o. paula. dixer. priores.

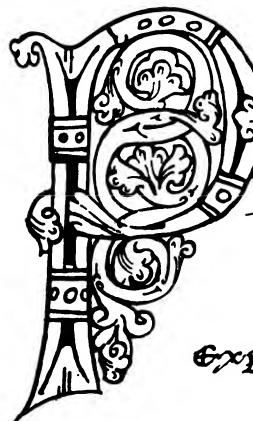
N^o 486.

ta ex primis. w*kyrie*. dw*con*stant*w* i*kyrie* e*udo* f*ondi*
*eu*logi*m*enos. erchomenos. en*onoma* k*yri*
 han*e*ulogimeno*s* w*c*erchomeno*s*. en*onoma* k*yri**o**y*.

N^o 488.
 Incipit prologus in ewangelia. B*is* i*lio* p*re*damasco. Jeronimus.

N^o 488.

tionem qua exhortamur et ipsi adeo.

N^o 597.

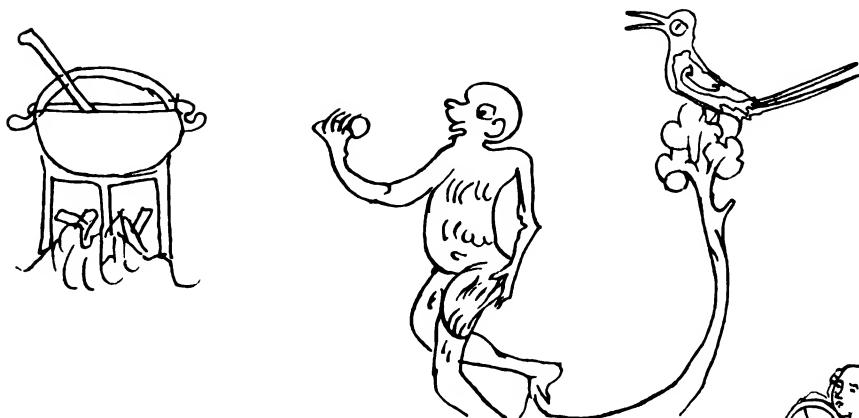
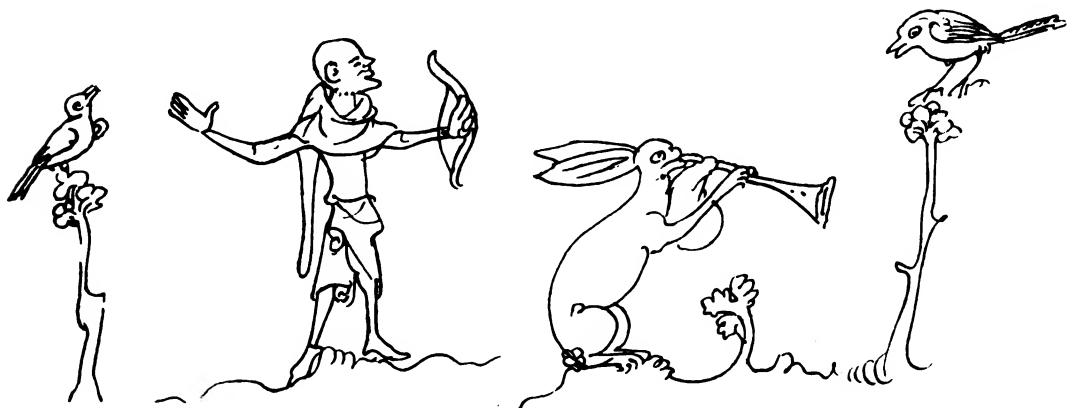
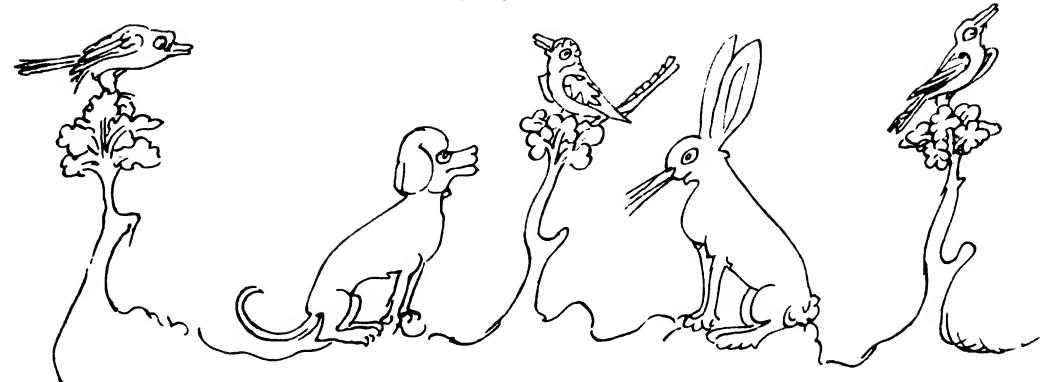
R. OMNIS
*secund*a* serva serlor*d*)
 Amen. Dominus uobiscum.*

N^o 782.

Expli*ct* gemma d*icitur*. god glori*eb* d*icitur*.

VIII.

N° 522.



IX.

N^o 477.



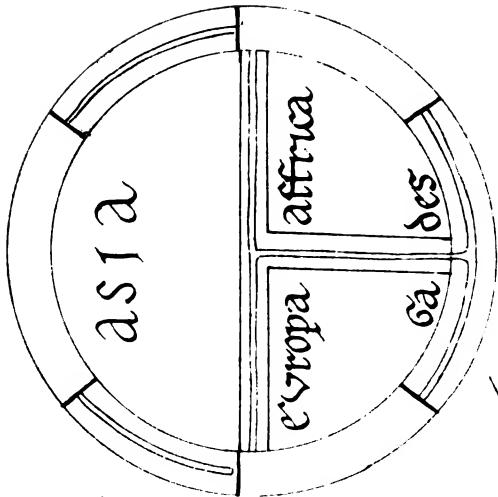
N^o 786.



Nº 220.

C A E C I L I C Y P R I A N I A O Q U I R I N U M
 L I B E R I I . E X P T . I N C I P I I L I B E R T E R T I U S .
 Cyprianus querino filios salutem; profide ad devotionem aum

Nº 222.



Nº 224.

I n u p i r B e n c e r e j i n s a b b o s e o .

F - - - - - . - - - - - . - - - - - . - - - - - .
Xylotiam angedula turba celorum exibent diuinam.

Nº 224.

missa pro sacerdoti te pte nunt en t e . F
 audi dñe qf pces nrñs. et famulo tuo ist sacerdoti . DR

e u c r a p aut ad res gem

Nº 224.

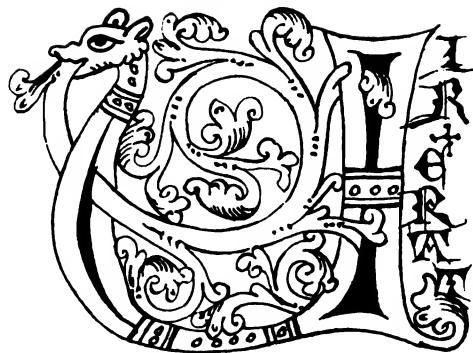
P P

P P T

I u c i p r i a n u s l a p i t u s
 l a . L i b r i . P R i o r u m i .

Nº 224.

E x p l i c u r t Capta Lib p r a o j.
 h c u p i v u t { a p t a . l i b s c o j .

N^o 770.N^o 540.

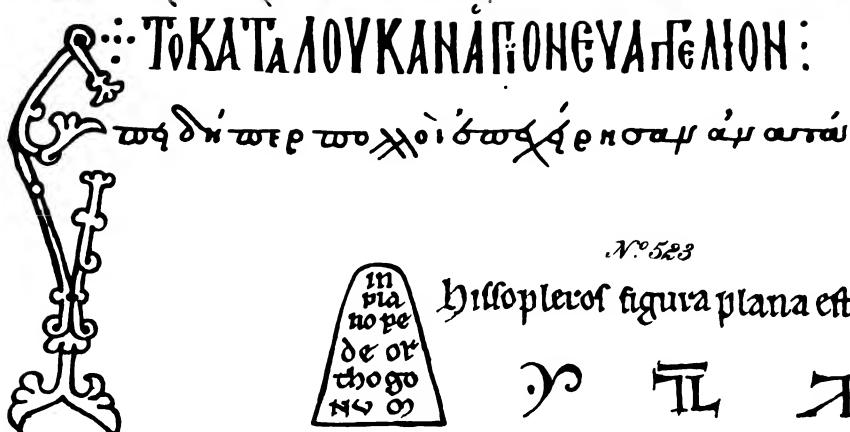
in terra huius nomine

N^o 540

rum. Expletum est Lib. scij Job.

N^o 217.

Non autem ēt̄ p̄c factū illā dulce. off̄ d̄rege. vñl̄ of aut̄.
iñie d̄ic̄te domino omniel̄. Michahel̄ a.
angeli eius potēntiēs virtutes qui faciūt̄ uer

N^o 354.N^o 523

Hisopleros figura plana est recta.



Y T A

XII.

N^o 496



N^o 496.

A uersi ab illo sumus. & tam n̄ auer
 titur. Vnde bene p̄is uiam dicitur;
 C terunt oculi tui uidentes p̄cepto

Nro. 769.

Incipit VITTA
Scri remijct. ep̄t. ēt
CONFESSORI S. J.
eATISSIMI
remigii antistitutus dicitur

Nro. 432

Incipit nloct̄m mita sc̄i. p̄t̄

In ap̄ plöḡ in ura s̄t. ḡḡ·pp.

Ad e p̄m q; anglocitens' puerate magis situr.
A. o. 4. 32.

Incipit prefatio.
A.D. 1721.
Dilectissima filio uidenti comitum humilis levata
M. chancillier. Memores peccatorum suorum transformato

**[N]O ALIUS SCE TRUNNATIS. INC
PIVAT GESTA SALVATO RIS DHIN
HVN&PI. QUA IN UENIT THEODOSIUS
MAG. IMPERATOR IN HIERUSALE
IN PTO RIO MON TI PILATI IN CODICIBVS.**

IN NOMINE DOMINI NOSTRI IESU CHRISTI.
Clementia Imperator Augustus.
Hildegundo venerabilis abbas monasterii
Chlodoiuicis diuina repropriaeitate
Etsaluatoris nostri ihu christi.

Nº 1058.

LICENT VITABENT SIM & RAVG.
ROMANUS MOBILIS AUTRONIC.

30495

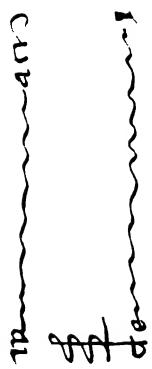
*Has litteras hy lapidibus sculps.
ita inuenim extra postas....
Lutetia submersa. 6 mil.
Est arak. 115. v. s. l. m.*

Digitized by

CARATIA, LUDOVICUS DOM' 86.

*Accedamus et eis laudabo in diebus sanctis n. dicitur in locanda
temporum nostrorum signo; ut si
accedam et ecce omnis nunc est epistola*

No. 683.



Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

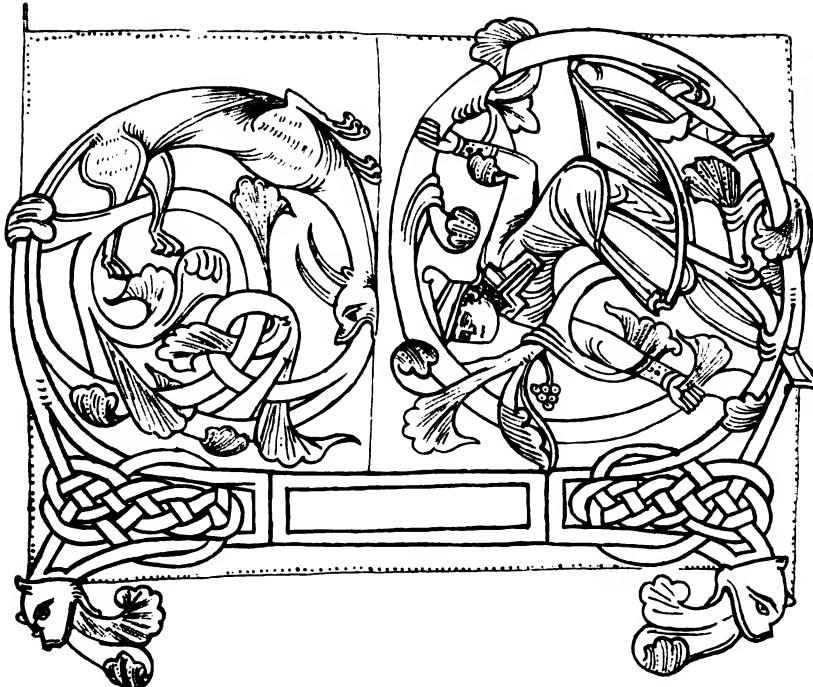
卷之三

四庫全書

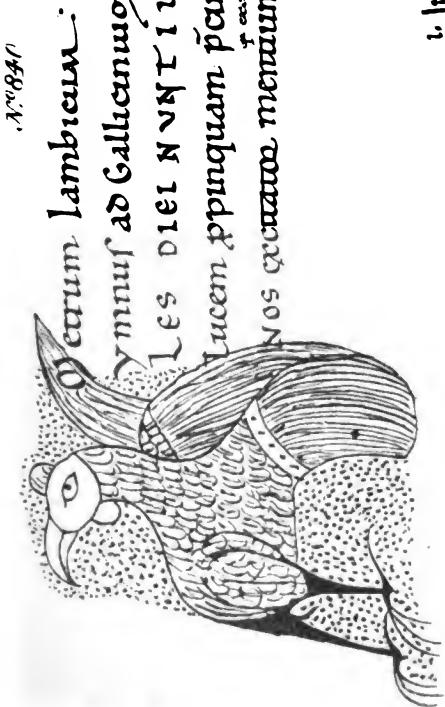
𠂔

1.7.17.
Qui negat
Iustum Christum in
carnem uenisse.
Qui quis est ipsius
qui est ex deo.

10827



CATIVSR



Nº 841.

Pectrum Lambicuum.

Yminus ad Gallicanum.

Les Dilei N VNTI Y S.

Lucem p̄spinquam p̄cuit.

Luzos exractato mentauit

*Talifigallū dicitur de dicendo do
num quod nō sp̄squeat q̄ mātē
nra abunfidae am. adūtū
adūtū*



Nº 562.

*Alifigallū dicitur de dicendo do
num quod nō sp̄squeat q̄ mātē
nra abunfidae am. adūtū
adūtū*

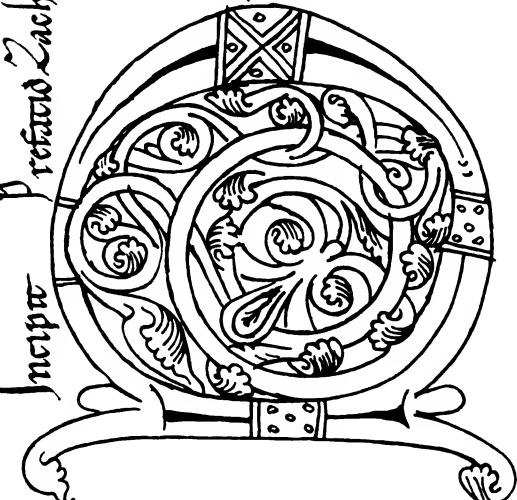
Nº 562.

P ro s v o : P

Incap.l. XII. II. P. Dicitur wanata

Nº 1074.

Incipit Prefatio Zicharre Ep̄ in longior



Nº 780.

*caronif. / copiaue
dicitur*

legi multius fungitoytate. Domus
stimmam fac. p. digni fei patet exod.
mer. I. l. vnu. explicit. Incap.l. Adi
municipales etemolus

1 nuem⁹ c̄rispe tan sintre acerui.

Explicit satiricus liben persili.

Adversarij us.

Nº 1028.

neg. virtutis. Exemplapla. Incipit
lib. i. flavi. vegetu. reatu. v. q.
ad theodosium imperatorem.



Nº 851.

Excellens mea iurationi huiusmodi virtus utr
EIS ALVS PER PF TVA.



Nº 850.

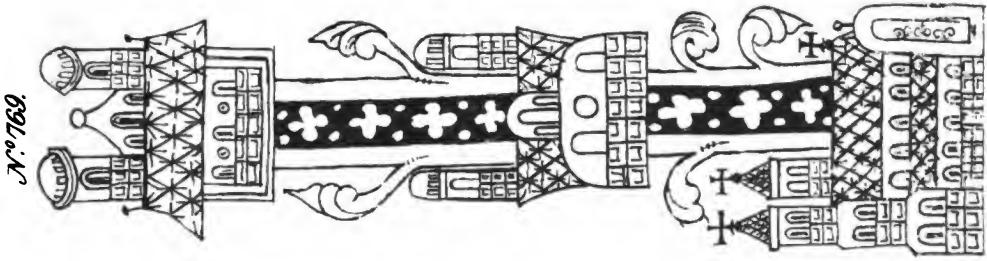
ER BATHFELMILL filii HELCHIE
sacerdotibus qui fuerunt in canacte interea
beniam quod faciam est verbam dñi ad eum induit
voce filii amon regis iuda intercio de domo anno regnum eius.

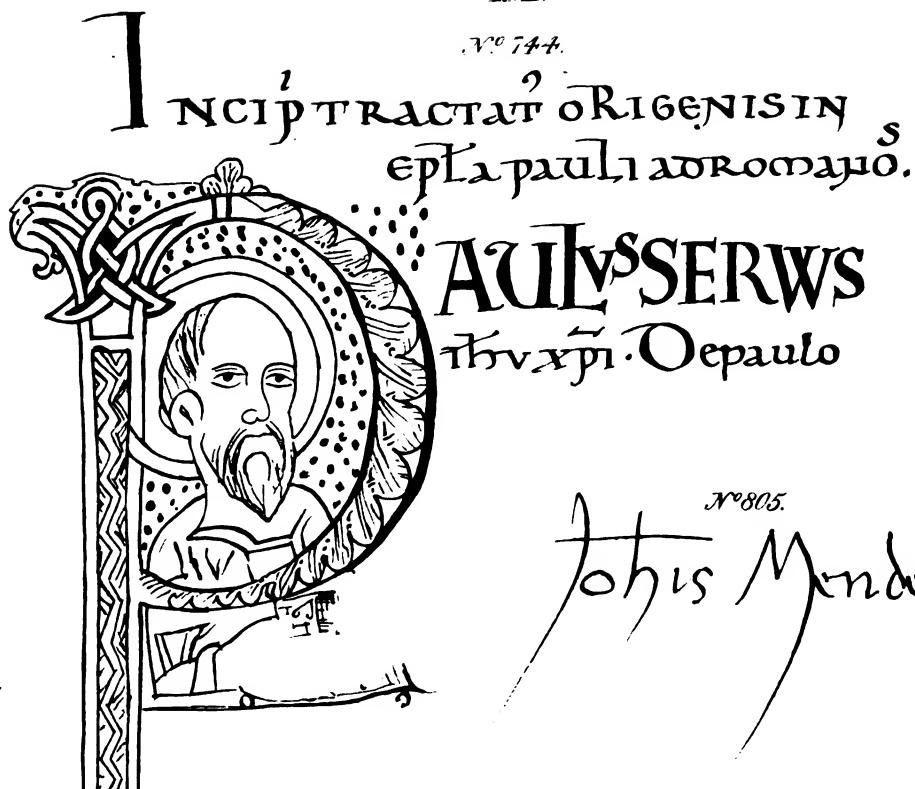
Nº 860.

Iacobe argumentum, in epistola

Nº 852.

Hic ictus defixus est in ipsius domini M. ADOL. ABBATIS. Ab H. sermamo
sacerdote lucis indigno simeonachori omniū ultimo. & prelubati p̄ eis
noto oblatas sic pētro clementi coenobio. Oratio serpente quatuor
quicunq. armamentib; fiscopet legendū. uenit illa ad nō implorare
pec cōmamm.



N^o 744.N^o 805.

Johis Mendel

N^o 320.

Decomparationibus
Comparatio accidit aduerbio. quia. hic
DONATI GRAMMATICJ.
URBIS ROMAE

N^o 744.

Hoc idē & septuagesimi scđi psalmi iuxta
os sagarib⁹ others tu israel
tis effthesi tiscardia. grecos tm exordiū sonat. wca ga eoco
στοιχ δραντοις εύ ΤΗ ΧΙΤΗ Ναρδύα.

N^o 490.

nire. Adquē nulla ē uenire mortis cūsio. dicente dī l⁹p⁹
ppkham.

Inscripti⁹ versus de sacra operas.

In hoc eorum postea continetur multa de quibus per canonum in-

- I. In primis siue diuersi uestris. nesciis doctorib; editi.
- II. Deinde aliquantum hymnorum in scrys: & nonnullarum syntaxis in le-
- III. In brevianis: diuersi addiuerſorū rurueſſū ſunt conſcripta.
- IV. Postmodum chronica ſtricti uerbis compoſita ac perueſſus.
- V. Postea maſtixys logia. ac patriciachia. diuersi admisſorū & diei.
- VI. Deinceps gloſe ſu per canonem. ac periculum ſcribenedicti. & diueſſus.
- VII. Postmodum gloſe ſu per uerbi nouum teſtamētū
- VIII. Deinde trax gloſe diuersi ſu nonnullorū ſcrys libros.
- IX. Postea degreſecit litteris & notis iulii. & monogrammis. &c.
- X. Deinde nonnullas sententias demulctit questionibus in cogni-
- XI. Ad extremū bellus plenius ſecundi. dedicat in orbe ſigni.

In nomine dei patris & filii. & ſpiritu sancto. a. & o. pincipium
Hunc codicem ego legin beatus scriptor. ſeruorum di-
Cum permisſu & uolumenates eniōyx. ad ſeruum diſce
Caleroyxq; ſcrys quib; nauas erunt. meo studio aelabos.
Eumq; urib; frāt̄x in ibidē ſamulari apt̄x & ſerū di-
Per q; dñm opteftor. ut nullia quoqua ex grāmonſtē. donec
Nisi quilibet fide & pignus dederit dona & ſic. & ſalutis ſu loco

INCIPIT UERSUS DE RESURRECTIONE DÑI
Refulgat omnis lumen undur aurorū.
Reſūra & herin rorac dulcedine
aſtraiocund ſiculum luminariit

Ad fortunatum et ceteros de his qui
protronentia ſuperantur. explicit;
INCIPIT A DRORATIANU de diacono;
Irū p̄meinus roga et ceno fratrib; ſculptū;
Greco inter et dolenter commotu

N^o IIII².

HIC PYTHREIA EX CRYPTALYDI LOGOZ.
 Consecratio. Catoganius. Zasamanofka huffoz.
 Indagatio. Inquisitio
 Eminebat. Abauuscis. Flabotomū blodree
 Īnstructione: forazechane
 Pliuscum. durish ual, aldi
 Prelectus: p̄positus: forazprunzen
 īcensura: magifternū
 Dispēndia: ungrc fuay.
 Collēcula. scach. Mansimays. hostorijs:
 F̄. et us. confinijs. ſepulcraum
 Antiquissimis librois. humātā
 Diffidunt. Zansfranci. ingremo mela
 Racimi. uimberri. drub. p̄pria.
 Deliberare? Camarchos.
 Fructuata. chrusti. P̄cozo. m̄zlobu.

AUGUSTI. PISSIO
 ABDON. 156

N^o IIII².

Monstra. Žaubor. ungahuyda. Condraone. indecadim gam
 Unifusor. scafuwaft
 Fasto. supbie. Effersfeuerambs! Catuacim folchum
 Padprangé. pipela. Žabulora
 Apotečā. cellanū. ipotamerdgalosso. Suppormo Arrecchu
 P̄frepere. Tumultuare.
 Furientis: c̄remis. Ŝonter
 Relations: sagur
 Admisi. Agalec. ſilungu.
 Inventio. uoluntat. Ŧango
 Dolefta. ſuh. Creprui. prafor. Coeuas ſakelbun. ebancaltrum.
 Inopinata. umbialtac
 Disparuit. Euauuit
 Racimi. uimberri. drub. p̄pria.
 ...

N^o IIII.

Incurulos libibutys. ū istacti domnatidocci frío.
 U. ū ibilicuſi. medus locus corporonas. dictus
 Quęstę umbus illioty unde ūtum bō cep
 ūtloct lacus. Immedio clper. occuo pencl
 ūtott lirideno pendet ūtolt ūtōt ūtict

N^o 491.

xx.

Preficitur & monachus ottoh quidam vocatus.
Sed ubi liberum Bonifacii tradidit istum
Incipit ULTA SCU VOLFKANGI.

N^o 748.

—
Sed & confessoris quod iuncta fusina siccata. Crux
Hoc scutis rubra recta fusina iuxta. gl.

N^o 767.

—
Incipit SCU PANCRATII MARTIRIS.
A[men] hu[er]t noster brigante tuorum corona mutu

N^o 760.

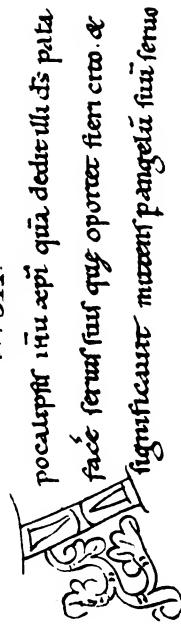
SCORUM CARTYRUM
CERTOYLA QUOTICHS AD MEMORIAM
nam redent, totiens metem ardore

N^o 765.

N^o 1054.

Quem gabin hof archan gelo nuntiantur. intercessio
ma virgo concepcionaria! Annouem men

N^o 547.



poculans i[n] ap[osto]li quia dedit illi de p[re]pa

fact servis suis quis oportet fieri cro. &
significavit mutatis pangeli sui seruo

N[ost]R[ius] U[bi] N[on] T[em]P[er] I

N^o 595.

TATIS DOMINI

Incipit VITA S[an]CTI Sole.

N^o 768.

fact servis suis quis oportet fieri cro. &
significavit mutatis pangeli sui seruo

CONFESSORIS ac PL.

N PAGANORVM MVL

TO RVM PANAGERICIS DUM

multos secundu[m] more uenientes rapo

INCIPIT PASSIO SCI PAN CRICI.

Α Α	Alfa.	ι	Mia.	Ιε.
Β Β	Beta.	ιιι	Dia.	Ιητα.
Γ Γ	Gamma.	γ.	Tria.	Τρια.
ε ε	Brevis.	ει.	tessera.	Τησεντα.
δ λ	Beta.	ειι.	penita.	Ηλια.
Ϛ ς	Episimon.	ειιι.	exa.	Ηβαια.
Ϛ ς	Zeta.	ειιιι.	εβαια.	
Thee	Eta.	Ϛ.	οεια.	Ηηια.
Ϛ ς		ϚϚ.	ειεια.	
Ϛ ς		ϚϚϚ.	Deca.	Ληκλ.
Ϛ ς	Iota.	ϚϚϚϚ.	Ecusi.	Ηκοιι.
Ϛ ς	Kappa.	ϚϚϚϚϚ.	Trina.	Τριντα.
Ϛ ς	Lauta.	ϚϚϚϚϚϚ.	Sεις Να.	
Ϛ ς	Ϛ.	ϚϚϚϚϚϚϚ.	Pononta.	
Ϛ ς	Ϛ.	ϚϚϚϚϚϚϚϚ.	Exonta.	
Ϛ ς	Nor.	ϚϚϚϚϚϚϚϚϚ.	επιοντα.	
Ϛ ς	Ϛ.		Οειδεια.	
Ϛ ς	Brevis.			
	p̄f.			
			FVS	

xxviii De interitu thiederici. & liberorum neco. & in plena
prophetia in clothario INCIPIT vita s.

C O L Y M B A N I A B B A T I S .

υτιλαντεμ αιq; eximio syLore.



n.º 300.

Vid. fig. 11.^a

Affor Signare Glass ex Africa in se tenus
dissimilans quod supra D. collasone
sciam ~~est~~ supra hunc ♂. et ♀.

Cop. Cm
Se Myrra Ricci Cravat:

Prostomae ex angustiori opere cinguita passim
ad corpora Myrra Ricci Cravat qui opinio-
nes secundum grossundam silvam Philologo-
nas Philibet. Petagonia Vicari France

n.º 538.

Oxya balyi operae argenteo opacae.
In proposito genere sphaeroides ad albinum
propositi Sphaerobalbi argenteum et monachinum
balyi nisus Petri: huius Nam solitarius
oxya sphaeroides ad albus, et dimidiatus

Napieramento di de Gentilissimum;
Affor Signare Glass ex Africa in se tenus
dissimilans quod supra D. collasone
sciam ~~est~~ supra hunc ♂. et ♀.

Sopra il governo della Rep. Venetiana.
Fatto anni 18. di Gennaro 1800
al modo di Venetia.

n.º 300. Circa coprea 2f. nona parte scies oram.
Primum Galles per tubos operios obser-
vantur girare praeceps. See tubas seu
ambiguo charactere per rorosiss et Sacul-
lifer 2f. dicunt iace ut? sive in concho-
nis scillas medicinas nonognoscit. monachis

n.º 300.

Blancas que Tolosa

n.º 300.
a Galles

(cuncti Ispes ex Saloni)

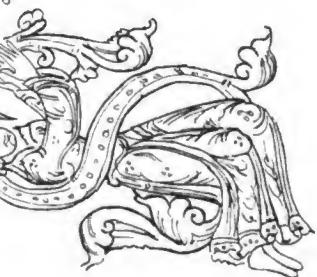
INCIPIT CANTICA CHINÆ CORV.

CANTICA CHINÆ CORV.

Nº 936.
Sunto libro isto occur gloriae cap. anno 1830.
26. mensis Juny

Johnes A. Sartorius. f.

Nº 525.
Quod deus summus & incommutabilis sit. v.
in hoc dogmatis est. id incommutabilis
& corrupti omnino non potest. Crataneus



et regre numeram. Per

² XPM DM² M² R² O².

Quao oblatio ne tu

XXX

Nº 936.

Nº 116.

I H principio deus ante quam terram faceret
pruis qua habitos constitueret pruis quam p
dueret fontes aquarum ante quam montes

Nº 116.
Ecce adhuc utae autem festinum
res. qui salvaturi fronte pharay
sunt. perducatur maculam nonne
petant originalis frcessu. Non
Qd ipse in secunda. PR.—

Nº 665.

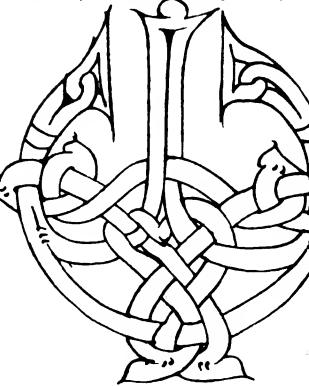
marie d'urier. 1739. t. 61. 86.

Dactylianthus — dupl — at e. —

Emporie geöffneten Kultusm. quinab eccligratia
elicitasit. S. nacridit cesthr. Beatoctop. 10m.
quoniam. p. n. o. b. d. r. am. p. n. o. b. d. r. am.
n. c. f. n. o. b. d. r. am. p. n. o. b. d. r. am.
c. o. p. f. r. a. t. 1. F. n. t. p. n. d. e. m. a. t. p. u. d. h. a. b. a. t. a. m.
m. i. n. t. a. t. a. c. e. u. n. t. a. b. a. l. i. r. a. t. o. l. l. o. m. i. n. n. o. m. i. n. e.
q. n. i. a. n. n. o. a. b. a. t. a. q. n. i. n. t. o. d. e. c. t. n. i. a. f. c. a. c.
r. o. f. t. a. d. m. i. r. r. e. c. t. a. t. h. d. n. a. n. y. f. a. m. o. r. o. c. e.
l. u. r. u. m. C. o. r. r. a. b. f. h. n. a. r. u. b. r. p. p. r. a. g. 1. b. r. h. d. e. l. t. r. a.
t. r. r. e. r. f. f. t. a. r. h. a. t. d. m. o. c. a. l. a. n. t. e. p. r. a. t. r. a. m. o.
d. e. f. t. h. u. m. q. n. o. p. s. b. n. t. c. o. r. n. o. f. c. p. h. t. r. u. r.
q. n. d. m. n. e. F. a. n. d. a. a. n. t. r. a. c. t. i. f. o. l. h. r. I. n. f. c.
t. a. l. b. a. s. t. r. 1. O. m. n. i. f. r. i. n. u. l. a. c. i. o. r. c. a. t. r.
c. o. n. a. c. i. o. g. r. a. d. r. o. l. a. m. c. h. t. r. u. a. r. d. n. e. n. a. m.
t. r. e. a. n. d. u. m. p. r. i. n. o. f. g. a. m. q. a. i. a. t. u. a. q. c. r. i. n. a. m.
E. c. c. a. d. h. r. r. e. d. t. r. u. f. h. n. u. b. a. n. l. e. n. h. n. f. a. b. r. h. t.
I. n. a. f. y. r. t. c. o. f. c. o. m. m. o. r. e. b. r. a. n. t. a. r. m. a. n. t. r. a. c. a.
a. f. f. y. r. p. r. o. t. r. a. m. p. a. c. c. o. r. a. f. f. t. a. r. b. o. c. d. b. r. e. t. h. r. p. r. a. c. a.

*Quod propter plebium canonicae auferunt et concordant
ad pacem & delitum quae ad p[ro]m[on]t[er]i[m] cōpellere debet i.e.*

B DOMADA



éaluent. & on a urged se-
dent. & réptiles c'rent les p'tim'ents. us

oœ meæ addom
nū clau. uocœ gā
fanc.
గ్రథములు సాధు విషయములు.

N. 586.

卷之三

In natali sc̄i Sylvestri pate sequent
sc̄i EVANGELII. secundum mattheum.
INILLO TEMPORE.
DIXIT IHL DISCIPULIS SVIS
PARABOLAM HANC Homo quidam pe



A detailed black and white image of a medieval manuscript page. The page features a large, ornate initial 'A' at the top center, filled with intricate patterns and flourishes. Below the initial, the text 'Alleluia. Alleph.' is written in a Gothic script. To the right of the initial, there is a rectangular marginalia panel containing Latin text in two columns:

loum misterio. regnum
EATI MAGY
ui. n̄c̄ suauem am-
bulat in p̄tologij.
Latunum q.

The panel is flanked by decorative scrollwork. In the bottom right corner of the page, there is a small, separate decorative element. The page number '84v' is located on the far left edge.

N. 0842.

ପ୍ରମାଣ

ପାର୍ବତୀ ଚନ୍ଦ୍ର ମହାରାଜ

586.

In Bontade felimenta s
laffecto nollamata. La
uistitia appellata que ne
reia frastioz fare. **T**l abonta

.70534.

Legednū.

Nº 595. — RHAMNUS ECCR. SCION

Nº 595.

DO MINICA. 1. POST TEO PHARISIA IN ECCLES SCIIIOH
expeditum habemus. Cū fonsalit et annorum doceatur sapientia

त्रिष्णु

23

in. sec.

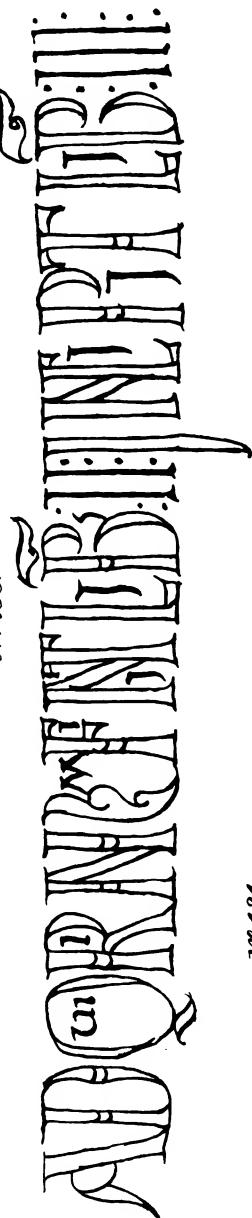
Astoralis curg me
pondera fugere deti -
rescendo moluisse bermaga
firme atq; humillata
vacillatione reprehendit.¹

100

1. μ N S O M
 2. Log π Log η
 3. τ^{P} τ^{A} τ^{B} τ^{C}
 4. θ α β γ

N. 0596.

No. 298.



N.º 424.

Incept **expofitnoual**

LIBER SERV 1 1.
M 0424.

N.º 424.
Incapit über scrui.

Regula ddong' dcbraub, q. protas

ERUVIS honoratus a quinquo salutem
Ultimarii filiabatur natura' sicut p

Lunt itē aliquanta uerba que
primas fillas abā tēpōr ratione

No. 24.

Mr. 424
Mr. 424
Mr. 424

N. 424

N. 993.

Nº 993.
culū p oculo. dentē p dentē.

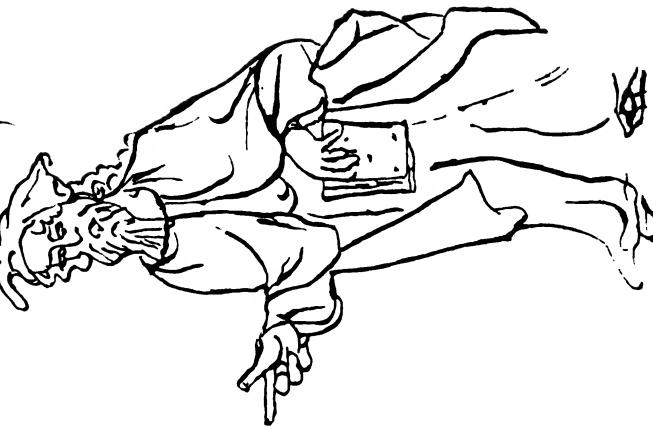
N^o 424.

۳۶

Aun' p'ma sillaba attacca b. brevis è
excepto fabula. fabella. fabor. &

A. 993.

Abacuc afflata



XXVIII.

N^o 844.

c
f
alve uirgo singulis mari stella preua via naufragantium lux tibi quozi

N^o 546.



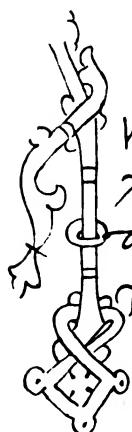
N^o 554.

Contine hic liber temp' annos .xxx. trium INCIP

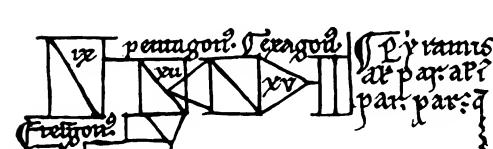
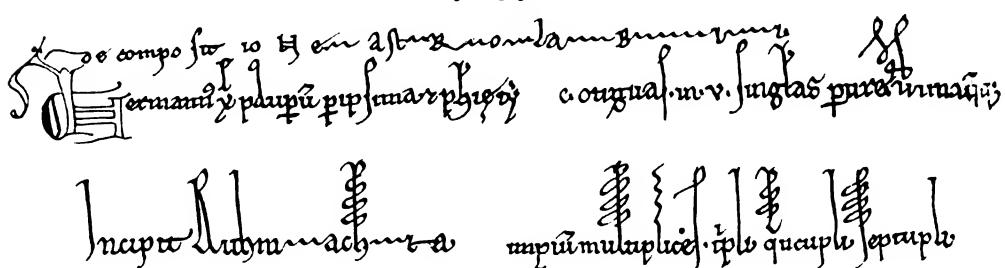
N^o 554

Contine hic liber tempus annos octo. mensixim. sex.

altaris. grecce eis respon dantes sic
dijor otheos. Occinat huius tota recta
latine dicuntur. Ses dñi. xiiij. fontas. xiiij. et
eiusq. usum. huius ad locum ubi adeptana



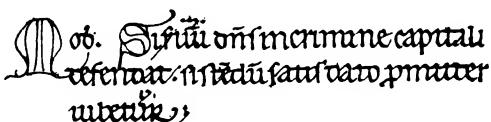
γασασεωνημέρες ηαι' αρχιθέρια. οι
γαντριας γοῦν μεν την πάκην τρόπον ηαιδημί^{ον}
τορ. τούτοις μερι. οἵπου μεν οὐδεις φοι, οι
οἰκημάτων τοις ημαῖς. μηδέ τι τοις οὐδεις



Quoniam dictum editur. Ne nesciat equam impostorū missus et s.

N^o. 160.

I tem aliis pro
lo s v s;
v s E B I V;
carpiano fratre,
in domino, salutem.



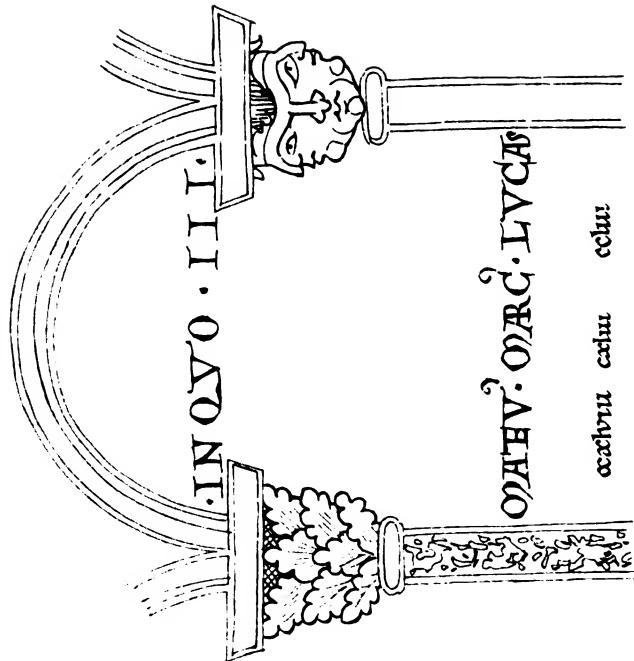
1 2 3 8 5 6 1 8 2 10 18 78

XXX.

N^o 313.



N^o 160.



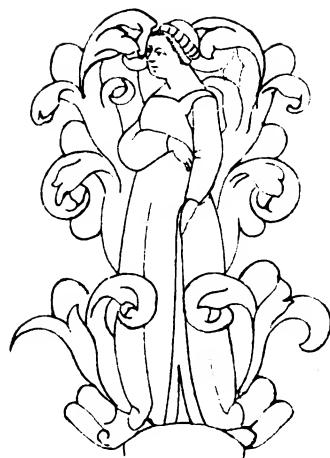
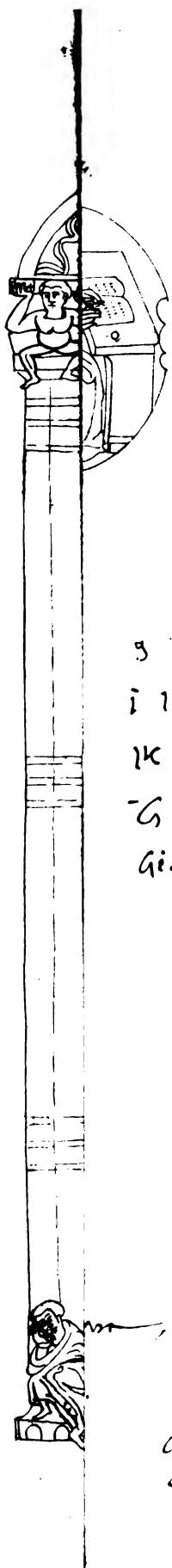
*L'orocchio è suo mortale non domare.
Ma l'uom' giu s' aler, in chiare, a nre redire*

N^o 689.

*Bratissimi fratelisq; huius voluminis accepto fieri
laus fit et gla deo, qui Laurentio karoli defrayer
qui ipz fier fecit paulog scriptori cuiuscē. fit
ius tribuat utas pē tpa longiora. Amens tunc*

N^o 164.

Nº 284.



Nº 546.

g y r. ñ i s ȝ n ȝ
i t ȝ i y i r i n i e i s i z
l k i ȝ k k y
G Gj Gj Gr. Gs
Gi. Gs. Gj. Gn. Gs

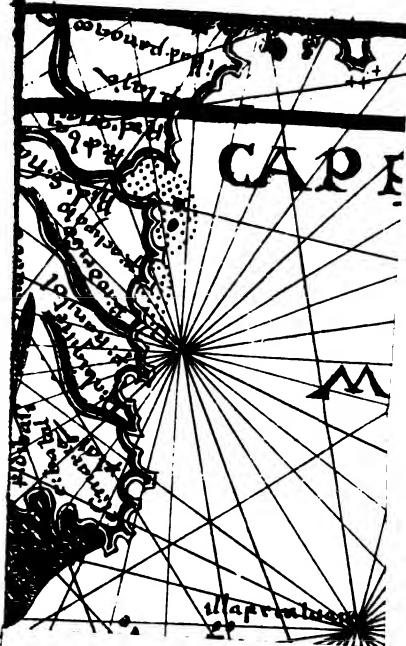


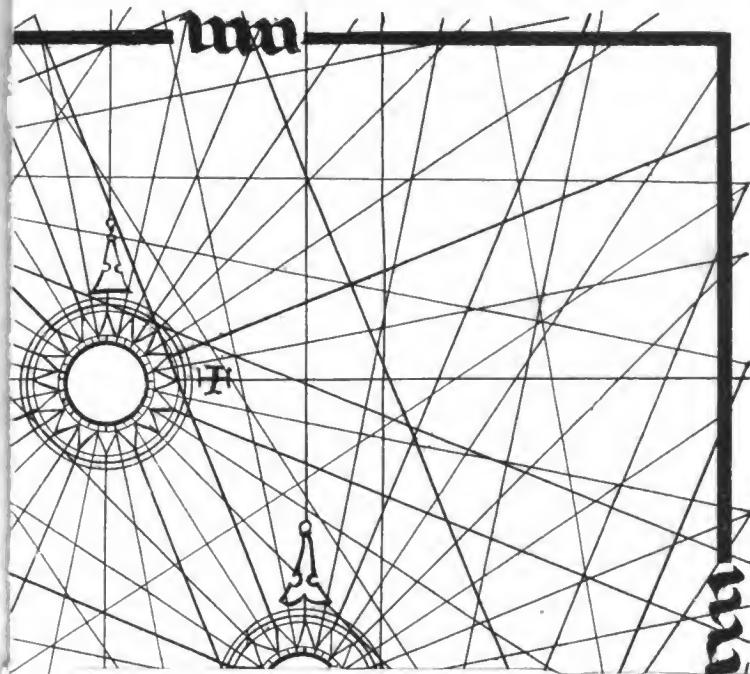
Nº 870.

Johann Vorn
nd Pro
Drammend

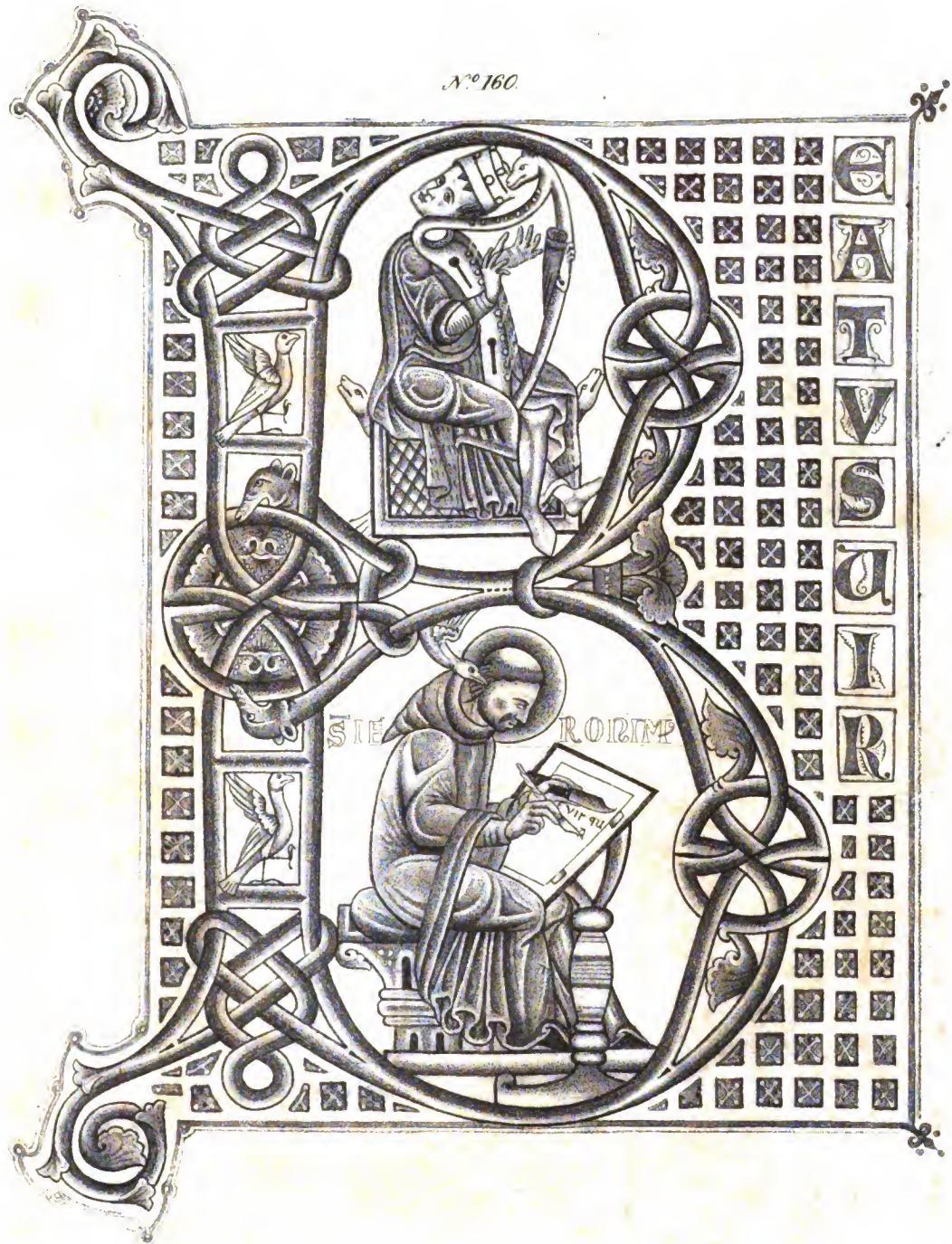
, Dr. Torape

Chin porchi et
Chin porchi





N° 160.



N° 833.

necessit̄ ea declinare. πανθεος. πανθοου. πανθ. ους. πα
νθεου. Et nos ḡ panthous. panchoi. panthus. panthi

N° 358.

Incepit d̄j̄o. Sc̄dm Iohannem.



N^o 229.

oreperitur. Maxime cū eum sexlibris abheto utromusq[ue]stico
conficit expositū quinque interulos codices effreductus.

Hunc nos illi Logis ricas spesies foronitae; uestramus
Inquit; p[ro]mptilis p[er]philosophorum iugiter exspectur p[ro]geniu[m]



quād.	conu-	ser-	tem	per
ras	gatio	as	p[ro]p[ri]us	sonia
He-Ra	siy	as	xp[er]im	procurans
cnic	ci	as	psens	fuerit

N^o 233.
Ex p[ro]p[ri]etate | 218 ex p[ar]is circa 231:

l[ib]etus traxere

N^o 238.

Scaphiopeltate. ut I Stenographus. Ita zoologa.
scaphiopeltate. I s[ecundu]m syllabū. S. I.
I s[ecundu]m syllabū. S. I.

N^o 229.

LESSE PRO

N^o 892.
... p[er]f[ac]tū p[er]f[ac]tū p[er]f[ac]tū
ultius non conturbatur
serretur & commo d[omi]n[u]m
confervabatur.

N^o 1103.
muniti

N^o 1103.
osternunt et fundatur u[er]o
omnitem u[er]o

XXXVII.

N^o 359.



